Reg. No. 1—M.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 9.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 27, 1912. [Price, 4 annas.

Part I.—Notifications by Government.

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MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Government House, Guindy,
19th February 1912.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 5.—His Excellency the Governor will leave Government House, Guindy, on Wednesday the 28th February 1912 on tour to Chingleput, the Tanjore the Madura, the Trichinopoly and the Coimbatore districts and thence to Ootacamund arriving there on Tuesday the 5th March at noon. His Excellency will return to Madras Monday the 11th March 1912. His Excellency's arrival at and departure from various places the private

The party accompanying His Excellency will be as follows.—

C. B. Cotterell, Esq., I.C.S. Private Secretary.
Captain H. G. Vaux, Aide-de-Camp.
* Captain W. Kenworthyde-de-Camp

All letters and telegrams intended for His Excellency and party will be addressed to the Madras Governor's Camp, without the addition of any post town.

* Will join party at Madura on the 29th February 1912.

(By order.)

C. A. J. ANNESLEY, Captain,
for Military Secretary.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

FORT ST. GEORGE, THE 27TH FEBRUARY 1912.

No. 115.—A vacancy having occurred in the office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Presidency of Fort St. George, consequent on the death of the Hon'ble Mr. Venkatarama Krishnaswami Aiyar, Companion of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, and no person provisionally appointed to succeed thereto being present on the spot, His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased, under the provisions of section 27 of 24 and 25 Vic., cap. 67, to supply such vacancy by the appointment of the Hon'ble Mr. PAZHAMANERI SUBARAM AIYAR SIVASWAMI AIYAR, Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, to be a Temporary Member of Council, and Mr. SIVASWAMI AIYAR has accordingly, this day taken upon himself the execution of his office under the usual oath.

(By order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

H. A. STUART,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

PERSONAL STAFF.

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St George, February 21, 1912.

No. 116.—His Excellency the Governor is pleased to make the following appointments on His Excellency's Personal Staff :—

Lieutenant Walter Kenworthy, 33rd Queen Victoria's Own Light Cavalry, to be Extra Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor of Madras with effect from the 20th February 1912.

Lieutenant Norman Jerome Beauchamp Leslie, 2nd Battalion, Rifle Brigade, to be Extra Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor with effect from the 4th February 1912.

LEAVE.

No. 117.—Mr. John Gray, I.C.S., combined privilege leave and furlough on medical certificate for six months from the 1st March 1912 under articles 233, 60 and 308 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations.

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, February 26, 1912.

No. 118.—Captain John Howard Horne, M.B., I.M.S., to be Special Officer for the investigation of malaria in the Madras Presidency for a period of three years with effect from the 18th February 1912.

Fort St. George, February 27, 1912.

No. 119.—Captain Alexander Chalmers, I.M.S., to be Civil Surgeon, Ootacamund, from or after the 1st March 1912, *vice* Lieut.-Col. W. Molesworth, I.M.S.

No. 120.—Major Thomas Henry Symons, I.M.S., on relief by Lieut.-Col. W. Molesworth, I.M.S., to act as Professor of Anatomy, Medical College, and Second Surgeon, General Hospital, with Port and Marine duties during the employment of Major W. J. Pollock, I.M.S., on other duty or until further orders.

VOLUNTEERS.

LEAVE.

Fort St George, February 20, 1912.

NILGIRI RIFLE VOLUNTEERS.

No. 121.—Lieutenant Charles Danby Ryle, leave out of India for nine months from the 24th February 1912 or date of departure.

Fort St George, February 26, 1912.

MALABAR VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

No. 122.—Lieutenant Walter James Swan, leave out of India for six months from 10th February 1912 or date of departure.

No. 123.—Second Lieutenant Thomas Clapton, leave in India for six months from 10th February 1912 or date of departure.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Fort St. George, February 23, 1912.

No. 124.—Under section 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (as amended by the Indian Christian Marriage Act Amendment Act, 1891), the Governor in Council sanctions the issue of licenses to the undermentioned missionaries to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, within the territories under the administration of the Government of Madras —

The Rev. Pulimela Joseph of the American Baptist Telugu Mission, residing at Muppalla in the taluk of Vinukonda in the district of Guntur.

The Rev. Goddala Basavayah of the American Baptist Telugu Mission, residing at Gopamkonda in the taluk of Vinukonda in the district of Guntur.

Chikkala Joseph of the American Evangelical Lutheran Mission, residing at Bethapudi in the taluk of Repalle in the district of Guntur.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, February 22, 1912.

No. 129.—Under the explanation to section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 (Act XXVI of 1881), the Governor in Council hereby declares that Monday the 3rd June 1912 will be a public holiday in celebration of the Birthday of His Majesty the King-Emperor of India.

Fort St. George, February 27, 1912.

No. 128.—The following notifications of the Government of India are republished —

HOME DEPARTMENT.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 19th February 1912.

No. 417.—Mr. A. C. Duff of the Indian Civil Service, Madras Establishment, is appointed to officiate as First Assistant Commissioner and District Magistrate of Coorg during the absence on leave of Mr. R. H. Elles or until further orders.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

EXCISE.

Calcutta, the 17th February 1912.

No. 1317–33.—The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. Todhunter, I.C.S., Inspector-General of Excise and Salt, India, is granted privilege leave for six weeks with effect from the 4th March 1912. His services are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras with effect from the 15th April 1912.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

SANITARY.

Calcutta, the 15th February 1912.

No. 217.—The services of Captain J. H. Horne, M.B., I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 16th February 1912.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 137.—With reference to Army Department Notifications Nos. 282 and 922, dated the 7th April and 29th September 1911, respectively, the promotion from Captain to Major of the following officers, published in the notifications quoted in the margin, is antedated as shown against their names :—

Military Department Notification No. 921, dated 20th October 1905.
Military Department Notification No. 69, dated 24th January 1906.
Army Department Notification No. 392, dated 17th August 1906.
Army Department Notification No. 124, dated 16th February 1907.
Army Department Notification No. 679, dated 2nd August 1907.
Army Department Notification No. 74, dated 31st January 1908.
Army Department Notification No. 653, dated 7th August 1908.
Army Department Notification No. 714, dated 30th July 1909.
Army Department Notification No. 118, dated 11th February 1910.

Thomas Edgar Watson, M.B., from 29th July 1907 to 29th January 1907.
Clarence Barrymore Harrison, M.B., from 29th January 1908 to 29th July 1907.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS

East Coast Volunteer Rifles.

No. 153.—Second Lieutenant Edward Vaughan Jones resigns his commission. Dated 17th January 1912.

H. A. STUART,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE

No. 157.—Mr. Frederick Sayers, Acting Superintendent of Police, Cuddapah, combined privilege leave and special leave on urgent private affairs for six months from or after the 16th April 1912, under articles 260, 315 and 233 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 158.—Mr. Robert John Macnaill Mayne, Superintendent of Police, Chittoor, combined privilege leave and special leave on urgent private affairs for six months from or after 15th May 1912, under articles 233, 260 and 315 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 159.—Mr. Percy Peyton Sweeting, Assistant Inspector-General of Police, Madras, privilege leave for three months from or after the 9th March 1912, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 160.—Mr. Percy Brent Thomas, Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Criminal Intelligence and Railways, combined privilege leave and furlough for six months from or after the 15th May 1912, under articles 260, 233 and 508 (5) of the Civil Service Regulations.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

No. 161.—Captain John Philip Cameron, I.M.S., Superintendent of Prisons, Madras, has been granted an extension of furlough by one day.

APPOINTMENTS

Fort St. George, February 20, 1912.

No. 162.—Mr. Paschal Constantine Lobo, Bar.-at-Law, District Munsif, First Grade, is appointed to act as Subordinate Judge, Third Grade, and is posted to Cuttacamond.

No. 163.—M.R.Ry. G. Rajagopala Rao Avargal, Inspector of Police, to act as Deputy Superintendent of Police, Third Grade, and to be in charge of Penukonda sub-division, Anantapur district, *vice* M.R.Ry. C. S. Sendara Mudaliyar, granted leave.

No. 164.—Mr. Cecil Holroyd Gadsden, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Madanapalle, Chittoor district, to act as Superintendent, Government Railway Police, Madras district.

No. 165.—M.R.Ry. Francis Bhagyanadhan Selvanayagam Avargal, Personal Assistant to the Superintendent of Police, Chittoor district, to be in charge of Madanapalle sub-division, Chittoor district.

No. 166.—With reference to Judicial Department Notification No. 652, dated the 27th September 1911, published at page 921, Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 3rd October 1911, M.R.Ry. Tirappankada Devaraja Mudaliar Avargal is appointed to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, Fourth Grade, on probation.

Fort St. George, February 27, 1912.

No. 167.—Mr. J. L. Rosario, B.A., B.L., to act as Government Pleader, Madras, *vice* Mr. C. F. Napier.

No. 168.—Mr. Charles F. Napier, Barrister-at-Law, to act as Advocate-General, Madras, *vice* the Hon'ble Mr. P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar, C.I.E.

PROMOTION.

No. 169.—M.R.Ry. Rishiyur Srinivasa Aiyar Krishnaswami Aiyar Avargal to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, Third Grade, with effect from the 22nd January 1912.

INVESTITURE OF POWERS.

Fort St. George, February 23, 1912.

No. 170.—Under section 192 of the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908 (I of 1908), and section 138 (1) of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act V of 1908), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the undermentioned officer shall, in cases in which an appeal is allowed under the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908 (I of 1908), take down the evidence with his own hand in the English language :—

M.R.Ry. Srinivasacheriyar Prasanna Rangacheriyar Avargal, Revenue Divisional Officer, Kollegal, in the district of Coimbatore.

Fort St. George, February 24, 1912.

No. 171.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, M.R.Ry. Chakka Narasimhulu Chetti, Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Cuddapah in the district of Cuddapah, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second class, and under section 37 he is invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a Magistrate of that class except the power to pass orders as to first offenders under section 562.

No. 172.—Under section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Mr. Ernest Graham, First-class Magistrate in the district of Ganjam, is authorized to take down the evidence of witnesses with his own hand in the English language.

No. 173.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Mr. Frank Gregory Botlor, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of the district of Godavari, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third class, and under section 37 he is invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a Magistrate of that class.

ERRATA.

Fort St George, February 19, 1912.

In Judicial notification No. 90, dated the 1st February 1912, on page 1 of the *Fort St George Gazette Extraordinary* of the same date: in sub-section (1) of section 1 of Regulation No. I of 1912, *for* "1911" *read* "1912"; in line 1 of section 24 of the same Regulation, *for* "in" *read* "to."

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, February 23, 1912.

No. 174.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*a*) of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to abolish, with effect from 15th March 1912, the police stations named in column 2 of the schedule hereto appended and to declare that, with effect from the said date, the villages named in column 3 will form part of the local area of the police stations specified in column 5:—

SCHEDULE.

Division in which at present included.	Police station to which at present attached.	Names of villages.	Circle in which hereafter included.	Police station to which hereafter attached.
Madanapalle ..	Mushtoor	Kandumuri	Madanapalle ..	Madanapalle
Do ..	Do.	Gundupalle	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do.	Mushtoor	Do. ..	Do
Do. ..	Do.	Tavalam	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do.	Tamballavaripalle	Do ..	Do
Do ..	Do.	Nimmanapalle	Do ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do	Agraharam	Do. ..	Do. ..
Do ..	Do	Enganvaripalle	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do.	Rilavativaripalle	Do. ..	Do
Do. ..	Angallue	Tottu	Do. ..	Do
Do. ..	Do.	Pullugantla	Do. ..	Do
Do. ..	Do.	Annallue	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do.	Brahmanavaddupalle	Do ..	Do
Do ..	Do.	Kurubakota	Do. ..	Medivedu.
Do ..	Do	Chinnatippasamudram	Do ..	Do.
Do ..	Do	Kasampeta	Do ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do.	Kottavaripalle	Do ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do.	Kesavapalle	Do ..	Do.
Do. ..	Kalahasti	Velagallue	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do.	Rivupalle	Do ..	Do
Do. ..	Do	Muslikanta	Do. ..	Gopidinne.
Do. ..	Do.	Papepalle	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do.	Peddamandem	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do	Kalahasti	Do. ..	Do.
Ghattu ..	Ghattu	Rayyapugaripalle	Do ..	Vayalakota.
Do. ..	Do.	Kandimadugu Ghattu	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do	Bodipalle	Do ..	Do
Do ..	Do.	Agraharam	Do. ..	Do
Do ..	Do.	Devarapalle	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do.	Agraharam	Do. ..	Do
Do ..	Do.	Madiveppanpalle	Do. ..	Do
Do ..	Do.	Kangamandram	Do ..	Peddatippasamudram.
Do. ..	Do.	Gurramamandram	Do. ..	Do
Do ..	Do.	Budakayalapalle	Do ..	Do
Do ..	Do.	Amalabandakota Agraharam	Do. ..	Do
Do ..	Do.	Kottakota	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do.	Baramalapalle	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do.	Mallala	Do ..	Do
Do ..	Do.	Sampatipeta	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do.	Rayigi	Do ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do.	Ramapalle	Do ..	Do.

No 175.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*a*) of sub-section (2) of section 4 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that, with effect from 15th March 1912, the villages noted in column 3 of the schedule hereto appended shall cease to be included in the local area of the police stations noted in column 2 and shall form part of the local area attached to the police stations in column 5.

SCHEDULE.

Division in which at present included.	Police station to which at present attached.	Names of villages.	Circle in which hereafter included.	Police station to which hereafter attached.
Madanapalle ..	Madanapalle	Kesavaripalle	Madanapalle ..	Vayalakota.
Do. ..	Do	Ghattamedapalle	Do. ..	Do.
Ghattu ..	Peddatippasamudram.	Madanur	Do ..	Do.
Do.	Do	Devavapatnta	Do ..	Do.
Do.	Do.	Dorigandlavandlapalle	Do ..	Do.

Fort St. George, February 13, 1912.

No. 176.—Under the provisions of section 6 of the Indian Factories Act, 1881, as amended by Act XI of 1891, and in partial modification of notification No. 317, dated 8th July 1892, published on page 819 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 9th July 1892, and in supersession of notification No. 800, dated 1st September 1911, published on page 839 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 6th September 1911, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Sub-Assistant Surgeon in charge of the Local Fund dispensary at Kailpatti, Tinnevelly district, to be a certifying surgeon for that town.

Fort St. George, February 22, 1912.

No. 177.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*s*) of sub-section 1 of section 4 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to abolish, with effect from the 15th March 1912, the police stations named in column 2 of the schedule hereto appended and to declare that, with effect from the said date, the villages named in column 3 will form part of the local area of the police stations specified in column 5 :—

SCHEDULE.

Division in which it at present included.	Police station to which at present attached.	Name of village.	Circle in which hereafter included.	Police station to which hereafter attached.
Rajahmundry ..	Rajamundry	1. Kannavaram	Rajahmundry ..	Rajahmundry (taluk).
Do ..	Do. ..	2. Radhapuralem	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do. ..	3. Srikurmapatnam	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	4. Palacherla	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	5. Tholeada	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	6. Penjalipeta	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do ..	7. Rajanagram	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	8. Chakradwarabandham	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do. ..	9. Nidigalla	Do ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	10. Velugubanda	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	11. Jagannadhapuram	Do ..	Do.
Do ..	Do. ..	12. Venkatapuram	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	13. Narendrapuram	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do ..	14. Nandanda	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	15. Doukayalapalli	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	16. Gonagadam	Do ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do ..	17. Pallakadam	Do ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	18. Rajanavampeta	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Dowlaishwaram ..	19. Dowlaishwaram	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do ..	20. Kavale	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do. ..	21. Kondagutur	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	22. Sampalnagaram	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	23. Dalla	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	24. Dumireddipalli	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	25. Veeravaram	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do ..	26. Pallipeta	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	27. Vemagiri	Do ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	28. Kadyam	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	29. Gavaram	Do ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	30. Kattiyapalanka	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	31. Borrilanka	Do ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do ..	32. Gunkayammapeta	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do. ..	33. Madhavarayapuralem	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	34. Jagannpadu	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	35. Muramanda	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	36. Vemagirimatha	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Rahitapuram ..	1. Rahitapuram	Do ..	Gollaprolu.
Do. ..	Do ..	2. Sitanagaram	Do ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	3. Singavaram	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do ..	4. Vangalapudi	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	5. Rayaka	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	6. Rajupalem	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	7. Chamakandapalli	Do ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do ..	8. Gunavaram	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	9. Kesavaram	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	10. Nallakonda	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	11. Tedakondapadi	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	12. Cheepurupalli	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do ..	13. Muggulla	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do ..	14. Inagantiveripeta	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	15. Vadallapalli	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	16. Manikonda	Do ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	17. Ramachendrapuram	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	18. Purushottapatnam	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	19. Nelakota	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	20. Nagampalli	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	21. Ramayyapalem	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Korukonda ..	1. Korukonda	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	2. Kapavaram	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	3. Munagala	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	4. Kota	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	5. Sreerangapalnam	Do ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	6. Gonagadam	Do ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	7. Gummalladoddi	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	8. Vedurupaka	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	9. Atchutapuram	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	10. Jaggampeta	Do. ..	Do.

Division in which at present included.	Police station to which at present attached.	Names of villages.	Circle in which hereafter included.	Police station to which hereafter attached.
Rajahmundry	Kotilingala	11. Nimmapeta	Rajahmundry	Gokavaram.
Do.	Do	12. Gadimada	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do	13. Kumpur	Do.	Do
Do.	Do.	14. Rajavaram	Do	Do
Do	Do.	15. Buragapudi	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do	16. Balchanpeta	Do.	Do
Do	Do.	17. Gummiler	Do.	Do
Do.	Rajanagaram	1 Vedurlaru	Do.	Peddapuram.
Do	Do	2 Rangampeta	Do	Do
Do.	Do.	3 Chandrada	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	4 Pedarayavaram	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do	5. Subbadrampeta	Do	Do.
Do.	Do.	6 Nallacheruvu	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	7. Seetharampuram	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do	8 Kaluvacharla	Do	Do
Do.	Do.*	9. Muruvi	Do	Do.
Do	Do	10. Singavarapalem	Do.	Do
Do.	Do.	11 Tirupati Rajapuram	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	12. Lakkavaram	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	13 Atchutapuram	Do.	Do
Do.	Do.	14 Mukkudevaram	Do.	Do.
Peddapuram	Ekawaram	1. Iripaka	Do.	Jaggampeta.
Do.	Do.	2. Kandregula	Do	Do
Do	Do.	3. Mandada	Do	Do.
Do.	Do	4. Tirumali	Do	Pratipadu.
Do.	Do	5. Paravaram	Do.	Do.
Do	Do	6. Bhadravaram	Do	Do.
Do.	Do	7. Lingamgunta	Do.	Do.
Do	Do.	8 Rayavaram	Do.	Do.
Do	Do	9. Nemamagapeta	Do.	Do
Do.	Do	10. Nurayanapatnam	Do	Do
Do.	Do	11. Konda-Tummapuram	Do.	Do
Do	Do.	12. Ekavaram	Do	Do.
Do.	Do.	13. Appanapalem	Do.	Do
Do.	Do.	14. Narendrapatnam	Do	Do
Do.	Do.	15. Bhavaram	Do	Do.
Do.	Do.	16. Lakshmipuram	Do	Do
Do.	Annavaram	17. Pamidadka	Do	Do.
Do.	Do.	18. Tantipuram	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do	19. Merrieda	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	20. Annavaram	Do.	Do
Do.	Do.	21. Kandukuru	Do.	Do
Do.	Do	22. Lakkavaram	Do.	Do
Do.	Do.	23. Gokavaram	Do.	Do.
Tuni	Kattipudy	24. Peddipalem	Do.	Do.
Do	Do.	25. Rajanalli-ddi	Do	Do
Do.	Do.	26. Mottadunta	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	27. Singavaram	Do.	Do.
Do	Do.	28. Veligadda	Do.	Do.
Do	Do.	29. Vanumalpalem	Do.	Do.
Do	Do.	30. Pothulury	Do	Do.
Do	Do.	31. Vakapalli	Do.	Do
Do	Do.	32. Chinnakara	Do.	Do.
Do	Do.	33. Kasabhavaram	Do	Do.
Do	Do.	34. Gajapupudi	Do.	Do.
Do	Do	35. Pedarupaka	Do	Do
Do	Do.	36. Nithavarapeta	Do.	Do.
Do	Do.	37. Venkatanagaram	Do	Do
Do.	Do.	38. Thotapalli	Do.	Do.

No. 178.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section 1 of section 4 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that, with effect from the 15th March 1912, the villages noted in column 3 of the schedule hereto appended shall cease to be included in the local area of the police stations noted in column 2 and shall form part of the local area attached to the police stations in column 5 :—

SCHEDULE.

Division in which at present included.	Police station to which at present attached.	Names of villages.	Circle in which hereafter included.	Police station to which hereafter attached.
Rajahmundry	Rajahmundry (Mak	1. Kotilingala	Rajahmundry	Rajahmundry town.
Do.	Do	2 Holcott's Gardens	Do.	Do
Peddapuram	Pratipadu	1 Bhupalapatnam	Do.	Jaggampeta
Do.	Do.	2. Goddanapalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	3 Sakhamalla-Tummapuram	Do.	Do
Do.	Do.	4 Srungavarapalem	Do.	Do
Chodavaram	Gokavaram	1. Pidathamanidi	Chodavaram	Addatigala
Do	Do	2. Chinnakalimpudi	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	3. Vuppalapadu	Do.	Do
Do.	Do.	4. Uruta	Do.	Do.

Division in which at present included.	Police station to which at present attached.	Nos.	Names of villages.	Circle in which hereafter included.	Police station to which hereafter attached.
Chodavaram ..	Gokavaram ..	6.	Sodavaram	Chodavaram ..	Addatigala.
Do. ..	Do. ..	6.	Kattara sutaram	Do ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	7	Futharamvaramut	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do. ..	8.	Bhimpalli	Do. ..	Do
Do. ..	Do. ..	9.	Loddipalem	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do. ..	10.	Vanchara	Do ..	Do.
Do ..	Do. ..	11.	Vayyalamaduga	Do ..	Do
Do. ..	Do. ..	12.	Bodavara	Do. ..	Do
Do ..	Do ..	13.	Nadapatru	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	14.	Lekkavila	Do ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	15.	Gangavaram	Do ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	16.	Pedrajupalem	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	17.	Kasumanju	Do ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	18.	Durumandi	Do ..	Do
Do. ..	Do. ..	19.	Anuffalabanda	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do ..	20.	Gorugutami	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	21.	Pedagumpadu	Do ..	Do
Do. ..	Do. ..	22.	Kottada	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do ..	23.	Jonnapalli	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do ..	24	Konkalumpadu	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do ..	25.	Kowrampadu	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	26.	Chamuru	Do. ..	Do
Do. ..	Do ..	27.	Sarampalem	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	28.	Vanampalli	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do ..	29.	Mothera	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do ..	30	Kollipudi	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	31.	Ramalindupuram	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do ..	32.	Sivarampatnam	Do ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do ..	33.	Kottamalli	Do ..	Do
Do. ..	Do. ..	34	Lingavaram	Do ..	Do
Do ..	Do. ..	35	Tarampalem	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do. ..	1.	Ramanayyapeta	Do. ..	Devapatnam.
Do. ..	Do. ..	2.	Indukurapeta	Do ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do ..	3	Kambalampadu	Do ..	Do
Do. ..	Do ..	4.	Sarabhavaram	Do. ..	Do
Do ..	Do. ..	5.	Peruguluppalli	Do ..	Do.
Do ..	Do ..	6.	Nimgiparam	Do ..	Do
Do. ..	Do. ..	7.	Pedabhimpalli	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	8.	Indukura	Do ..	Do
Do. ..	Do ..	9.	Rajulanka	Do ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	10.	Mosallaguda	Do ..	Do.
Do ..	Do. ..	11.	Gedradibanda	Do ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do ..	12.	Chayarallapalli	Do ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	13.	Chanabhupalli	Do ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	14	Chodadadu	Cosumda ..	Pittapuram.
Peddapuram. ..	Peddapuram ..	1.	Kilavaram	Chodavaram ..	Addatigala.
Do ..	Annavaram ..	2	Ramanimpeta	Do ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do ..	3.	Konalova	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	4	Gurramupeta	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do. ..	5.	Kinapuru	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do ..	6	Kottampalem	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	7.	Vegulapalem	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do ..	8	Ravulapalem	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do ..	9	Sajjapuram	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do ..	10.	Donelapalem	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	11.	Lingampatu	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	12.	Veresamudi	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do ..	13.	Ramangipalem	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do ..	14.	Gubbamandugu	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do ..	15.	Nadawakunti	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	16.	Ravipalem	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do. ..	17	Anuranti	Do ..	Do.
Do ..	Do. ..	18.	Kinda	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do. ..	19	Kirra	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do. ..	20.	Tallapalem	Do ..	Do
Do ..	Do ..	21	Bodagundi	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	22	Damanapalem	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do. ..	23.	Boyarapadu	Do ..	Do.
Do ..	Do. ..	24	Vakkarayi	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	25	Seribhatavam	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do. ..	26.	Dubaraju	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do ..	27.	Kondapalli	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do. ..	28	Seerampalem	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do. ..	29.	Lagavayi	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do ..	30	Lakkavi	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do. ..	31.	Neelamedu	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do. ..	32	Singampalli	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do. ..	33	Rosarapalem	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	34	Jaddugi	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do. ..	35.	Murrupalem	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do ..	36	Chirtharampalem	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do ..	37.	Varlanka	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do. ..	38	Rompadam	Do. ..	Do
Do. ..	Do. ..	39	Anuradu	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do ..	40	Lakavati	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do ..	41	Thavitibanda	Do. ..	Do
Do. ..	Do. ..	43	Dupampalem	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	44	Murumurpalem	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	54	Vayyadu	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	45	Rayavaramgagi	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do ..	46	Kadathampalli	Do. ..	Do.

Division in which at present included.	Police station to which at present attached.	Names of villages.	Circle in which hereafter included.	Police station to which hereafter attached.
Pudupuram ..	Adhavanam ..	47. Amirthalu	Chedavaram ..	Addatigala
Do. ..	Do. ..	48. Kinnalligadda	Do ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do ..	49. Pentada	Do	Do.
Do ..	Do ..	50. Pakavelli	Do ..	Do.
Do ..	Do ..	51. Kesavaram	Do ..	Do.
Do ..	Do ..	52. Loddidi	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do ..	53. Vempalem	Do. ..	Do
Do ..	Do. ..	54. Valapet	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do ..	55. Vyagreswaram	Do. ..	Do
Do. ..	Do ..	56. Komarapanagada	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do ..	57. Migilintha	Do. ..	Do
Do ..	Do. ..	58. Gantangi	Do. ..	Do
Do. ..	Do. ..	59. Kandepalem	Do. ..	Do
Do ..	Do ..	60. Kandalingamparla	Do. ..	Do
Do ..	Do ..	61. Rallapalli	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	62. Vanthadi	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do ..	63. Belipuda	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do ..	64. Mareipaka	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do ..	65. Pulugumadapadu	Do ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	66. Doddavakapadu	Do ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do. ..	67. Seeamvaru	Do ..	Do
Do ..	Do. ..	68. Vantada	Do ..	Do.
Do ..	Do ..	69. Saranguda	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do. ..	70. Kimmeru	Do ..	Do
Do. ..	Do. ..	71. Gantivanipalem	Do. ..	Do.

No. 179.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*a*) of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to abolish, with effect from 15th March 1912, the police stations named in column 2 of the schedule hereto appended and to declare, with effect from the said date, the places named in column 5 to be police stations including within their local areas the villages noted in column 3 of the schedule.

SCHEDULE.

Division in which at present included.	Police station to which at present attached.	Names of villages.	Circle in which hereafter included.	Police station to which hereafter attached.
Cocanada town ..	Cocanada town ..	The southern portion of the town with Jagannaikpuram, the boundary on the north being the Mosque road and Catchery road as far as the iron bridge	Cocanada ..	Cocanada town station No. I.
Do ..	Do ..	1. The remainder of Cocanada town.	Do. ..	Cocanada town station No. II.
Cocanada taluk ..	Samalkot station ..	1. Samalkot	Do ..	Samalkot town station.
Do ..	Do. ..	2. Bheemavaram	Do ..	Do.
Do ..	Do. ..	3. Jaggannapeta	Do. ..	Do.

No. 180.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*a*) of sub-section 1 of section 4 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to abolish, with effect from the 15th March 1912, the police stations named in column 2 of the schedule hereto appended and to declare that, with effect from the said date, the villages named in column 3 will form part of the local area of the police stations specified in column 5 :—

SCHEDULE.

Division in which at present included.	Police station to which at present attached.	Names of villages	Circle in which hereafter included.	Police station to which hereafter attached.
Cocanada taluk ..	Uppada	1. Pandur	Cocanada ..	Cocanada (rural).
Do. ..	Do. ..	2. Pandiavada	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do.	3. Nemam	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do.	4. Thammavaram	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do.	5. Penumarti	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do.	7. Uppada	Do. ..	Pittapuram.
Do ..	Do.	8. Rottapalli	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do.	9. Vakalippa	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do.	10. Kuthukulamilly	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do.	11. Kandipalli	Do. ..	Do
Do. ..	Do.	12. Thetavaru	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do.	13. Komarigiri	Do. ..	Do.

Division in which at present included.	Police station to which at present attached.	Names of villages.	Circle in which hereafter included.	Police station to which hereafter attached
Cumada taluk ..	Uppada	8. Uppada	Cumada ..	Pithapuram
Do. ..	Do.	9. Thatimarrypeta	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do	10. Amaravilli	Do ..	Do.
Do ..	Do.	11. Vemada	Do ..	Do.
Do ..	Do.	12. Ramatakapeta	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do.	13. Mallavaram	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do.	14. Nagulapalli	Do ..	Do
Do ..	Do	15. Amcenbeda	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do.	16. Ramanapalem	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do.	17. Mulapeta	Do ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do.	18. Kavivaripeda	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do	19. Ammandravapeda ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do.	20. Sabbavapeta	Do ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do.	21. Kotturu	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do.	22. Koppiriveripeta	Do ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do	23. Konapapeta	Do. ..	Do.
Do ..	Do.	24. Jaggampeta	Do ..	Do.
Do ..	Do	25. Kottapatnam	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	Do.	26. Subbampeta	Do. ..	Do.
Tuni ..	Kattipudy	1. Vidavalur	Do. ..	Do.
Do.	Do	2. Duragada	Do. ..	Do.
Do.	Do.	3. Chelluru	Do. ..	Do.
Do.	Do.	4. Lakshmipuram	Do. ..	Do.
Do.	Do.	5. Tatiparthi	Do ..	Do.
Do.	Do.	6. Robertspeta	Do. ..	Do.
Do	Do.	7. Chandurthi	Do. ..	Do.
Do	Do.	8. Kodavalli	Do. ..	Do.
Do.	Do.	9. Vepagunti	Do. ..	Do
Do.	Vontimamidy ..	1. Cerumpalem	Do. ..	Do.
Do.	Do.	2. Ramarowpeta	Do ..	Do.
Do.	Do.	3. Gudipol	Do. ..	Do.
Do.	Do.	4. Pathaperumallapuram ..	Do. ..	Do
Do.	Do.	5 Kothaperumallapuram ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do.	Do.	6. Aravalchampeta	Do ..	Do.
Do.	Do.	7. Talavantrampeta	Do ..	Do.
Do.	Do.	8. Lakshmidevipeta	Do. ..	Do
Do.	Do.	9. Ilabarupeta	Do ..	Do.
Do.	Do	10 Chodipalliruppeta	Do. ..	Do.
Do.	Kotanandur ..	1. Kotanandur	Do ..	Tuni
Do.	Do.	2. Allouly	Do. ..	Do
Do	Do.	3 Lakshmidevipeta	Do. ..	Do
Do.	Do.	4. Kothakotta	Do ..	Do
Do.	Do.	5 Tirumanjupeta	Do. ..	Do
Do.	Do.	6 Chinn-yapalem (Kottam estate).	Do. ..	Do.
Do.	Do.	7. Palabotlam	Do ..	Do.
Do.	Do.	8 Jagannadhapuram	Do ..	Do.
Do	Do.	9 Sangavaka	Do ..	Do.
Do.	Do.	10 Koppaka Agraharam	Do ..	Do.
Do.	Do.	11 Boddavaram	Do ..	Do.
Do.	Do.	12 Tatapaka	Do ..	Do.
Do.	Do.	13. Indupalli	Do ..	Do.
Do.	Do.	14. Jagannadhapuram	Do ..	Do
Do.	Do.	15. Nallagadiavari Suravaram ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do.	Do.	16 Venkatapuram	Do. ..	Do.
Do.	Do.	17. Venkatarangaram	Do. ..	Do.
Do.	Do.	18. Kotapalem	Do. ..	Do.
Do	Do.	19. Kimedau Mallavaram	Do. ..	Do.
Do.	Do.	20. Kakarapalli	Do. ..	Do.
Do.	Do.	21. Bheemavarapukota	Do. ..	Do.
Do.	Do.	22. Surapurampeta	Do. ..	Do.
Do.	Do.	23. Appalarajupeta	Do. ..	Do.
Do	Do.	24 Thimmarajupeta	Do. ..	Do.
Do	Do.	25. Kotapolu Mallavaram	Do ..	Do.
Do.	Do.	26. Jangalapalem	Do. ..	Do.
Do.	Do.	27. Bangarayyapeta	Do. ..	Do.
Do.	Do.	28 Billamanchar	Do. ..	Do.
Do	Vontimamidy ..	1. Kristnapuram	Do. ..	Do.
Do	Do.	2. Jillellapeda	Do. ..	Do.
Do.	Do.	3. Kotturu	Do ..	Do.
Do	Do.	4 Hanuvavaram	Do. ..	Do.
Do.	Do.	5. Pidikonda	Do. ..	Do.
Do.	Do.	6. Chandangi	Do ..	Do.
Do.	Do.	7 Kommanapalli	Do. ..	Do.
Do.	Do.	8. Dibbapalem	Do ..	Do
Do.	Do	9. Kothada	Do. ..	Do.
Do.	Do.	10. Kothapeduru	Do. ..	Do.
Do.	Do.	11. Vontimamidi	Do ..	Do.
Do.	Do.	12. Pampadipeta	Do. ..	Do.
Do.	Do	13 Venkatarangaram	Do. ..	Do.
Do.	Do.	14. Gollapeta	Do. ..	Do.
Do.	Do.	15. Kurrapeta	Do ..	Do.
Do.	Do.	16. Danayapeta	Do. ..	Do.
Do.	Do	17. Pathamamidipeta	Do ..	Do.
Do.	Do.	18. Kothamamidipeta	Do. ..	Do.
Do	Do	19. Yellayapeta	Do ..	Do.
Do.	Do.	20. Arumalapeta	Do. ..	Do.
Do.	Do.	21. Kuravapeta	Do. ..	Do
Do.	Do.	22. Kothapeta	Do. ..	Do.
Do.	Do.	23 Pamarrupeta	Do ..	Do.
Do.	Do.	24. Venavaram	Do ..	Do

Division in which at present included.	Police station to which at present attached.	Name of village.	Circle in which hereafter included.	Police station to which hereafter attached.
Tenkasi	Vettimaraldy	25. Kondalamanidipota	Cocanada	Tenkasi.
Do	Do	26. Addatipeta	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	27. Pennagrrakaburu	Do.	Do
Do	Kattupedi	1. Nallipadi	Do	Anjaneyam.
Do	Do.	2. Tirupaty	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	3 Kanthuogi	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	4 Ramanrapalem	Do	Do
Do.	Do.	5 Seethampeta	Do.	Do.
Do	Do	6 Kottur	Do	Do.
Do.	Do	7. Kattupedi	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do	8 Rayavilasam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do	9 Bandaboya	Do.	Do.
Do	Do	10 Kotagirmaitivada	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	11. Vajrakotam	Do.	Do.
Do	Do.	12. China Jaggampeta	Do	Do.
Do	Do.	13 Anlampeta	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	14 Kollur	Do	Do.
Do.	Do.	15 Mandapalem	Do.	Do
Do.	Rentalapadi	1. Balaramapuram	Do.	Do.
Do	Do.	2 Sulagagudy	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	3. Kothuru	Do.	Do.
Do	Do	4. Ramakrishnapuram	Do	Do.
Do.	Do.	5. Rajavaram	Do	Do.
Do	Do.	6. Venkatanagaram	Do	Do
Do.	Do	7. Kuchampeta	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do	8 Dornpilly	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	9. Gangavaram	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	10. Venkatapuram	Do.	Do.
Do	Do.	11. Narimpalnam	Do.	Do
Do	Do.	12. Digavarrada	Do	Do.
Do	Do.	13 Kuthaimpudi	Do	Do.
Do	Do.	14. Bangarayyapeta	Do	Do
Do	Do.	15. Seungavaram	Do	Do
Do.	Do.	16. Pallapachamavaram	Do	Do
Do	Do.	17. Merakathamavaram	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do	18. Alahampeta	Do	Do.
Do.	Do.	19. Gondi	Do	Do.
Do.	Do.	20. Kothapalli	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	21. Edavaram	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	22. Tekkalipadu	Do.	Do.
Do	Do	23 Gidijaal	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	24 Rampadasta	Do	Do.
Do.	Do.	25. Kodam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	26. Mallavaram	Do	Do
Do.	Do.	27. Bapathapalapatnam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	28. Lakshmidipalem	Do	Do.
Do	Do.	29. Namagiri	Do	Do.
Do.	Do.	30. Jonnathanpalnam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do	31. Vengalamgaram	Do.	Do.
Do	Do.	32 Gummaregadda	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	33 Vappampalem	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	34 Yarrakatavaram	Do.	Do.
Do	Do	35 Ankampalem	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	36. Velugu	Do.	Do.
Do	Do.	37. Amirekhalu	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do	38. Kondapally	Do	Do.
Do.	Do.	39. Pedamallapuram	Do.	Do.
Do	Do.	40. Siddavaripalem	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	41. Srungadham	Do	Do.
Do	Do	42 Tadavayi	Do.	Do.
Do	Do.	43. Doparthy	Do.	Do.
Do	Do.	44. Rahurekula	Do	Do.
Do	Do.	45. Mamapally	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do	46. Jagannadhapuram	Do.	Do
Do	Do.	47. Gavaravaripeta	Do.	Do.
Do	Do.	48. Chintamallapuram	Do.	Do.
Do	Do.	49 Anantaram	Do.	Do.
Do	Do.	50 Santapydapata	Do	Do.
Do.	Do.	51. Chakiralapalem	Do	Do.
Do.	Do.	52 Dabbavalipaydipalu	Do	Do.
Do.	Do.	53. Ampadu	Do	Do.
Do	Do.	54 Jaldam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	55 Nanadupalem	Do	Do.
Do	Do.	56. Mamaramyada	Do	Do
Do.	Do.	57. Dammbanda	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do	58. Sathyavaram	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	59 Raghavapatnam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do	60. Dhulipeta	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	61. Dalibadi	Do	Do.
Do.	Do.	62 Serlanka	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	63. Dontiseema	Do.	Do.
Do	Do.	64. Gunnalarem	Do.	Do
Do	Do.	65 Thadavam	Do	Do
Do	Do.	66. Peddura	Do.	Do.
Do	Do.	67 Avuli	Do.	Do
Do.	Do.	68 Anumathi	Do.	Do
Do.	Do.	69. Vemuvagula	Do.	Do
Do.	Do.	70. Mandu	Do.	Do.
Do	Do.	71. Polavaram	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	72. Appannapalem	Do	Do.
Do	Do.			

Division in which at present included	Police station to which at present attached.	Names of villages.	Circle in which hereafter included.	Police station to which hereafter attached
Cocanada taluk ..	Samalkota ..	1. Hussainpuram	Cocanada ..	Cocanada (taluk).
Do.	Do ..	2. Undur	Do ..	Do.
Do.	Do ..	3. Venkatakrishnapuram ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do.	Do ..	4. Rayavapudy	Do. ..	Do.
Do.	Do ..	5. Annampeta	Do. ..	Do.
Do.	Do ..	6. Gunchala	Do. ..	Do.
Do.	Do ..	7. Kappavaram	Do ..	Do.
Do.	Do ..	8. Vanavaram	Do. ..	Do.
Do.	Do ..	9. Navara	Do ..	Do.
Do.	Do ..	10. Kapavaram	Do. ..	Do.
Do.	Do ..	11. Vellapalem	Do. ..	Do.

No. 181.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that, with effect from 15th March 1912, the villages noted in column 3 of the schedule hereto appended shall cease to be included in the local area of the police stations noted in column 2 and shall form part of the local area attached to the police stations in column 5:—

SCHEDULE.

Division in which at present included	Police station to which at present attached.	Names of villages	Circle in which hereafter included.	Police station to which hereafter attached
Cocanada taluk ..	Pittapuram ..	1. Pavara	Cocanada ..	Cocanada (taluk).
Tuni	Annavaram ..	2. Mallavaram	Do. ..	Pittapuram.
Do.	Do ..	3. Thotagunta	Do ..	Tuni
Do.	Do. ..	4. Venkatapuram	Do. ..	Do.
Do	Do ..	5. Timmapuram	Do. ..	Do.
Do.	Do. ..	6. Pydipala agraharam	Do. ..	Do.
Do.	Do. ..	6 Rangavvadupalem	Do ..	Do.
Do.	Do. ..	6. Sothavaripuram	Do. ..	Do
Do.	Do. ..	7 Kottapalli	Do ..	Do.
Do	Do. ..	8. Gopuvaripalem	Do ..	Do
Do.	Do. ..	9. Thammayyapeta	Do. ..	Do.
Do.	Do ..	10. Bendapudy	Do. ..	Do.
Do.	Do. ..	11. Chinnayyapalem (Pittapuram estate)	Do. ..	Do.
Do.	Do. ..	12. Ravikampadu	Do. ..	Do.
Peddapuram ..	Peddapuram .	1. Cheddalada	Do. ..	Pittapuram.

No. 182.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that, with effect from 15th March 1912, the village noted in column 3 of the schedule hereto appended shall cease to be included in the local area of the police station noted in column 2 and to declare with effect from the said date the place named in column 5 to be a police station including within its local area the village noted in column 3 of the schedule:—

SCHEDULE.

Division in which at present included.	Police station to which at present attached.	Name of village.	Circle in which hereafter included.	Police station to which hereafter attached.
Cocanada taluk ..	Cocanada taluk ..	Ramarapet	Cocanada ..	Cocanada town station No. II.

Fort St. George, February 24, 1912.

No. 183.—Under section 8 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that, with effect from the 1st March 1912, the Pollachi and Coimbatore sub-divisions of the Coimbatore district shall be reconstituted as follows.

Name of sub-division.	Area comprised.
Pollachi	The revenue taluks of Pollachi and Udumalpet and the revenue taluk of Palladam as reduced in Notification No. 78, Revenue, dated the 16th February 1912, published at page 219 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 20th *idem*
Coimbatore	The revenue taluk of Coimbatore and the revenue taluk of Avanashi as enlarged in the aforesaid notification

Fort St. George, February 23, 1912.

No. 184.—The following notifications of the Government of India are republished :—

HOME DEPARTMENT.

JUDICIAL.

Calcutta, the 12th February 1912.

No. 316.—Mr. J. H. Bakewell took his seat as an additional Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Madras on the 23rd January 1912.

Calcutta, the 19th February 1912.

No. 377.—Mr. T. Sadasiva Ayyar took his seat as an additional Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Madras on the 12th February 1912.

H. A. STUART,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, February 27, 1912.

No. 5.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished :—

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 12th February 1912.

No. 957-*F. E.*—With reference to rule XIV of the rules promulgated with Resolution No. 261-F. E., dated the 17th January 1911, published on pages 42—44 of the *Gazette of India*, Part I, dated the 21st January 1911, it is hereby notified for general information that an examination will be held at Calcutta during the second half of December 1912 for the selection of officers to fill two vacancies in the General List of the Indian Finance Department. Only candidates who have been nominated by the Government of India in the Finance Department in accordance with the rules quoted above will be entitled to compete at the examination.

H. A. STUART,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

ERRATUM.

Fort St. George, February 21, 1912.

In notification No. 21 (Ecclesiastical) in Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 20th February 1912, *for* "Lieut.-Col. J. A. Loudon" *read* "Lieut.-Col. J. A. Loudon".

H. A. STUART,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

MARINE DEPARTMENT

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, February 20, 1912.

No. 11.—Mr. Thomas Clapton, Supernumerary Port Officer, Fifth Grade, and Acting Port Officer, Tellicherry, to be Assistant to the Marine Surveyor for resurvey of Madras ports, *vice* Lieut. W. J. Swan, R.N.R., granted leave.

No. 12.—Mr. Augustus Edward Grosholz (Lieut. R.N.R.), Port Officer, Calicut, to be in charge of the Port office, Telicherry, in addition to his duties, *vice* Mr. T. Clapton on other duty.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, February 26, 1912.

No. 13.—Under section 6 (2) of the Indian Ports Act XV of 1908, the Governor in Council directs the publication of the following draft of an erratum to the schedule of fees published in notification No. 59, dated 22nd July 1892, on page 249, Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 26th July 1892. Any objection or suggestion that may be made in respect of the proposed erratum will be considered on or after the 25th March 1912 :—

Draft Erratum

	Rs.
For—	
"Packages under one ton, each hoist"	2
Read—	
"Packages of one ton and under, each hoist"	2

H. A. STUART,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, February 21, 1912.

No. 7.—The adjourned meeting of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Fort St. George will be held at the new Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 12 noon on Wednesday the 13th day of March 1912.

L. DAVIDSON,
Secretary to the Council.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE

Fort St. George, February 26, 1912.

No. 83.—Under articles 260, 233 and 303 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. H. F. Arbuthnot, District Forest Officer, South Vellore division, is granted combined privilege leave and furlough without medical certificate for one year and six months with effect from or after the 24th March 1912.

No. 84.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur V. Alwar Chetty Garu, District Forest Officer, Bellary, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from or after the 18th April 1912.

TRANSFERS.

No. 85.—The following transfers in the Salt, Abkári and Customs Department are ordered :—

(1) Mr. Francis William Gooch, Assistant Commissioner, from the Nellore to the Tinnevelly Sub-division.

(2) Mr. Richard Lancelot Haden, Acting Assistant Commissioner, from the Cocanada to the Nellore Sub-division, *vice* Mr. F. W. Gooch.

POSTING.

Fort St. George, February 20, 1912.

No. 86.—The following posting is ordered :—

Mr. Cecil Ewald Rhenius, Assistant Commissioner, Salt, Abkari and Customs Department, is, on return from leave, posted to the Cocanada sub-division.

PROMOTION.

Fort St. George, February 26, 1912.

No. 87.—The following promotion of a Deputy Collector is ordered with effect from 1st October 1911 to fill an existing vacancy:—

M. R.Ry. Conjeeveram Narayana Sastri Subramaniya Aiyar Avargal, from Seventh Grade, acting, to Seventh Grade on probation.

ERRATUM.

Fort St. George, February 27, 1912.

The promotions of Messrs. T. M. R. Creswell and W. A. Brito, notified in notification No. 60, dated 2nd February 1912, published on page 178 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 6th February 1912, will take effect from 22nd October 1911, instead of from 1st October 1911.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, February 22, 1912.

No. 86.—The Government of India have decided that the concession rate for fodder detailed in paragraph 3 of the Railway Board's Circular No. 1364-R T, dated the 19th September 1911, published at pages 1085–86 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 14th November 1911, shall be extended with retrospective effect from 26th January until further notice, to all consignments of fodder booked to Chinchili station in Kolhapur.

— —

Fort St. George, February 26, 1912.

No. 89.—Whereas the Manager of the Jarada estate in the Ganjam district, at present under the management of the Court of Wards, has submitted an application for the survey of the villages of the estate specified in the annexed schedule and has consented in writing to defray the entire cost of such survey, the Governor in Council in exercise of the powers conferred by section 17 (a) of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act IV of 1897, hereby directs that a survey of the said villages shall be undertaken and conducted by the Madras Survey Department in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

SCHEDULE.

Name of mutta.	Serial No.	Name of village.	Name of mutta.	Serial No.	Name of village.
Uppero mutta ..	1	Santaraapuram	Uppero mutta ..	31	Boisigam
	2	Narayanapuram.		32	Mardarajapur
	3	Panchambo.		33	Narsingpur
	4	Govindapuram.		34	Savara Bhejjipodoro.
	5	Jaradakota.		35	Talopodo.
	6	Damodarapalli.		36	Vizianpuram.
	7	Narasingapuram.		37	Sindoropuram.
	8	Savarampuram.		38	Mohulopodo.
	9	Abhayapuram.		39	Khojuria
	10	Jullunda.		40	Khariya Bellapada
	11	Burupodo.	Tello mutta ..	41	Daleswaram.
	12	Bhejjipodoro-Bhayira-pore		42	Saradhicharanpuram.
	13	Narasingapuram.		43	Gondra
	14	Ambapuram.		44	Bhavanapuram.
	15	Chodangam.		45	Laska.
	16	Vizayapuram.		46	Santoshapuram.
	17	Kutumbari.		47	Parvatipuram.
	18	Talapodoro.		48	Sunnariddi
	19	Jampodoro.		49	Lakshmipuram
	20	Daveabado.		50	Jagannadhapuram.
	21	Toloharipuram.		51	Dhadiambo
	22	Chanchadakhollo.		52	Mhadevipuram.
	23	Omalabado.		53	Madavapuram.
	24	Gudipodoro.		54	Somanadhapuram.
	25	Raya.		55	Bonamalipuram.
	26	Koyipbulya.		56	Manikyapuram.
	27	Badopuram		57	Khondadevuh.
	28	Kondho-Govindpur.		58	Koitah
	29	Rangam.		59	Peetambarapuram.
	30	Rajapuram.		60	Sunnakhola.
				61	Krishnacharanapuram.

No. 20.—In exercise of the power conferred by the proviso to section 71 of the Madras Abkári Act, I of 1886, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to prohibit from and after 1st May 1912, throughout the Presidency, the sale of any medicated article containing coca leaves, alkaloids of coca, every other intoxicating drink or substance prepared from the coca plant (*Erythroxylum coca*) and all drugs, synthetic or other, having a like physiological effect to that of cocaine and all preparations and admixtures of any of the above, except under a license granted by the Collector.

Provided that this prohibition shall not be applicable to any medicated article declared by the Commissioner to be incapable of being used as an intoxicant.

2 Notifications No. 123, dated 19th March 1907, No. 471, dated 8th October 1907, and No. 72, dated 7th February 1910, are hereby cancelled

Fort St. George, February 12, 1912

No. 21.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to admit under the provisions of section 18 of the Madras Forest Act (V of 1882), the right of the public to use the temples noted below in the Pajanaasam-Alwarkurichi reserved forest, lower slopes No. II (*d*), notified as reserved forest in notification No. 534, dated 27th November 1890, published at page 995 of Part I of *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 2nd December 1890 :—

(i) Access will be allowed for men only during day time by a path, six feet wide.

(ii) No billhooks or other cutting instruments are to be taken along the paths

(iii) Fires may be lighted in enclosure-s Nos 4 and 5, but if the privilege is abused, the Government reserve to themselves the right to withdraw it. This concession does not include the right to take firewood from the reserved forest.

(iv) No new buildings may be erected in the enclosures without the Collector's permission.

SCHEDULE.

Serial number.	Name of temple or shrine.	Situation and description.	Access.	Remarks.
1	Koruyakulam Sástá kóil.	This is in Aladiyur beat to the north west of pillar No. 40, it occupies less than 1 cent. There is no building. It contains two stone "nágas" and one broken pottery image of a dog.	By a path starting from a point in the reserve boundary between pillars 39 and 40, about one hundred and twenty links north of the latter, going in a westerly direction for about a chain and entering the east side of the temple.	No fires allowed.
2	Kattára Kadavu Sástá kóil.	In the same beat and south-east of forest pillar No. 63, on the Thappanipuram enclosure boundary Extent less than one cent. There is no building. It contains only one stone with a trident (*shulam*) mark cut on it	By a path starting from a point on the line between pillars 62 and 63 of the Thappanipuram enclosure about seventy-four links north of pillar No. 63 going in a south-westerly direction for about three hundred and seventy-five links and entering the enclosure at its north-east corner	Do
3	Kalátra Kadavu Pattiriyan kóil	South west of temple No. 2, mentioned above It is three and a half cents in extent. This also contains some stone and pottery images. There is no building	By a path starting from north-west corner of temple No. 2, above going in a south-westerly direction for about two hundred and eighteen links and entering the enclosure on its east side.	No.
4	Vellayyárai Pattáiyan kóil.	In Aladiyur beat It is about half a furlong from the right bank of the Tambraparti river and one and a half furlongs from the junction of the Servar with the former It is seven and a half cents in extent. It contains a stone building with some images.	By a path starting at a point on the Thappatipuram enclosure boundary line at about one hundred and seventy seven links to the east of pillar No. 2, going in a south-westerly direction for about one hundred chains and entering the enclosure on its south-east side. Then it leaves it on its south-west side in a south westerly direction for about sixteen chains and leaves the reserved forest boundary on the Sangaravatti the line at pillar No. 4	Fires allowed on (1) Pongal-utheram,—three days. (2) Adi Amavasai—seven days.
5	Vellayyarái Sástá kóil.	About two hundred and eighty-six links north-west of temple No. 4, above described It is one cents in extent and contains a stone building and stone images.	By a path starting on the north-eastern point of the above-mentioned temple, going in a south-westerly direction and entering this enclosure south of its north-east corner. Total length two hundred and eighty-six links.	Do.

Fort St. George, February 26, 1912.

No. 92.—Whereas the Manager of the South Vallaru estate in the Kistna district, at present under the management of the Court of Wards, has submitted an application for the survey of the villages of the estate specified in the annexed schedule and has consented in writing to defray the entire cost of such survey, the Governor in Council in exercise of the powers conferred by section 17 (*a*) of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act IV of 1897, hereby directs that a survey of the said villages shall be undertaken and conducted by the Madras Survey Department in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

SCHEDULE.

1. Vallaru with Kistna Lankas	Bezwada taluk.	1. Vadlamannad	Bandar taluk.
2. Chagantipadu with Kistna Lankas		2. Mukkolla	
3. Devarapalli with Kistna Lankas		3. Candram	
4. Chinepalpaka		4. Nagavaram	
5. Boddapadu		5. Konkepadi	
6. Navepotavaram		6. Kudaru	
1. Koppaka	Ellore taluk.	7. Kaviparam	
2. Bhogapuram		8. Koppalle	
3. Singavaram		9. Guruvindagunta	
4. Gowravaram (4 portion)		10. Muchilaguntu	
5. Yanantavada (Part 1)		11. Musherla	
6. Amrutalingam Peta		12. Chodavaram	
7. Rajopeta		13. Kanchadam	
8. Satyavolu		14. Nelakondapalli	
9. Pedavegi		15. Munjulur	
10. Kavagunta (half portion)		16. Karrapadu	
11. Kottapalli		17. Kottapadu	
12. Malakasherla		18. Rahmanampalem	
13. Challachintalapudi			
14. Ramarowgudem (portion)			

Fort St. George, February 12, 1912.

No. 93.—Under section 20 of the Madras Registration of Births and Deaths Act, III of 1899, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make after previous publication, the following rules in supersession of those published under Revenue Department Notification No. 136 on pages 461—466 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 27th March 1900:—

Rules under Madras Act III of 1899 *for the Registration of Births and Deaths in Rural Tracts.*

The registrar or registrars appointed by the Collector under section 5 for each village or ward to which the Act shall be applied shall each maintain a register of births in the annexed form No. 1 and a register of deaths in the annexed form No. 2. In both the registers, the serial number of the event should be entered commencing from 1st January, and the series should be continued up to 31st December. No entries may be interpolated between two serial numbers. No entry will be made in column 4 of form No. 1 unless the father of the child wishes that the mother's name should be recorded in addition to his name. In respect of illegitimate children the registrar should observe the instructions given in the last portion of section 8. The "classes" to be entered in column 7 of the register of births and column 7 of the register of deaths are: "Europeans," "Eurasians," "Native Christians," "Hindus," "Muhammadans," and "Other classes." Castes and sub-divisions of castes should not be noted. In the case of persons who have no house-name, the father's name must be entered in column 3 of form No. 2. Each registrar shall submit abstracts of his registers in Village Manual forms 19-A and 19-B (annexed) monthly to the Tahsildar. In the case of Europeans and European British subjects as defined in section 4 of the Criminal Procedure Code, an additional register of births in form No. 1-A and an additional register of deaths in form No. 2-A shall be maintained in counterfoil. The entries in these two registers should be made in diglott. In case the registrar is ignorant of English and the informant of the vernacular, the registrar should take steps to get a vernacular translation of the report and enter the particulars in the vernacular then and there. If he cannot get such a translation, the vernacular as well as the English entries should be made by the Revenue Inspector on his first visit to the village.

2. Information regarding births or deaths may be given to the registrar in writing either by a letter containing all the necessary particulars or in the forms annexed Nos. 3-A and 4-A in the case of Europeans and European British subjects and Nos. 3 and 4 in the case of others. These forms will be supplied by the registrar free of cost to all residents within the area for which he has been appointed. Oral information of births and deaths may also be given, but in the case of Europeans and European British subjects, written reports in diglott (*a.s.*), in English and in the vernacular of the district should, if possible, be obtained from the informant when the registrar does not know English. In every case in which a birth is registered, the registrar shall, as required by section 14, give to the informant, on his application, free of all charge, a memorandum of the fact in the annexed form No. 5. All information received by the registrar by letter or in form No. 3 and form No. 4 shall be filed by him and preserved,

for two years. But any letter or form No. 3-A or form No. 4-A received in the case of Europeans and European British subjects shall, after the register in form No. 1-A or 2-A has been completely filled up in digloth, be forwarded with the counterfoils of the register without delay to the office of the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages. If the letter or form No. 3-A or 4-A be in English and the registrar does not know English, the duty of despatching the records to the Registrar-General shall be performed by the Revenue Inspector on his first visit to the village.

5. The registers and files of letters and forms, and the accounts relating to fees received under section 17 and the other records to be maintained by the registrar under the orders of the District Collector will be open to the inspection of any Revenue officer of or above the rank of Revenue Inspector, and it shall be the duty of those officers to examine and test the registers and records in such manner and at such intervals as may be prescribed by the District Collector. Provided that in case the Sub-Registrar of Assurances is the registrar, the checking officer shall not be lower in rank than a Tahsildar or Deputy Tahsildar in independent charge.

4. The registrar shall, in addition to compliance with the provisions of sections 6 and 7 of the Act, also notify in some conspicuous place on or near the outer door of his office, or (if he have no office) of his house, the hours during which he will attend to register births and deaths. The hours should be two or three hours in the day (excluding Sundays and authorized holidays), and will be determined for each registrar by the District Collector. If the registrar is absent for any cause during these hours, he shall post a notice on or near the outer door of his office or house showing when he will be able to perform his duty as registrar, and the name of the person to whom during his absence, letters or written information in forms Nos. 3, 4, 3-A and 4-A may be delivered by informants.

5. In case the registrar is unable for more than two days to attend to his duty on account of illness or other urgent cause, he shall report the fact to the nearest Revenue officer of or above the rank of Deputy Tahsildar, and that officer shall at once make temporary arrangements for the performance of the duties of the registrar, and any person thus temporarily appointed shall be held to be the registrar for the purposes of the Act and of these rules.

6. The registers in forms Nos. 1, 2, 1-A and 2-A, shall be retained in the custody of the registrar for twelve months after the close of each calendar year and shall then be deposited with the Sub-Registrar of Assurances for the division in which the village is situated, who shall file them in his office. If the Sub-Registrar of Assurances is himself the registrar, he shall return the registers in his office, and shall be the officer who will give and certify extracts therefrom under section 17. While the registers remain in the custody of a registrar who is a village head or accountant, the officer who will give and certify extracts therefrom under section 17 shall be the Tahsildar or Deputy Tahsildar to whom the village head or accountant is subordinate. After the transfer of the registers to the Sub-Registrar of Assurances that officer shall be the person who will give and certify extracts therefrom under section 17.

7. All clerical errors found in the registers of births or in the registers of deaths should be corrected by drawing a line through the original entry (but not so as to render it illegible) and writing the new entry above it, and the correction should be initialled and dated by the registrar alone, if the error be discovered by him, or by both the registrar and the checking officer, if the error be discovered by the checking officer. Provided that an entry shall be corrected under this rule more than a year after the entry is made except with the previous sanction of the Divisional-officer.

8. In the case of a child which is born dead and also in the case of a child which dies before its birth has been registered, the registrar should enter the birth in the register of births and the death in the register of deaths.

9. It shall be the duty of all village officers and village servants working in any village or ward to which the Act may be extended to assist the registrar in obtaining information for the registration under section 15 of all births and deaths which have not been already registered. They should also warn persons who are bound to give information regarding such births or deaths of their liability to punishment under section 18 of the Act for failure to give information in due time.

10. When the registrar receives information of any births or deaths which should be registered by him, but have not been reported to him in due time, he shall, on the 15th and on the last day of each month, prepare a list of such cases in form No. 5 and submit it to the Tahsildar for his orders (or those of the Divisional-officer, if the District Collector so direct) as to whether the persons who have failed to give information as required by the Act should be prosecuted under clause (1) of section 18. The registrar should, if possible, obtain and enter in the list the explanation of the supposed defaulter and the remarks of the village head, which should be signed by the village head, and should add his own remarks and sign and date the list. If the village head is himself the registrar, he should enter his remarks only in the column for remarks of the registrar. Particulars of any offences which may be committed under clauses (2) and (3) of section 18 should be submitted to the Tahsildar by the registrar in the form of a report.

11. Fees for searches and fees for applications for extracts under section 17 shall be paid in court-fee stamps.

VILLAGE FORM No. 19-A.

MONTHLY Return of Births registered in the village of during 191 .

Class.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5
Europeans				
Eurasians				
Native Christians				
Hindus				
Muhammadans				
Other classes				
Total ..				

N.B.—The number of children born dead should be noted in the remarks column

VILLAGE FORM No. 19-B.

NUMBER of Deaths registered in the village of during 191 .

In each class.			From each cause.			At different ages.		
Classes.	Male.	Female.	Causes.	Male.	Female.	Age periods.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Europeans ..			1. Cholera ..			Under 1 year		
Eurasians ..			2. Small-pox—			One year and under 5 years.		
Native Christians			(1) Under 1 year.			Five years and under 10 years.		
Hindus			(2) Between 1 and 10 years.			Ten years and under 15 years.		
Muhammadans ..			(3) Over 10 years.			Fifteen years and under 20 years.		
Other classes ..			3. Plague ..			Twenty years and under 30 years.		
			4. Fevers ..			Thirty years and under 40 years.		
			5. Dysentery and Diarrhœa.			Forty years and under 50 years.		
			6. Respiratory diseases.			Fifty years and under 60 years.		
			7. Snake-bite ..			Sixty years and upwards.		
			8. Wounds ..					
			9. Accidents ..					
			10. Snake-bites ..					
			11. Killed by wild beasts—					
			(1) Elephants ..					
			(2) Tigers ..					
			(3) Leopards panthers or shootabs.					
			(4) Bears ..					
			(5) Wolves ..					
			(6) Hyænas ..					
			(7) Crocodiles ..					
			(8) Wild pigs ..					
			(9) Others ..					
			12. All other causes			Total* ..		
Total ..			Total ..			Born dead ..		

First date of death from cholera———.

Last date of death from cholera———.

Date———. *Signature.*

FORM No. 1.

REGISTER of Births during the year in village of taluk of district.

Consecutive number of entries.	Date of registration.	Name and residence of parent to whom child is born.			Particulars of the child.				Particulars of the informant.			Signature or mark of the informant, if the information is given orally.	Signature of the Registrar.
		Father's name.	Mother's name.	Residence.	Male or Female.	Class.	Date of birth.	Name, if any.	Name.	Description.	Residence.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

FORM No. 2.

REGISTER of Deaths during the year in village of taluk of district.

Consecutive number of entries.	Date of registration.	Particulars relating to the deceased.															Particulars of the informant.			Signature or mark of the informant, if the information be given orally.	Signature of the Registrar.	Remarks.
		Name and father's name.	Residence at the time of death.	Age.	Male or Female.	Class.	Date of death.	Cause of death.									Name.	Description.	Residence.			
								Born dead.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23

FORM No. 1-A.

REGISTER of Births for Europeans and European British subjects as defined in section 4 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Original.

1. No.
2. Province.
3. District.
4. Place and date of birth.
5. Name (see item 14).
6. Sex.
7. Name and surname of father.
8. Name and maiden name of mother and nationality.
9. Rank or profession and nationality of father.
10. Name and residence of informant and in what capacity he gives information.
11. Informant's signature if information be given orally
12. When registered.
13. Signature of Registrar.
14. Name if added or altered after registration of birth.
15. Date of addition or alteration.

REGISTER of Births for Europeans and European British subjects as defined in section 4 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Duplicate.

1. No.
2. Province.
3. District.
4. Place and date of birth.
5. Name (see item 14).
6. Sex.
7. Name and surname of father.
8. Name and maiden name of mother and nationality.
9. Rank or profession and nationality of father.
10. Name and residence of informant and in what capacity he gives information.
11. Informant's signature if information be given orally.
12. When registered.
13. Signature of Registrar.
14. Name if added or altered after registration of birth.
15. Date of addition or alteration.

Form No 2-A

Registers of Deaths for Europeans and European British subjects as defined in section 4 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Original.

1. No.
2. Province.
3. District.
4. Place and date of death.
5. Name in full.
6. Sex and nationality.
7. Age.
8. Rank or profession.
9. Names of parents.
10. Cause of death.
11. Place of burial.
12. Name and residence of informant and in what capacity he gives information.
13. In the case of a married woman or a widow, name, religion and occupation of her husband or late husband.
14. Informant's signature if information be given orally.
15. When registered.
16. Signature of Registrar.

Registers of Deaths for Europeans and European British subjects as defined in section 4 of the Criminal Procedure Code

Duplicate.

1. No.
2. Province.
3. District.
4. Place and date of death
5. Name in full.
6. Sex and nationality.
7. Age.
8. Rank or profession.
9. Names of parents.
10. Cause of death
11. Place of burial.
12. Name and residence of informant and in what capacity he gives information.
13. In the case of a married woman or a widow, name, religion and occupation of her husband or late husband.
14. Informant's signature if information be given orally.
15. When registered.
16. Signature of Registrar.

FORM No 3.

Village_____

Taluk_____

District_____

Report of Birth.

Parent's { 1. Name_____ 2. Residence_____

3. Sex (male or female)_____

4. Class (European, Eurasian, Native Christian, Hindu, Muhammadan or Other)_____

5 Date of birth_____

Informant's { 6. Name_____ 7. Description_____ 8. Residence_____

*Date*_____ *Signature of Informant.*

FORM No. 3-A.

REPORT of Birth among Europeans and European British subjects as defined in section 4 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Year.	Village and district.	Province.	Place and date of birth	Name of the child.	Sex.	Name and surname of father.	Name and maiden name of mother and nationality.	Rank or profession and nationality of father	Full name, description and residence of informant and in what capacity he gives information.	

*Date*_____ *Signature of Informant.*

FORM No. 4.

Village_____

Taluk_____

District_____

Report of Death.

1. Name of the deceased_____
2. Father's name_____
3. Residence at the time of death_____
4. Age_____
5. Sex (male or female)_____
6. Class (European, Eurasian, Native Christian, Hindu, Muhammadan or Other)_____
7. Date of death_____
8. Cause of death_____

Informant's { 9. Name_____ 10 Description_____ 11. Residence_____

*Date*_____ *Signature of Informant.*

FORM No. 4-A.

REPORT of Death among Europeans and European British subjects as defined in section 4 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Year.	Village and district.	Province	Place and date of death.	Name in full.	Sex and nationality	Age	Rank or profession.	Cause of death	Full name, description and residence of informant and in what capacity he gives information.	Place of burial	Names of parents.	In the case of a married woman or a widow, maiden name, religion and occupation of her husband or late husband.

Date——— *Signature of Informant*

FORM No. 5.

Village———

Taluk———

District———

Memorandum of registry of a birth given under section 14 of Madras Act III of 1899.

1. Consecutive number of entry———
2. Date of Registration———
3. Parent's, Name———
4. Residence———
5. Sex (male or female)———
6. Class———
7. Date of birth———
8. Name, if any———
9. Informant's, Name———
10. Description———
11. Residence———

Registered by me in Form No. 1 on 191

Date——— *Signature of Registrar.*

FORM No. 6.

———Village,———Taluk.

STATEMENT of Defaulters under clause (1) of section 18 of Madras Act III of 1899 for the fortnight ending 191 .

[N.B.—After the name in column 3 enter also "Birth" or "Death," as the case may be.]

Serial number.	Date of birth of the child or of the death of the person	Name of the parent of the child or name of the deceased person.	Particulars of the defaulter who failed to make the registration.		Defaulter's relationship to the child born or to the deceased.	Source of information regarding the defaulter and particulars of evidence available.	Explanation of the defaulter, if any	Remarks and signature of village head.	Remarks of the Registrar.	Order of the Tahsildar or Divisional Officer.
			Name.	Residence.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

Fort St. George, February 20, 1912.

No. 94.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 1 of the Madras Abkári Act, I of 1886, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all the provisions of the said Act shall come into force in respect of coca leaves, alkaloids of coca, every other intoxicating drink or substance prepared from the coca plant (*Erythroxylum coca*) and all drugs, synthetic or other, having a like physiological effect to that of cocaine and all preparations and admixtures of any of the above throughout the Presidency from and after 1st May 1912. Provided that nothing in the Act shall apply to any article which, either on account of the small proportion of any of the abovementioned drugs contained in it or for other reasons, is declared by the Commissioner of Salt, Abkári and Separate Revenue to be incapable of being used as an intoxicant.

2 Notifications No. 58, dated 3rd March 1905, No. 462, dated 2nd October 1907, and No. 71, dated 7th February 1910, are hereby cancelled.

Fort St. George, February 22, 1912.

No. 99.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished :—

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

FAMINE.

Eighth Report of the Board of Management of the Indian People's Famine Trust covering the Calendar year 1911.

1. There was no meeting of the Board held during the year 1911, except the usual Annual Meeting.

2. The Report and the Annual Accounts of 1910 were passed at a meeting of the Board called on 17th February 1911. A copy of the Report on the administration of the Trust during 1910, and of the Accounts, was forwarded to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture in accordance with rule 18 of the rules for the administration of the Trust.

3. Towards the close of the year, famine conditions declared themselves in Bombay and on application was received from the Central Famine Relief Fund Committee, Bombay, for a grant in relief of the distress. Apprehensions of scarcity were reported also from Central India.

4. Accumulations of interest realised were promptly invested from time to time during the year and 2½ per cent. Government Securities of the nominal value of Rs 1,74,900 were purchased at a net cost of Rs. 1,68,405,710. These securities as well as the securities purchased in 1909 and 1910 (Rs. 4,26,100) stand in the joint names of the Comptroller-General and the Accountant-General, Bengal, and are available for expenditure.

5. During the year, the Hon'ble Mr. E. D. Maclagan, C.S.I., was appointed to be a member of the Board *vice* the Hon'ble Mr. J. O. Miller, C.S.I., and the Hon'ble Lieut.-Col. Sir A. H. McMahon, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., *vice* Mr. J. B. Wood, I.C.S., resigned. The Military Accountant-General was appointed Auditor of the Accounts of the Trust, *vice* the Accountant-General, Public Works Department, whose appointment had been abolished.

6. A statement of the Assets of the Trust and an abstract of the Accounts are given in Schedules I and II annexed.

7. The Endowment Fund (Rs 28,10,000) has remained unchanged.

The 12th February 1912.

SCHEDULE I.

INDIAN PEOPLE'S FAMINE TRUST.

Statement showing details of Assets as at 31st December 1911.

	Amount.	Total.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Endowment Fund invested in Government Securities vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments—		
— Balance brought forward from 1910	28,10,000 0 0	....
Total Endowment Fund ..	....	28,10,000 0 0
Government Securities representing Assets temporarily invested—		
Balance brought forward from 1910	4,26,100 0 0	0 ....
Add—Purchases during the year	1,74,900 0 0	....
	nil.	..
Less—Sales during the year	....	....
Balance at close of the year		6,00,000 0 0
Cash in Current Account in Bank of Bengal	..	56,250 9 9
Total available for expenditure	....	6,32,250 9 9
Grand total ..	....	34,42,250 9 9

SCHEDULE II.

ACCOUNTS OF THE INDIAN PEOPLE'S FAMINE TRUST

Abstract of cash transactions for the year 1921.

Receipts.	Amount.	Total.	Payments.	Amount.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Interest on Government Securities vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments ..	68,360 0 0		Purchase of Government Securities ..	1,66,406 7 10	
Interest on Government Securities representing Assets temporarily invested ..	17,830 12 0				
Unspent balance of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund received from the Collector of Murshidabad ..	263 8 0				
Miscellaneous ..	1,407 19 0				
Total receipts ..	..	1,17,861 9 0	Total payments ..	..	1,69,406 7 10
Opening balance, 1st January 1921 ..	..	86,685 11 4	Closing balance on 31st December 1921 ..	..	35,286 8 6
Grand total ..	..	2,04,547 1 4	Grand total ..	..	2,04,547 1 4

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 12·33 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of village-site in Vadisilem, Rangapuram and Vadlamuru; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar, Peddapur, for villages 1 and 3, and Deputy Collector, Peddapur, for village No. 2, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the offices of the Deputy Collector and Tahsildar of Peddapur for inspection during office hours

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patnadi number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
		Godavari district, Peddapur taluk, No. 1 Vadlamuru village.	Acres.
Ryotwari, wet, No. 135.	Sikkina Patrayya, Subbavvudu, Patrayya, Veerama and Nallamaayi.	North and east, No. 135 A; south, No. 136; west, Government Rajampeta.	2
		No. 2. Vadisilem village.	
Inam, dry, S. No. 386.	Panguluri Nagabhyamma	North, S. No. 383; east, road, south, S. No. 383, west, S. Nos. 384, 385 and 387	8·50
		No. 3. Rangapuram village.	
Inam, dry, S. No. 238.	Kotla Venkataratnam and Sitaramayya	North, S. No. 256; east, S. No. 260; south, S. Nos. 258 and 259; west, portion of S. No. 238,	3 73
		Total ..	12·33

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 2·33 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of Forest Range office and quarters at Perundurai; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Collector, Erode, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Collector, Erode, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patnadi number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
		Coimbatore district, Erode taluk, Perundurai village	Acres.
Ryotwari, dry, S. F. No. 480 A.	Pongiana Mudali and Marappa Gounden	North, S. F. No. 480 A, east, S. F. No. 480 B; south, S. F. No. 483; west, S. F. No. 481.	2 33

A. G. GARDEW,
Secretary to Government

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE

Fort St. George, February 26, 1912.

Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. John Inglis, Executive Engineer, Salem division, is granted, with effect from the 9th April 1912, privilege leave for three months.

He is also permitted to prefix the Easter holidays to his leave subject to the conditions of article 220 of the Civil Service Regulations.

APPOINTMENT.

Mr. J. J. O'Reilly, B.A., B.E., Temporary Engineer, Coimbatore division, IV Circle, to hold charge of the Salem division, IV Circle, during the absence of Mr. Inglis on privilege leave or until further orders.

TRANSFERS.

Fort St. George, February 23, 1912.

M R Ry Vengal Thiruvengadatha Streenivasa Aiyangar Avargal, B.A., B.E., Sub-Engineer, First Grade, and Honorary Assistant Engineer, from the office of the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, to the College of Engineering, Madras, for employment as Instructor in Civil Engineering. To join on relief.

Mr. Alfred Vipan, Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the I Circle to the VI Circle. To join on or about 6th April 1912.

C. A. SMITH,
Secretary to Government, P. W. D.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 46·25 cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for constructing police huts; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tiruppattur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tiruppattur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pormboke, with survey or patmash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
North Arcot district, Kangundi division, Kuppam village.			
Zamindari land held on patta, dry, portion of patmash No. 235.	Morgesa Chetti of Kuppam ..	North, compound wall of Pindikur Venkatappa Chetti's new building of the same field No. 235, west, the site belonging to Sampathi Munusamyya alias Girivasah of the same field No. 235, south, the lane by the side of the Post office and Chandragiri Chetti's shop-key adjoining the street in front of the Post office, west, Kuppam-Palmaner public road.	cents 2·5 with a pucka tiled building on it
Do.	Appojeetti of Kuppam ..	Do do.	4 5
Do.	Veerappayya and J. Krishna Rao of Kuppam.	Do. do.	3 0
Do.	Balakrishna Chowdayya of Kuppam.	Do. do.	9·5
Do.	Pindikur Venkatappa Chetti of Kuppam.	Do. do.	36 75
		Total ..	46·25

Fort St. George, February 22, 1912.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·215 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for improvements to the court-houses of the District Munsif of Ariyalur; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ariyalur division, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ariyalur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
Trichinopoly district, Udaiyarpalaiyam taluk, Ariyalur Zamin.			acre.
Zamindari, dry ..	Ratnasami Nadar, son of Thavasimuthu Nadar, proprietor of Ariyalur.	North and east, General market, south, Ariyalur District Munsif's Court compound; west, pathway leading to Chettikulam tank	·067
Do. ..	Nagammal, wife of Alagappa Koundan, Ariyalur.	North, Sangavi Regavi kovil street; east, Ariyalur District Munsif's Court compound; south, Andi Thotta Koundan's house door No. 5; west, pathway leading to Chettikulam tank.	·148
		Total ..	·215

Fort St. George, February 21, 1912.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 7·96 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for constructing Deputy Collector's, Taluk and Sub-Magistrates' offices; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Cheyyar, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Cheyyar, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patnam number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
North Arcot district, Cheyyar taluk, No 174, Kodamgar village			
(Lands required for Taluk and Sub-Magistrates' offices.)			acre.
Dry, No. 5-7 ..	Abdul Sattar Sahib, Abdul Karim Sahib and Mohammad Sadruddin Sahib.	North, No 8-2; east, No. 8-1; south, No. 9-1; west, No 4.	1·84
Do No 8-1 ..	Do do.	North, No. 5-7; east, Nos 7-1 and 7-3; south, No. 8-7; west, No 9-1.	1·62
Do. No. 9-1 ..	Do do	North, No. 5-7, east, No. 8-1; south, Nos. 9-9 and 8 10, west, No. 4.	1·62
(Lands required for Divisional office.)			
Dry, No. 13-2 A ..	Abdul Aziz Sahib, Abdul Razack Sahib and Abdul Karim Sahib.	North, No 14 A-1, east, No 14 D, south, Nos. 13-2 B and 13-1; west, No 14 E.	·03
Do. No. 14 A-1 A ..	Abdul Aziz Sahib and Mahammad Esool Sahib	North, No 14 A 1 B; east, Nos. 14 D and 13-4, south, No. 13-2 A; west No. 14 B	·10
Do No. 13-5 A ..	O Shanmuga Varada Aiyangar.	North, No. 14 D, east, No. 13-5 A; south, No. 13-3 B; west, No 13-2 A	·21
Do. No. 13-4 ..	Para Agamudian and Para Pungavanam	North, No 14 A-1; east, No. 4; south, Nos 12 and 13-6 A; west, No. 14 D.	1·12
Do. No 13 6 A ..	Do. do	North, No 13-4; east, No. 12; south No. 13-5 B, west, No. 13-3 A.	·46
Do No 13 D ..	Kurma Krishnan and Yellammal.	North, No. 14 A-1 A, east No. 13-4, south, No. 13-3 A, west, No. 13-2 A.	·34
		Total ..	7·96

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1·53 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of Police huts, etc., at Panjani; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same act, the Divisional Officer, Madanapalli, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Divisional Officer, Madanapalli, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or paimash number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Chittoor district, Punganur division, Kalahasthi, hamlet of Panjani village		
Unsurveyed poramboke, No 15 of Hamlet Inam. There are about ten Kanuga trees on the land to be taken up.	Zamindar of Punganur ..	North, road from Palmaner to Punganur, east and south, unoccupied waste; west, small jungle stream between the land and Hussain Sahib's land.	Acs 1 31

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 15 38 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for giving in exchange for unenfranchised mosque service inam land taken up for public buildings at Dhone; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Collector, Dhone division, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2 A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Collector, Dhone, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Kurnool district, Dhone taluk, Dhone village.		
Enfranchised personal inam, dry, S. No. 243 B	Chalakonda Muddayya ..	North, S Nos 234 and 243, east, S. Nos. 243 and 244; south and west, S. No. 243 A.	Acs 2 69
Enfranchised service inam, S. No. 235	Chekka Venkata Sukhiah ..	North, S. Nos. 336 and 337 A, east, S Nos. 341 A and 332 A; south, S. Nos. 333 and 334; west, S. No. 361.	11 40
Do. No. 361	Do. ..	North, S. No 360, east, S. No 335, south, S. No. 364, west, S No 362	39
		Total ..	15 38

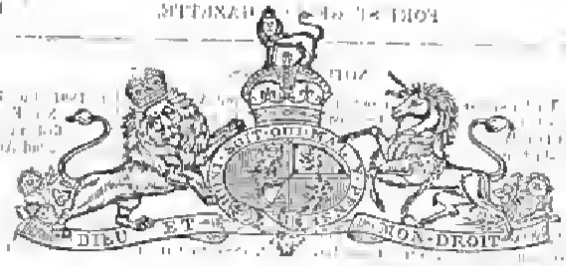
Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 2 12 acres, be the same a little more or less is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for quarrying stone by the Public Works Department; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar, Peddapur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2 A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Peddapur taluk and may be inspected at any time during office hours

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
	Godavari district, Peddapur taluk, Government Eagampeta village		
Govt, dry, S. No. 334	Malareddi Venkatanarayana having died, his sons Somanna, Venkata Jaggarao, Ramanna and Venkataramam, being minors, guardian Ipperla Rayamma of Kothuru, hamlet of Jaggannaguripeta	North, S. No. 231; east, portion of S. No 334 already acquired; south and west, portion of S. No 334	Acs 10
Inam, dry, S. No. 336	Vedurumudi Ramayya of Pittapur and Vedurumudi Veerayya Garu having died, his sons Annaia Rao and Rama Rao.	North, east and south, portion of S. No. 336, west, portion of S. No. 334.	1 92
		Total ..	2 12

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 43·75 cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of Police huts at Kalakad; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Divisional Officer, Sermadevi, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 9.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 27, 1912. [Price, 3 as. 6 p.

Part I-A.—Local and Municipal Department.

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, February 27, 1912.

No. 310.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint Mr. W. C. Deane to be a member of the Nilgiri District Board.

No. 311.—Under sub-section (3) of section 18 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council approves the appointment, by election, of M.R Ry. Tirupparkunda Venkiparam Ranga Charlyar Avargal, B.L., as President of the Chittoor Taluk Board in the Chittoor district. He will assume charge of his duties with effect from 28th February 1912.

No. 312.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 20 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Tahsildar of Chittoor to be Vice President of the Chittoor Taluk Board in the Chittoor district with effect from 28th February 1912.

No. 313.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M R Ry. Nandyal Ranganadhachari Avargal to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Bezwada.

No. 314.—Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M R Ry. Burra Suryaprakasa Rao Garu has been duly elected as a municipal councillor of the municipality of Cocanada.

No. 315.—Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1884, M.R Ry. Chodichetti Venkataratnam Garu has been duly elected as a municipal councillor of the municipality of Rajahmundry.

No. 316.—In exercise of the power vested in him by rule 18 of the rules for the conduct of election of municipal councillors, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Lionel Brampton Clarke to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Cochin

NOTIFICATIONS BY PRESIDENTS OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

No. 317.—Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Kantadai Sadakopa-ramanujachari Avargal has been appointed, by election, as a member of the Kistna District Board by the Ellore Taluk Board.

No. 318.—Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Tahsildar of Gumsur has been appointed, by election, as a member of the Ganjam District Board by the Gumsur Taluk Board.

No. 319.—The President, District Board, South Arcot, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 180 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints M.R Ry. S. Swetharanya Sarmpae Avargal to be a member of the Chidambaram Taluk Board.

No. 320.—The President, District Board, Vizagapatam, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 180, of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby re-appoints M.R.Ry. Tatikonda Tirupatayya Chetti Garu to be a member of the Narsapatam Taluk Board

NOTIFICATIONS

No. 321.—Under sub-section (1) of section 48 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council is pleased to withdraw from the acquisition of 32 cents of land in S. No. E 120 in the municipality of Ootacamund in the Ootacamund taluk of the Nilgiri district specified in notification No. 1333 published at page 493 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 22nd August 1911, as required for sanitary improvements of the Ootacamund bazaar.

No. 322.—With the approval of the Governor in Council the District Board of Guntur hereby notifies under section 88 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, that from and after the 1st April 1912 the following toll-gates will be abolished :—

Name of the toll-gate.	Present position.
1. Sattenapalle	Between the 2nd and 3rd furlongs of 22nd mile of Peracherla-Pidugurallu road.
2. Nakarikallu	At 224th mile 6th furlong of trunk road No. VII.
3 Pennur (main gate) ..	At 19th mile 5th furlong of the Pennur-Inlur road.
4 Do. (subsidiary gate).	At a point one furlong from the junction of the Guntur-Bapatla road and the Pennur-Tsundele road on the Bapatla side

No. 323.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 122 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council declares that, with effect from 1st April 1912, the number of members of the union panchayats noted below shall be appointed by election :—

Name of district.	Name of union panchayat.	Maximum strength	Number of members to be appointed by election.
Anantapur	Penukonda	12	2
Arcot, North	Rompet	11	2
Arcot, South	Tindivanam	12	2
Bellary	Rayadrug	7	2
Chingleput	Saidapet	6	2
	Tiruvallur	12	3
Chittoor	Madanapalle	16	4
Coimbatore	Gopichettipalaiyam	11	2
	Pollachi	12	3
Cuddapah	Rammalakotta	10	3
Ganjam	Aska	7	1
Godavari	Peddapuram	12	3
Guntur	Parasarapet	8	2
Kistna	Gudivada	5	1
Kurnool	Koilkuntla	10	2
Madura	Tirumangalam	12	3
Malabar	Badagara	9	2
Nellore	Gudur	8	2
Ramnad	Ramnad	15	3
Salem	Dharmapuri	12	3
	Krishnagiri	10	2
Tanjore	Tiruvadi	14	4
	Tiruvalur	13	4
Tinnevelly	Sermadevi	10	3
Trichinopoly	Lalgudi	10	4
Vizagapatam	Narasipatnam	12	3

No. 324.—Under sub-section (1-x) of section 144 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the Governor in Council prescribes the following rules for the conduct of elections of members of union panchayats. The Governor in Council further directs, under section 146 of the said Act, that the rules shall come into operation in all districts except Koraput, the Nilgiris and South Canara on 1st April 1912 :—

Rules for the conduct of elections of members of union panchayats

The following rules shall govern elections to panchayats in respect of which a declaration has been made by the Governor in Council under clause (i) of section 122 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884 :—

PRELIMINARY.

For the purpose of these rules "president of the district board" means the president of the district board having jurisdiction over the area constituting the union in issue and "revenue divisional officer" means the officer in charge of the revenue division in which such union is situated or in his absence any person specially appointed by the president of the district board to discharge the functions of the revenue divisional officer under these rules.

2 (1) Elective vacancies on a panchayat shall be filled at general elections held triennially in the month of June.

(2) If, however, the number of candidates elected is less than the number of elective vacancies, appointments shall be made by nomination to the vacancies for which no candidates have been elected.

3. Casual vacancies in elective seats shall be filled by nomination unless the president of the district board directs that any such seat shall remain vacant until the next succeeding election.

4. In the event of an elective seat being filled by nomination under rule 3, it shall be competent to the president of the district board to direct that a nominated seat vacant on the date of the next succeeding election shall be filled by election.

QUALIFICATIONS OF ELECTORS.

5. No person shall be qualified to vote if such person—

(*a*) is a female, or

(*b*) is under 25 years of age, or

(*c*) is of unsound mind, or

(*d*) is deaf and dumb, or

(*e*) has been convicted of any offence or subjected to any order by a criminal court such as implies in the opinion of the revenue divisional officer a defect in character which unfits him to vote.

6. The election shall be made by all persons not disqualified from voting by rule 5 who have a place of residence within the union limits and during the financial year preceding the year of election have paid house-tax to the amount of Rs 2 or land-cess to the amount of Re 1 in respect of property situated within the union limits and registered in their names.

Provided that it shall be competent to the Local Government either generally or in the case of specified unions to raise or lower the amount of house-tax or land-cess fixed in this rule or otherwise to vary the property qualification prescribed.

Explanation.—(1) Where property is registered in the name of a firm or jointly in the names of two or more persons, only one person shall be entitled to vote in respect of such property qualification. If the parties concerned agree to nominate one of their number as their representative for electoral purposes, such nomination shall be accepted. In other cases the final decision shall rest with the revenue divisional officer.

(2) Where the property of a *tarwad* or similar joint family under the Marumakkattayam or Aliyasantana Law is registered in the name of a woman and would but for the disqualification of sex entitle the registered holder to vote the senior male member of the family shall, if he is qualified to vote, be taken as the representative of the family for voting purposes.

ELECTORAL ROLL.

7. (1) In the month of April preceding the election the chairman of the panchayat shall cause an electoral roll in Form I annexed to these rules to be prepared, entering therein the names of all persons whom he believes to possess the requisite qualifications.

(2) In the event of any dispute arising in the case contemplated by explanation (1) to rule 6 he shall enter the name of that person whom he considers best fitted to vote on behalf of the firm or the joint holders, as the case may be.

8. When complete, the electoral roll shall be made available for inspection at the union office and the fact that it is so ready for inspection shall be notified for public information.

9. (1) The electoral roll shall be subject to revision by the revenue divisional officer.

(2) Such revision shall take place at the union office or in some convenient place within the union limits in the month of May following the preparation of the roll, and public notice shall be given not less than seven days in advance of the place and time at which the proceedings will be conducted.

10. (1) At the time so notified the revenue divisional officer may, of his own motion or on the application of any person whose name appears on the electoral roll or who claims to have his name inserted therein, revise the said roll, directing such additions or alterations therein as he deems fit.

(2) The orders passed by the revenue divisional officer on revision shall be final.

11. (1) Such revision shall be completed not later than the 31st day of May.

(2) The revised electoral roll shall immediately be made available for inspection at the union office and the fact that it is so ready for inspection shall forthwith be notified for public information.

(3) A copy of the roll shall, on payment of a reasonable fee fixed by the revenue divisional officer, be furnished to each elector applying for the same.

12. The revised electoral roll shall be conclusive evidence for the purpose of determining whether any person is an elector or not under these rules.

QUALIFICATIONS AND NOMINATIONS OF CANDIDATES.

13. No person shall be eligible for election if such person—

(*a*) is not a British subject, or

(*b*) is an uncertified bankrupt or undischarged insolvent, or

(*e*) has been dismissed from Government, local fund or municipal service for misconduct, or

(*d*) has been debarred from practising as a legal practitioner by order of any competent authority, or

(*e*) is of such reputation and antecedents that in the opinion of the revenue divisional officer his service on the panchayat would be dangerous to the public peace or order or likely to bring the union administration into contempt, or

(*f*) is an honorary magistrate exercising jurisdiction within the union limits, or

(*g*) is a Government or local board official, or

(*h*) is employed by the panchayat or interested otherwise than as a shareholder in a joint stock company in any contract made with or work done for the panchayat.

14. Any person not ineligible for election under rule 13 whose name is on the electoral roll may be nominated as a candidate for election, provided that—

(i) he has during the financial year preceding the year of election paid house-tax to the amount of Rs. 3 or land-cess to the amount of Rs. 2 in respect of property situated within the union limits and registered in his name or his name has been entered in the electoral roll as qualified to vote in respect of a payment of that amount made by a firm or joint-holders of property; and

(ii) he is able to read and write English, Hindustani or the vernacular language of the district.

Provided that it shall be competent to the Local Government either generally or in the case of specified unions to raise or lower the amount of house-tax or land-cess fixed in this rule or otherwise to vary the property qualification prescribed.

15. (1) Such nomination shall be made by means of a nomination paper in Form II annexed to these rules, which shall be supplied by the chairman of the panchayat to any elector on application.

(2) Every nomination paper shall be subscribed by two electors, shall contain a statement of the candidate's consent to stand for election and shall be attested by—

(*a*) the chairman or a member of the panchayat, or

(*b*) the headman or karnam of any village of which the whole or a portion lies within the union limits, or

(*c*) any magistrate, or

(*d*) any public servant resident within the union whose monthly salary is not less than Rs. 15.

16. Nomination papers shall be presented at the union office not less than ten days before the date appointed for the election.

17. A list of nominations so presented shall be prepared and made available for inspection at the union office for not less than one week preceding the date fixed for the election and the fact that it is so ready for inspection shall be notified for public information.

18. (1) Objections to nominations may be presented in writing at the union office not later than sunset on the day before the election.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in rule 12, such objections may be based on any of the disqualifications specified in rules 5 and 6 as well as upon rules 13 and 14.

19. A candidate who has been duly nominated for election may withdraw his candidature by a written and signed communication addressed to the revenue divisional officer and sent so as to reach him not later than the day before the election.

VOTING.

20. The election shall be held in the month of June at the union office or some convenient place within the union limits and public notice shall be given not less than fifteen days in advance of the place and time at which the proceedings will be conducted.

21. (1) The revenue divisional officer shall preside at the election. He shall in the first instance proceed summarily to dispose of any objections put in under rule 18 and to examine the validity of nominations to which no objection has been taken.

(2) His decision, which shall be final, shall be recorded in writing and read out immediately to the assembled voters.

22. If the number of candidates found to be duly nominated is not in excess of the number of vacancies open for election, the revenue divisional officer shall forthwith declare such candidates to be elected.

23. If more candidates than there are vacancies have been duly nominated, the revenue divisional officer shall call upon the voters by show of hands or otherwise to signify their preference, and it shall not be necessary for him to hold a formal poll except upon the application of a candidate.

24. In the event of a poll being necessary the votes shall be taken by the revenue divisional officer, each elector being allowed as many votes as there are elective vacancies, provided that no elector shall give more than one vote for any one candidate.

25. Where an equality of votes is found to exist between any candidates and the addition of a vote will entitle any of the candidates to be declared elected, the determining of the person to whom such one additional vote shall be deemed to have been given shall be made by lot drawn in the presence of the revenue divisional officer and in such manner as he may determine.

26. When the voting has been concluded and lots, if necessary, have been drawn, the result shall be announced by the revenue divisional officer to the assembled electors.

27. On such announcement it shall be open to any unsuccessful candidate to present an objection, and objections so preferred shall at once be summarily enquired into by the revenue divisional officer, whose decision, which shall be final, shall be recorded with his reasons in writing and read out to the assembled electors.

PUBLICATION OF RESULT.

28. The names of the candidates elected shall be published in the official gazette of the district.

TERM OF OFFICE.

29. The term of office of the elected candidates shall commence on the 1st July succeeding the election.

GENERAL POWERS OF PRESIDENT OF DISTRICT BOARD AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

30. Subject to the foregoing provisions and to the general control of the Governor in Council, the president of the district board may prescribe instructions for the guidance of the revenue divisional officer in regard to—

(i) the method of notifying anything of which these rules require public notice to be given,

(ii) the place and time at which proceedings directed by these rules shall be taken, and

(iii) other questions of procedure.

31. The Governor in Council may, by general or special order, vary the month in which proceedings are directed by these rules to be taken or the periods of notice therein prescribed.

FORM I. (*See rule* 7.)

Electoral Roll.

1. Serial number
2. Name of elector.
3. Name of elector's father, karnavan or yajaman.
4. Address.
5. Age.
6. Amount of house-tax paid during the year ending 31st March 19
7. Amount of land-cess paid during the year ending 31st March 19
8. Whether voting on his own behalf or as representative of firm or joint-holders.
9. Whether eligible to stand as a candidate for election.

FORM II. (*See rule* 15.)

Nomination Paper.

1. Name of candidate.
2. Father's name.
3. Age.
4. Place of residence.
5. Number borne by candidate on the electoral roll.
6. Address.
7. Signature of proposer.
8. Signature of seconder.

I hereby declare my consent to be nominated as a candidate for election

(*Signature of candidate.*)

Signed in my presence on the day of 19 by and who are personally known to me and or have been identified to my satisfaction as voters Nos. and on the electoral roll of the union.

(*Signature.*)

*Designation**

* *Note*.—The following are qualified to attest nomination paper :—

(*a*) The chairman or a member of the panchayat.
(*b*) The headman or karnam of any village of which the whole or a portion lies within the union limits.
(*c*) Any magistrate.
(*d*) Any public servant resident within the union whose monthly salary is not less than Rs. 15.

No. 325.—With reference to the provisos to rules 6 and 14 of the rules for the election of members of union panchayats published in notification No. 324 *supra*, the Governor in Council is pleased to prescribe the following qualifications for voters and candidates in the undermentioned unions as shown against them :—

Name of district.	Name of union.	Property qualification for voters.	Property qualification for candidates.
1. Arcot, South	Tindivanam	Payment of house-tax of Re. 1 and above or land-cess of Re. 1	Payment of house-tax of Re. 7 and above or land-cess of Re. 2
2. Bellary	Rayadrug	Payment of house-tax of Re. 1 or land cess of Re. 1	Payment of house-tax of Re. 5 or land-cess of Re. 2.
3. Chingleput	Saidapet Tiruvallur	Payment of house tax of Re. 2 or land-cess of Re. 1 or malvaram of Rs. 10	Payment of house-tax of Re. 5 or land-cess of Re. 4 or malvaram of Rs. 24
4. Chittoor	Madanapalle	Payment of house tax of Re. 2 or land-cess of Re. 1	Payment of house-tax of Re. 4 or land cess of Re. 3.
5. Coimbatore	Gopichettipalayam Pollachi	Payment of house-tax of Re. 2 or land-cess of Re. 1.	Payment of house-tax of Re. 5 and over or land-cess of Re. 4 and over
6. Cuddapah	Jammalamadugu	Payment of house-tax of Re. 2 or land cess of Re. 1.	Payment of house tax of Re. 4 or land-cess of Re. 3.
7. Godavari	Peddapuram	Payment of house-tax of Re. 3 or land-cess of Re. 2.	Payment of house-tax of Re. 3 or land-cess of Re. 3
8. Madura	Tirumangalam	Payment of house-tax of Re. 2 or land-cess of Re. 2.	Payment of house tax of Re. 5 or land-cess of Re. 4.
9. Malabar	Badagara	Payment of house-tax of Re. 2 or land-cess of Re. 1	Payment of house-tax of Re. 4 or land cess of Re. 3
10. Ramnad	Ramnad	Payment of house-tax of Re. 3 or land-cess of Re. 2	Payment of house-tax of Re. 6 or land cess of Re. 4
11. Salem	Idharmapuri Krishnagiri	Payment of house tax of Re. 2 or land-cess of Re. 1.	Payment of house-tax of Re. 6 or land cess of Re. 2
12. Tanjore	Tiruvadi Tiruvalur	Payment of house-tax of Re. 2 or land-cess of Re. 2.	Payment of house-tax of Re. 5 or land-cess of Re. 3.
13. Tinnevelly	Sermadevi	Payment of house-tax of Re. 3 or land-cess of Re. 2	Payment of house-tax of Re. 5 or land-cess of Re. 4
14. Trichinopoly	Lalgudi	Payment of house-tax of Re. 2 or land-cess of Re. 1	Payment of house-tax of Re. 4 or land-cess of Re. 2.

No. 326.—Under clause (*b*) of sub-section (1) of section 260 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following alterations in rules 3 and 5 of the rules for the election of chairmen of municipal councils:—

Add the following at the end of rule 3:—

"A Government servant is not qualified to be nominated as a candidate unless he has obtained the permission of the Collector of the district for standing as a candidate."

Substitute the following for clauses (*b*) and (*c*) of rule 5:—

"(*b*) If there are only two candidates and if neither of them has secured the absolute majority of votes required by rule 2, the ballot shall be repeated at the same meeting and if the second ballot fails to produce the required majority of votes in favour of either of the candidates, the meeting shall be adjourned to a date to be fixed by the chairman.

"(*c*) Where there are more than two candidates for election and none of them has secured the absolute majority of votes required by rule 2, the ballot shall be repeated as often as may be requisite. At each successive ballot the candidate who obtained the fewest votes at the preceding ballot shall be eliminated and he shall then be eligible to vote. If two or more candidates lowest on the list have obtained equal numbers of votes, a separate ballot shall be taken in order to decide which of them should be eliminated. If at this ballot the candidates concerned again secure equal numbers of votes the chairman of the meeting shall cast lots for the purpose of deciding which candidate shall be eliminated. The elimination shall, if no candidate secures an absolute majority of votes, be made until only two candidates are left, and thereafter the procedure laid down in clause (*b*) *supra* shall be followed."

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

No. 327.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 3,446½ square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for widening a section of the Ramaswamiheil Sannadhi street, in the western block of the mukhasi's quarters in Palamcottah municipality;

and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Tinnevelly, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Tinnevelly, and may be inspected at any time during office hours

SCHEDULE.

Description of land wet or dry, kanam or peramboke, with survey or puimash number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up
		Tinnevelly District, Tinnevelly taluk, Pakkanettah village	
Kattam, S. No. 831 ..	1. Sappani Kone ..	North, Ramaswami koil Samadhi street; east, Ramaswami koil Samadhi street and Sappani Kone's thatched shed; south, Ramasamy koil Samadhi street and Sappani Kone's vacant ground; west, Ramaswami koil Samadhi street and public vacant land.	A. M. P. 0 0 5½
Do. .	1 (a) Do	North, Ramaswami koil Samadhi street; east, Ramaswami koil Samadhi street and tiled sheds of Ponnumada Kone and Ponnaiya Kone; south, Ramaswami koil Samadhi street and Sappani Kone's vacant yard; west, public vacant land.	26 2½
Do ..	2. Ponnumada Kone and Ponnaiya Kone.	North, Ramaswami koil Samadhi street; east, Ramaswami koil Samadhi street and Pudiya Kone's thatched shed; south, Ramaswami koil Samadhi street and vacant yard of Ponnumada Kone and Ponnaiya Kone; west, Ramasamy koil Samadhi street and Sappani Kone's thatched shed.	18 4
Do. ..	3. Puthiamutta Kone .	North, Ramaswami koil Samadhi street; east, Ramaswami koil Samadhi street and Sankaralinga Kone's tiled house; south, Ramaswami koil Samadhi street and Puthiamutta Kone's vacant ground; west, Ramaswami koil Samadhi street and tiled sheds of Ponnumada Kone and Ponnaiya Kone.	17 4½
Do. ..	4. Sankaralinga Kone ..	North, Ramaswami koil Samadhi street; east Ramaswami koil Samadhi street and Aiyanar Kone's tiled shed; south, Sankaralinga Kone's vacant yard; west, Sankaralinga Kone's vacant yard and Puthiamutta Kone's thatched shed.	14 4½
Do ..	5 Aiyanar Kone .	North, Ramaswami koil Samadhi street; east, Ramaswami koil Samadhi street and Ramaswami Kone's tiled shed; south, Ramaswami koil Samadhi street and Aiyanar Kone's vacant yard; west, Ramaswami koil Samadhi street and Sankaralinga Kone's tiled shed	16 2
Do .	6 Ramaswami Kone and Seran Ammal	North Ramaswami koil Samadhi street; east, Ramaswami koil Samadhi street and Nambi Kone's thatched shed; south, Ramaswami koil Samadhi street and vacant yards of Ramaswamy Kone and Seran Ammal; west, Ramaswami koil Samadhi street and Aiyanar Kone's tiled house	20 3½
Do. ..	7. Nambi Kone ..	North, Ramaswami koil Samadhi street; east, Ramaswami koil Samadhi street and S Sankaralinga Kone's tiled house; south, Ramaswami koil Samadhi street and Nambi Kone's vacant yard; west, Ramaswami koil Samadhi street and tiled sheds of Vengu Kone and Ramaswami Kone.	12 0
Do. .	8 S Sankaralinga Kone	North, Ramaswami koil Samadhi street; east, Ramaswami koil Samadhi street and Sankaralinga Kone's tiled shed; south Ramaswami koil Samadhi street and Sankaralinga Kone's thatched pandal; west, Ramaswami koil Samadhi street and Nambi Kone's thatched shed	10 0
Do.	8 (a). Do.	North, Ramaswami koil Samadhi street; east, Ramaswami koil Samadhi street and S. Sankaralinga Kone's vacant land; south, Ramaswami koil Samadhi street and P. Sankaralinga Kone's vacant yard; west, Ramaswami koil Samadhi street and P. Sankaralinga Kone's tiled shed	0 3
Do. ..	9 S Sankaralinga Kone.	North, Ramaswami koil Samadhi street; east, Ramaswami koil Samadhi street and Barber Kasamalin's vacant land; south, Ramaswami koil Samadhi street and S. Sankaralinga Kone's vacant yard; west, Ramaswami koil Samadhi street and P. Sankaralinga Kone's tiled shed	2 3
Do. .	9 (a) Madaswami Kone.	North, Madaswami Kone's tiled shed; east, Madaswami Kone's pial, south and west, Madaswami Kone's pial and Ramaswami koil Samadhi street.	1 1½
Do .	9 (b). Do. .	North, Madaswami Kone's tiled storeyed building; east, Madaswami Kone's tiled storeyed building and public lane; south and west, Madaswami Kone's tiled storeyed building and Ramaswami koil Samadhi street	2 2½
Do. ..	10 Barber Kasamalin ..	North, Ramaswami koil Samadhi street, east Ramaswami koil Samadhi sira I Ena Kone's and Subbu Kone's land, south, Ramaswami koil Samadhi street and Barber Kasamalin's vacant land; west, Ramaswami koil Samadhi street and S. Sankaralinga Kone's thatched shed	2 2½

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or paramboke, with survey or puimash number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
	Tinnevelly district, Tinnevelly taluk, Palamcottah village—cont.		
Nattam, S. No. 831 ..	10 (a) Kuttala Kone .	North Ramaswami koil Samadhi street, east, Ramaswami koil Samadhi street and Ena Kone's and Subba Kone's land, south, Kuttala Kone's vacant land, west, lane.	Sq. yr. 67½
Do. .	11 Madaswami Kone .	North, Madaswami Kone's vacant land, east Madaswami Kone's vacant land and Subbaiya Kone's vacant land, south, Madaswami Kone's vacant land and Ramaswami koil Samadhi street, west, Madaswami Kone's vacant land and public lane	414
Do. .	12 Subbaiya Kone .	North, Subbaiya Kone's vacant land, east, Subbaiya Kone's thatched shed and Subbaiya Kone's vacant land, south, Subbaiya Kone's vacant land and Ramaswami koil Samadhi street, west, vacant lands of Subbaiya Kone and Madaswami Kone	135
Do .	13. Do. .	North and east, Subbaiya Kone's vacant land; south, Subbaiya Kone's vacant land and Ramaswami koil Samadhi street; west, Subbaiya Kone's vacant land	189
Do ..	13 (a). Do. .	North, Subbaiya Kone's vacant land, east, vacant lands of Subbaiya Kone and Narayana Kone; south, Subbaiya Kone's vacant land and Ramaswami koil Samadhi street, west, Subbaiya Kone's vacant land and thatched shed	72
Do. ..	14 Narayana Kone ..	North, Narayana Kone's tiled shed and vacant yard; east, Narayana Kone's tiled shed and vacant yard and Gnanakali Amman koil street, south, Narayana Kone's tiled shed and vacant yard and Ramaswami koil Samadhi street, west, Narayana Kone's tiled shed and vacant yard and Subbaiya Kone's vacant land.	503½
		Total ..	2,444

No. 328.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 2·98 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a traveller's bungalow at Veldurti; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Narasaraopet, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the said Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Narasaraopet, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or paramboke, with survey or puimash number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Guntur district, Palnad taluk, Veldurti village.		
Govt., dry, S. No. 894.	(1) Kasireddi Kalayya, (2) Kasireddi Lingayya, (3) Kasireddi Venkayya, (4) Kasireddi China Kotayya (5) Kasireddi Krishnamma (6) Kasireddi Peruyya, (7) Kasireddi China Peruyya, (8) Kasireddi Peruyya, (9) Kasireddi China Peruyya (Nos. 7-9 and (9) being minors, guardian Krishnamma), (10) Dasarathi Gundu, (11) Palutla Yellamudu and (12) Palutla China Yellamudu.	North, S. No. 895; east, S. No. 871-2, south, S. No. 893; west, S. No. 904	acs 2·98

No. 329.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 6,360 square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for opening a new road running from

west to east from Uchimakali Ammankoil street to Vakil Rajah street in the western block of the milkmen's quarters in the cantonment ward of the Palamcottah municipality and, under sections 8 and 9, the revenue divisional officer, Tinnevelly, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Tinnevelly, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puinash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
		Tinnevelly district, Tinnevelly taluk, Palamcottah village.	
Ketam, S. No. 341	1 Kanakasabhapati Kone	North, public lane; east, public lane and Uchimakali Ammankoil street; south, public lane and Kanakasabhapati Kone's thatched shed; west, public lane and Martha Kone's vacant land.	24. 77
Do.	1 (a). Do.	North, Kanakasabhapati Kone's vacant land; east, Uchimakali Ammankoil street; south, Kanakasabhapati Kone's house; west, Martha Kone's vacant land.	184
Do.	2. Martha Kone	North, public lane; east, public lane and Kanakasabhapati Kone's yard; south, public lane and Marthira Kone's vacant yard; west, public lane and Gopala Kone's tiled shed.	264
Do.	3. Gopala Kone	North, public lane, east, public lane and Martha Kone's vacant land; south, public lane and Gopala Kone's tiled shed; west, public lane and Narayana Kone's tiled shed.	240
Do.	4. Maharaja Kone, minor; Gopala Kone, guardian	North, public lane, east, public lane and Gopala Kone's tiled shed; south, public lane and Narayana Kone's yard and storeyed building; west, public lane and Narayana Kone's storeyed building and vacant yard.	270
Do.	4 (a). Do.	North, public lane, east, public lane and Narayana Kone's tiled shed, south, public lane and Narayana Kone's tiled storeyed building, west, public lane and Gopala Kone's vacant yard.	140
Do.	4 (b). Do.	North, Narayana Kone's vacant yard, east and south, Narayana Kone's vacant yard and storeyed building; west, Narayana Kone's vacant yard and Gopala Kone's tiled house.	52½
Do.	5. Gopala Kone	North, public lane, west, public lane and Narayana Kone's vacant yard, south, public lane and Gopala Kone's tiled verandah, west, public lane.	224
Do.	5 (a). Do.	North, Gopala Kone's vacant yard; east, vacant yards of Gopala Kone and Narayana Kone, south, Gopala Kone's vacant yard and tiled building, west, public lane.	84
Do.	6. Ramaswami Kone	North and east, Dunakoti Kone's vacant land and public lane, south Dunakoti Kone's vacant land and Ena Kone's terraced house, west, Dunakoti Kone's vacant land and Narayana Kone's vacant yard.	196
Do.	6 (a). Do.	North, Dunakoti Kone's vacant yard, east, Dunakoti Kone's vacant yard and Narayana Kone's tiled house, south, Dunakoti Kone's vacant yard and Ena Kone's terraced house, west, Dunakoti Kone's vacant land and Narayana Kone's vacant yard.	82
Do.	6 (b). Do.	North, Dunakoti Kone's vacant land; east, south and west, Dunakoti Kone's vacant land and Narayana Kone's vacant yard.	148
Do.	6 (c). Do.	North, Dunakoti Kone's vacant land and Narayana Kone's tiled house; east, Narayana Kone's tiled house and vacant yard, south, Narayana Kone's tiled house and Ena Kone's vacant yard, west, Narayana Kone's tiled house and vacant yard.	198½
Do.	6 (d). Do.	North, Dunakoti Kone's vacant yard, east, Dunakoti Kone's vacant yard and Narayana Kone's tiled house and yard, south, Dunakoti Kone's vacant yard and Ena Kone's vacant land, west, Dunakoti Kone's vacant yard and Narayana Kone's tiled and terraced building.	428
Do.	6 (e). Do.	North, Narayana Kone's vacant land and terraced building, east, Narayana Kone's vacant land and terraced building and vacant yard, south, Narayana Kone's vacant land and terraced building and Chinniya Kone's land, west, Narayana Kone's vacant land and terraced building and Palaveya Kone's vacant land.	493½
Do.	6 (f)-1. Do.	North, Dunakoti Kone's vacant land, east, Dunakoti Kone's vacant land and Narayana Kone's vacant yard, south, Dunakoti Kone's vacant land and Narayana Kone's tiled house; west, Dunakoti Kone's vacant land and Narayana Kone's vacant yard.	40½
Do.	6 (f)-2 Do.	North, Dunakoti Kone's vacant land, east, Dunakoti Kone's vacant land and Narayana Kone's terraced building; south, Dunakoti Kone's vacant land and Narayana Kone's tiled building, west, Dunakoti Kone's vacant land and Palaveya Kone's vacant land.	87½

Description of land, wet or dry (nanja or punjah) or poramboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Tinnevelly district, Tinnevelly taluk, Palamcottah village—cont.		
Nattam, S. No. 231 ..	7 Danakoti Kone ..	North, Danakoti Kone's vacant yard and building; east, Danakoti Kone's vacant yard and building lane, south, Danakoti Kone's vacant yard and building and Narayana Kone's tiled building and vacant yard, west, Danakoti Kone's vacant yard and building and Palaveea Kone's tiled shed	0 0 246
Do. ..	8. Palaveea Kone	North, Palaveea Kone's tiled building; east, Palaveea Kone's tiled building and Narayana Kone's vacant yard, south, Palaveea Kone's tiled building and vacant land; west, Palaveea Kone's tiled building and vacant yard.	246
Do. ..	8 (a) Do.	North, Palaveea Kone's tiled shed, east, Palaveea Kone's tiled and Narayana Kone's tiled building and yard, south, Palaveea Kone's tiled shed and Sivaraj Kone's vacant yard; west Palaveea Kone's tiled shed and Palaveea Kone's and Sadakkamuttu Kone's vacant land.	280
Do. ..	8 (b) Do ..	North, Palaveea Kone's vacant yard east, Palaveea Kone's vacant yard, tiled shed and vacant land, south, Palaveea Kone's vacant yard and Sellamuttu Kone's vacant land west, Palaveea Kone's vacant yard and thatched shed	384
Do. ..	8 (c) Do. ..	North, Palaveea's Kone's, thatched shed; east, Palaveea Kone's thatched shed and vacant yard, south, thatched sheds of Palaveea Kone and Sellamuttu Kone; west, Palaveea Kone's thatched shed, and vacant lands of Palaveea Kone and Nainar Pillai	126
Do. ..	9. Sadakkamuttu Kone ..	North, Palaveea Kone's yard, east, Palaveea Kone's vacant yard, south, Sellamuttu Kone's vacant yard; west, Palaveea Kone's yard and Sellamuttu Kone's thatched building.	77
Do ..	10 Nainar Pillai ..	North, Nainar Pillai's vacant land; east Nainar Pillai's vacant land and Palaveea Kone's thatched building; south, Nainar Pillai's vacant land and Palaveea Kone's vacant yard; west, Nainar Pillai's vacant land and tiled building	112½
Do. ..	10 (a) Do ..	North Nainar Pillai's thatched pandal; east, Nainar Pillai's thatched pandal and vacant land, south, Nainar Pillai's thatched pandal and lane; west Nainar Pillai's thatched pandal and vacant lane	337½
Do. ..	10 (b) Do. ..	North, Nainar Pillai's vacant yard; east, Nainar Pillai's vacant yard and tiled building, south, Nainar Pillai's vacant yard and lane; west, Nainar Pillai's vacant yard and Shanmukha Pillai's vacant land	84
Do. ..	10 (c) Shanmukha Kone.	North, Shanmukha Kone's vacant land and storeyed house west, Shanmukha Kone's vacant land and storeyed house and Nainar Pillai's vacant land; south and west Shanmukha Kone's vacant land and storeyed house and public lane.	337½
Do ..	11 (a-1) Do.	North Shanmukha Kone's thatched shed and yard, east, Nainar Pillai's lane, south, Nainar Pillai's lane and public lane west, Nainar Pillai's lane and Shanmukha Kone's storeyed building.	90
Do ..	11 (a-2) Do	North, Palaveea Kone's storeyed building east, south and west, Palaveea Kone's storeyed building and Shanmukha Kone's yard.	74
Do ..	11 (a-3) Do.	North, Maduraimayagum Pillai's vacant land; east, Maduraimayagum Pillai's vacant land and Shanmukha Kone's storeyed building; south, Maduraimayagum Pillai's vacant land and Shanmukha Kone's vacant land; west, Maduraimayagum Pillai's vacant land and public lane	83
Do. ..	11. Maduraimayagum Pillai.	North, Maduraimayagum Pillai's vacant land, thatched and tiled building; east, Maduraimayagum Pillai's vacant land thatched and tiled building and Shanmukha Kone's vacant land; south and west, Maduraimayagum Pillai's vacant land, thatched and tiled building and public lane	207½
Do. ..	12. Do	North, Muruganadiya Pillai's vacant land, east, Muruganadiya Pillai's vacant land and tiled building; south, Muruganadiya Pillai's vacant land and lane, west, Muruganadiya Pillai's vacant land and public lane.	67½
Do. ..	13 (a) Do	North, Maduraimayagum Pillai's tiled shed; west, Maduraimayagum Pillai's tiled shed and building; south and west, Maduraimayagum Pillai's tiled shed and lane	37½
Do. ..	14. Subbu Kone ..	North public lane; east, public lane and Maduraimayagum Pillai's vacant land, south, public lane and Subbu Kone's vacant yard; west, public lane and Subbu Kone's vacant land.	143
Do. ..	14 (a) Do.	North public lane; east, public lane and Subbu Kone's thatched shed south public lane and Subbu Kone's vacant land; west, public lane.	117
Do. ..	15. Do. ..	North, Subbu Kone's thatched building; east, Subbu Kone's thatched building and public lane; south, Subbu Kone's thatched building and Ramaswami Kone's tiled building and yard; west, Subbu Kone's thatched building and Swami Kone's yard and terraced building	390

Description of land, wet or dry, town or perambolee, with survey or puttanah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up.
			cs. pr.
Tinnevelly district, Tinnevelly taluk, Palamcottah village—cont.			
Nattam, S. No. 531 ..	15 (a). Subba Kone ..	North, public lane; east, public lane and Sundaramurti Nayanar's lane; south, public lane and Subba Kone's vacant yard; west, public lane and Subba Kone's vacant land.	364
Do. ..	15 (b) Do ..	North, public lane; east, public lane and Subba Kone's thatched building; south, public lane and Subba Kone's yard; west, public lane and Swami Kone's tiled building.	96
Do. ..	15 Swami Kone ..	North, public lane, east, public lane and Subba Kone's vacant land, south, Swami Kone's terraced building; west, public lane and Swami Kone's vacant yard.	312
Do ..	16 (a). Do ..	North, public lane; east, public lane and Subba Kone's storeyed building, south, public lane and Subba Kone's yard; west, Maharaja Pillai's vacant yard.	48
Do ..	16 (b) Do ..	North, Swami Kone's storeyed house, east Swami Kone's vacant land, south, Swami Kone's vacant yard; west, Swami Kone's vacant land.	117
Do ..	16 (c) Do ..	North, Swami Kone's vacant land, east, Swami Kone's terraced building; south, Swami Kone's vacant yard; west, Maharaja Pillai's vacant yard.	18
Do. ..	16 (d). Do ..	North Swami Kone's vacant land and terraced building; east, Subba Kone's vacant land, south Ramaswami Kone's compound wall; west, Maharaja Pillai's vacant yard	225
Do. ..	17 Maharaja Pillai ..	North, public lane, east, public lane and Swami Kone's vacant land; south, public lane and Maharaja Pillai's vacant yard and tiled building; west, public lane and Maharaja Pillai's storeyed building	400½
Do. ..	17 (a). Do	North, lane, east, lane and Maharaja Pillai's vacant yard, south, lane and Sellammatte Pillai and Karuppan Pillai's tiled house, west, lane and Mantham Pillai's and Sellammatte Pillai's vacant land	678½
Do. ..	18. Mantham Pillai ..	North, Mantham Pillai's tiled building and vacant yard; east, Maharaja Pillai's storeyed building; south, Maharaja Pillai's storeyed building and Mantham Pillai's vacant land; west, Maharaja Pillai's storeyed building and Mantham Pillai's vacant yard	408
Do ..	18 (a) Do.	North, Mantham Pillai's storeyed building; east, Mantham Pillai's storeyed building and Maharaja Pillai's tiled building, south, Mantham Pillai's storeyed building and Sellammatte Pillai's vacant yard and tiled building; west, Mantham Pillai's tiled building and vacant yard	216
Do. ..	18 (b) Do.	North, Mantham Pillai's tiled shed and vacant yard, east Mantham Pillai's tiled shed, vacant yard and storeyed building and vacant land, south, Mantham Pillai's tiled shed and vacant yard and Sellammatte Pillai's tiled house, west, Mantham Pillai's tiled shed and vacant yard	288½
Do.	18 (c) Do.	North, Mantham Pillai's tiled shed; east, Mantham Pillai's tiled shed and vacant yard, south Mantham Pillai's tiled shed and Sellammatte Pillai's tiled house, west, Mantham Pillai's tiled shed and Vakil Raja's road	103½
		Total	9,359½

No. 330.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 3 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a hindu burial-ground in Rallabilli village: and, under sections 8 and 7, the tahsildar of Madakasira is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the tahsildar of Madakasira and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, town or perambolee, with survey or puttanah number.	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up
Anantapur district, Madakasira taluk, Rallabilli village.			
Inam, dry, S. No. 340 (portion).	Chaga Adeppa Iswarayya .	North and east S No. 340, south, S. No. 352-2 C, west, S No. 349	Acs. 3

No. 331.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 7·0714 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a road from Vigeswarapuram to Penkinkunku; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Ellore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2 A plan of the land is kept in the revenue divisional office, Ellore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or patta No.	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up	Extent to be taken up
			Acs
Kistna district, Tiruvuru taluk, Tallapudi village			
Zamindari, dry, No 24.	Tylam Sampathi	North, road inam T.D. No. 1239 ; east, No. 24 ; south, punta ; west, road	·89
Personal inam, T.D. No. 1239	Kalluri Lakshmidevamma and Jandhyala Somidevamma	North, road ; east, inam No 1239 and Jarayati No 24 ; south, punta ; west, inam T.D No 1239.	·44
Do. No 1238.	Kayilasaya Padmanabhaswami.	North, inam T.D No 1209, road ; east, south and west, inam T.D. No 1238.	·59
Do. No 1209.	Iruluri Gavarayya	North and east, inam T.D. No. 1208, south, inam T.D No. 1239 ; west, inam T.D. No. 1209	·40
Do No 1239.	Kandukuri Tirupatayya Satyanarayana.	North, inam T.D. No. 1245, east, inam T.D. No 1238 ; south, road ; west, inam T.D No. 1209	·23
Devadayam inam, T.D. No. 1245.	Sri Madava Gopalaswami Vara.	North, inam C No. 1241 and carpenter service inam; east, inam T.D No. 1216, south inam T.D No. 1209 ; west, inam T.D No 1245	·21
Personal inam, T.D No. 1241.	Kalluri Mahalakshmamma.	North, carpenter service inam ; east and south, inam T.D. No 1245 ; west, inam T.D No 1241	·07
Carpenter service inam	Amudalapalli Bangaramma	North, inam T.D No. 1217 ; east, carpenter service inam ; south, inam T.D Nos 1216 and 1241 ; west, inam	·80
Personal inam, T.D. No. 1217	Nagulapati Venkatachalapati ..	North, east, south and west, inam .. .	·47
Karnam's service inam, T.D No 4	Parasa Kondalarao . ..	North and east, inam ; south, inam road ; west, inam	·44
Personal inam, T.D No. 1220.	Sri Raja Inuganti Kasturamma Garu and Raja Gopala Venkata Surya Rao Garu	North, east, south and west, inam . ..	·29
Do. No. 1222.	Penghalla Lakshmidarasamma	North, east, south and west, inam .. .	·02
Karnam's service inam, T.D No. 3.	Parasa Kondalarao	North, east, south and west, inam . ..	·26
Personal inam, T.D. No. 1223.	Kandukuri Satyanarayana ..	North, village site and inam ; east, south and west inam	·15
Zamindari	Sri Inuganti Kasturamma Garu and Raja Gopala Venkata Surya Rao Garu.	North, street ; east, inam , south, Jarayati ; west, street	·06
Do	Do do.	North, site of Mamidala Sarapu and Bandi Mangamma ; east, street ; south and west, zamindari land.	·20
Village-site .	Bandi Mangamma	North and east, Bandi Mangamma's site ; south and west zamindari site	·031
Do. ..	Motipalli Vimma	North and east, Motipalli Vimma's site, south, street ; west, Narayanamurti's site	·01
Do. ..	Marisetti Satyanarayanamurti and Marisetti Ramanna being minor represented by M. Narayanamurti.	North and east, village-site street ; south, street village-site ; west, street.	·04
Do. ..	Do. do.	North, village-site; east, street; south and west, village site	·01
Do. ..	Marisetti Viramma	North and east street; south and west, village-site.	·01
Do. ..	Pata Annamma, minor, mother and guardian Venkatamma	North, street ; east, village-site , south, street ; west, village-site.	·04
Do. .	Dasari Papayya	North and east, Papayya's village-site , south, T Annamma's village-site , west, Mangamma's site.	·0004
Do. ..	Nanjula Mangamma and Immidetti Chinna Venkamma.	North, street ; east, T. Annamma's and D Papayya's site , south, street ; west, Mangamma's site.	·06
Do. .	Goli Venkateswami and G. Venkaiya.	North, street , east and south, Venkateswami's site ; west, street.	·06
Do. ..	Chakkinda Subayya	North, street , west and south, zamindari land ; west, Ch. Subayya's village-site	·02
		Total .	7·0714

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Kistna district, Tiruvuru taluk, Prakkilanka village.			
Zamindari, dry	Jannakuti Ramudu, Rajigadu, Subbadu and Venkadu.	North, Jannakuti Ramudu, etc., east, road; south, punta, west, inam.	acs. ·11
Kaiyam's service inam.	Tatinja Ramachandramma, minor, mother and guardian, Seshamma.	North, inam; east, Jannakuti Ramudu, etc.; south, punta, east, Gangulakurtiswamigudu.	·31
Zamindari, dry	Gangulakurti Sangadu	North Gangulakurti Sangadu; east, inam; south, punta; west, Gangulakurtiswamigudu.	·06
Do.	Gangulakurti Chinnaswamigudu.	North and east, Gangulakurti Sangadu, south, punta, west, Balla Gangayya and Kandula Tirupatirayudu.	·66
Do.	Balla Gangayya	North, Balla Gangayya and Kandula Tirupatirayudu; east, Gangulakurti Sangadu; south, punta; west, Balla Gangayya and Kandula Tirupatirayudu.	·27
Do.	Kandula Gangamma, Kandula Narayya, Kandula Chandrayya and Kandula Narayana.	North, punta; east, Balla Gangayya and Kandula Tirupatirayudu; south and west, punta.	·15
Do.	Sri Inaganti Kasturamma, Garu and Raja Gopala Venkata Surya Rao Garu.	North, Rukmakhatla Venkata Subbanna; east, Sri Inaganti Kasturamma, etc., south and west punta.	·25
Enfranchised inam, T.D. No. 123.	Pallari Viraya	North, village-site; east, Rukmakhatla Venkata Subbanna, south, Sri Inaganti Kasturamma, etc., west, punta.	·16
Do. No. 123.	Sripati Suryanarayana	North and east, village-site, south, Rukmakhatla Venkata Subbanna, east, punta.	·04
		Total	1·24
Kistna district, Tiruvuru taluk, Tukuru Agraharam.			
Inam, T.D. No. 1822.	Kakuri Chintamani Sastri	North and east, punta; south, Gokavarapuvari inam; west, inam.	·01
Do. No. 1822.	Varanasi Pattamma and Suryanarayana, minor, represented by guardian Pattamma.	North, punta; east, Sripadvari inam; south, inam, east, punta.	·03
Do. No. 1822	Sripada Narayanamurti	North, punta; east, south and west, inam.	·07
Do. No. 1822	Kotavarapu Venkata Subramanyam, Receiver of Sri Raja Umamaheswaramma temple.	North, east, south and west, inam	·26
Do. No. 1822	Varanasi Kameswaramma	North, punta; east, road; south and west, inam.	·20
Do. No. 1822	Gokavarapu Viranna	North, Venkataramayya; east, road; south, Ayyappa's house; west, inam.	·04
		Total	·62
		Grand Total	7 0714

No. 332.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·06 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit for the rural school at Kannanur; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Namakkal, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Namakkal, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Trichinopoly district, Musiri taluk, Kannanur village.			acs.
Nattam peramboke, dry, S. F. No. 164-1	Pichu Aiyar	North, street running east to west in the Kannanur Agraharam; east, vacant site of Tailamal; south, vacant site of Pichu Aiyar; west, foot-path connecting the local fund road with the Agraharam.	·06

No. 333.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·24 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for constructing a board muhammadan school at Venkatagiri; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Gudur, is appointed to

perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Gudur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3. This being a case of urgency, the revenue divisional officer is directed to take possession of the land under section 17 of the Act.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Nellore district, Venkatagiri division, Venkatagiri town.			
Poramboke, village site.	Gumpeda Chenaka Subbayya.	North, village site; east, Kattela street; south and west, village site.	ACRE. 1·19
Do	K. Abdul Qadir	Do. do.	·05
		Total ..	·24

No. 334.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 400 square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for sinking a drinking water well in the Tinnevelly municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Tinnevelly, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Tinnevelly, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Tinnevelly district, Tinnevelly taluk, Tirupatti village.			
Ryotwari, nattam, S. No. 1.	(1) Akilandathammal, widow of Nallyappa Pillai alias Anbalavan Pillai. (2) Minakshiammal, wife of Arumukham Pillai and daughter of No (1).	North, Sornadevi road; east and south, vacant land belonging to Akilandathammal and another; west, Devi Minakshiammal's house.	sq. yr. 400

No. 335.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring ·11 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a public latrine in the Tellicherry municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Tellicherry, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the above officer and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Malabar district, Kottayam taluk, Talayi village.			
Dry, portion of S. No. 20-11.	Mukhatampurath Muhammad, registered jenmi (in dispute with Vayyapurath Hargaleyil Kunhi Pakky); occupants, Parayat Mohammad and Kutamberi Kunhappa.	North, S. No. 20-12; east, S. No. 12 and road; south, portion of S. No. 20-11; west, S. No. 6-7 of Chalil desam.	ACRE. ·11

No. 236.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 5,288 square yards, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the opening of the congested area in the Yemmiganur union; and, under sections 6 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Adoni, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Adoni, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pernambu, with survey or pannah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
			Sq. yds.
	Bellary District, Adoni taluk, Yemmiganur village.		
		House of Sheikhs.	
Village-site, H. No. A-273	Chakala Erappa	North, Chakala lane, east, H. No. A-272, Chakala Nagadu, south H. No. A-278, Mangala Govindappa; west, Chakala lane.	42
Do. No. A-279.	Chakala Nagadu	North, Chakala lane, east, H. No. A-31, Chippai Nagappa, south, H. No. A-274, mosque; west, H. No. A-278, Chakala Erappa	47
Do. No. A-271.	Diddikali	North, H. No. A-266, Chakala Ramudu, east, H. No. A-270, Chakala Gonappa, south and west, Chakala lane	56
Do. No. A-270.	Chakala Gonappa ..	North, H. No. A-268, Chakala Ramudu, east, H. No. A-269, Chakala Yellakka, south, Chakala lane; west, H. No. A-271 Diddikali Narsappa	36
Do. No. A-269.	Chakala Yellakka	North, H. No. A-268, Chakala Ramudu, east and south, Chakala lane, west, H. No. A-270, Chakala Gonappa.	36
Do. No. A-268	Chakala Ramudu	North, H. No. A-189, Chakala Gonappa, east, H. No. A-269, Chakala Yellakka, south, H. No. A-271, Diddikali Narsappa, west, H. No. A-267, Lakshmani Hanumakka.	34
Do. No. A-267.	Lakshmani Hanumakka ..	North, H. No. A-268 Chakala Ramudu; east, H. No. A-269, Chakala Yellakka; south and west, open yard.	28
Do No. A-266.	Pinjari Muhiddinappa ..	North, H. No. A-265, Pinjari Hussinappa; east, open yard; south, Chakala lane, west, H. No. A-264, Chakala Hanumakka.	36
Do. No. A-264.	Chakala Hanumakka	North, H. No. A-194, Kumba Nagappa; east, H. No. A-265, Pinjari Muhuddinappa south, Chakala lane; west, H. No. A-263 A, Chakala Narsappa	56
Do. No. A-263 A.	Chakala Narsappa	North, H. No. A-32, Chakala Yelligadu; east, H. No. 264 A, Chakala Hanumanta; south, Chakala lane; west, Chakala Erappa.	37
Do. No. A-263.	Chakala Erappa	North, open yard, east, H. No A 263 A, Chakala Narsappa, south and west, Chakala lane.	39
Do. No. A-262.	Chakala Yelligadu	North H. No. A-198, Kumba Lingappa, east, H. No A-194, Kumba Nagappa, south, H. No A-263 A, Chakala Narsappa, west, open yard.	56
Do. No. A-261.	Chakala Erappa	North H. No. A-198, Pankaw Gund, east, open yard; south, H. No. A-260, Chakala Ramayya; west, Chakala lane	100
Do. No. A-260	Chakala Ramayya	North, H. No. A-261, Chakala Erappa, east, south and west, Chakala lane.	45
Do. No. A-259.	Tikka Ramudu	North and east, Chakala lane; south, H. No A-258, Chakala Hanumanta; west, Chakala lane.	58
Do. No. A-258.	Chakala Hanumanta	North, H. No. A-259, Tikka Ramudu; east, open yard; south, H. No A-246, Kumba Somappa, west, H. No A-225, Uppara Kerikka	36
Do. No. A-247.	Jakar Gantiga	North, open yard, east, H. No A-248, Bamrigadu, south, H. No. A-246, Kumba Somappa, west H. No A 258, Chakala Hanumanta	31
Do. No. A-248.	Bamrigadu	North, open yard; east, H. No. A-268, Chakala Hanumanta; south, H. No. A 245, Kumba Somappa, west H. No. A-247, Jakar Gantiga.	60
Do. No. A-255.	Chakala Hanumanta	North, open yard; east, H. No. A-254, Chakala Hanumanta, south, H. No. A-256, Kumba Somappa, west, H. No. A-268, Bamrigadu	23
Do No. A-256	Do.	North, Chakala lane, east, H. No A-253, Boya Gantiga, south, H. No. A-246 Kumba Vaddara; west, H. No. A-259, Chakala Hanumanta.	61
Do. No. A-253.	Boya Gantiga	North, Chakala lane; east, H. No A-252, Talari Lakshmudu, south, H. No. A-250, Chakala Nagadu; west, H. No A-254, Chakala Hanumanta	38
Do. No. A-252.	Talari Lakshmudu	North, Chakala lane; east, open yard; south, H. No A 251, Ramudu; west, H. No. A-253, Boya Gantiga.	31
Do. No. A-251.	Boya Ramudu	North, H. No. A-252, Talari Lakshmudu; east, open yard, south, H. No A-250, Chakala Nagadu; west, H No A 253, Boya Gantiga.	40
Do. No. A-250.	Chakala Nagadu	North, open yard; east and south, H No A 247, Mulla Sheikh Fakib; west, H. No. A-254, Chakala Hanumanta.	44

Description of land, wet or dry, huts or pucca house, with survey or pymash number	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
	Bellary district, Adoni taluk, Tammigunur village—cont.		
	Houses of dholgas—cont.		sq. yds.
Village-site, H No. A-249 A	Kadimala Hanumiga	North, open yard; east, H. No. A-248, Chinna Chinnaiga, south, lane; west, open yard.	45
Do. No. A-249.	Chinna Chinnaiga	North and east Chakala lane, south, lane; west, H No. A-249 A, Kadimala Hanumiga	90
Do. No. A-200.	Chakala Ramayya	North, H. No. A-200 A, Chappala Tippaga; east, Chakala lane, south, open yard, west, H No. A-224, Kandali Ramanna.	84
Do. No. A-200 A.	Chakala Tippaga	North, open yard, east, Chakala lane, south, H No. A-200 A, Chakala Ramayya; west, H No. A-203, Namala Nagappa	127
Do. No. A-264	Chakala Nagappa	North, lane, east and south; H. No. A-259, Uppara Chinnayya, west, open yard	52
Do. No A-295	Chakala Talaiamma	North, open yard; east H No A-293, Uppara Yenayya, south, open yard; west, H. No. A-296, Chakala Nagamma.	63
Do. No A 295	Chakala Nagamma	North, H. No A 297, Chakala Nagappa; east, open yard, south, H. No. A-406, Boya Sangamma; west, H No A-376, Manala Timmamma	49
Do. No. A-297.	Chakala Nagappa	North, H. No. A-298, Chakala Narasinga; east, Chakala lane; south, H. No. A 295 Chakala Nagamma, west, H No A-376, Manala Timmamma.	20
Do. No. A-298	Chakala Narasinga	North, H No. A-299, Narasinga, east, lane; south, H. No A 376, Manala Timmamma; west, H. No. A-297, Chakala Nagappa.	51
Do. No. A-186.	Chakala Gantiga	North, H No. A-185, Chakala Tippaga, east, road; south, H. No A-266, Chakala Yellakka; west, H. No A-284 Pujari Hanumappa.	49
Do. No. A-188.	Chakala Tippaga	North, H. No. A-189, Chakala Giddiga, east, road; south, H No. A-186, Chakala Gantiga; west, H No A-185 Chakala Giddiga	29
Do. No. A-189	Chakala Giddiga	North, open yard; east, road, south, H No A-188, Chakala Tippaga; west, H No. A-191, Chakala Tippamma.	36
Do No. A-191	Chakala Tippamma	North, open yard, east, H No. A-189, Chakala Giddayya, south, H. No A-284, Chakala Ramudu; west, H. No A-192, Naik Kattayya.	67
Do. No. D-269.	Bigari Hunnayya	North, H. No. D-270, Bigari Chinnagada, east, lane; south and west, open yard	33
Do. No. D-270.	Salabadi Ramanna	North, lane, east, H No. D-276, Salabadi Ramanna, south, open yard, west, lane	28
Do. No. D-271.	Do.	North, lane, east, H. No D-271, Salabadi Ramanna, south, open yard; west H. No. D-269, Salabadi Ramanna.	28
Do. No. D-272	Do.	North, lane; east and south, open yard; west H. No. D-270, Salabadi Ramanna.	13
Do. No. D-273.	Mala Ethmadu	North, lane, east, open yard; south, H No. D-686, Narsinga; west, open yard.	44
Do. No. D-274.	Chikelari Ramanna	North and east, open yard, south, lane; west, H. No D-276-7, Bigari Chinnagada	26
Do. No. D-274	Bigari Chinnagada	North, H. No. D-276, Bigari Chinnagada; east, open yard, south and west, lane	29
Do. No. D-276	Bigari Yinkudu	North, H. No. D-275, Bigari Yinkudu, east and south, lane; west, H No. D-686, Gutta Nagaya.	23
Do. No. D-276.	Bigari Chinnagada	North and east, open yard; south, H. No. D-275, Bigari Chinnagada; west, open yard.	22
Do. No. D-276-A	Bigari Lakshigada	North, east and south open yard; west, H. No. E-274 B, Bigari Lakshigada.	19
Do. No. D-276-E.	Bigari Lakshigada	North, open yard east, H No D-276, Bigari Chinnagada, south and west, open yard	32
Do. No. D-276 C.	Bigari Narasamma	North, open yard, east, H. No D-276 D, Bigari Yinkudu; south, lane, west, open yard.	11
Do No. D-276 D	Bigari Yinkudu	North and east, open yard; south, lane, west, H No. D-276 C, Bigari Narasamma.	56
Do. No. D-276 E	Kandanati Pamaigadu ..	North, lane; east, H. No. D-271, Salabadi Ramanna, south, open yard; west, H No. D-271, Salabadi Ramanna.	18
Do. No D-276 F	Bigari Chinnagada	North, open yard, east, H. No. D-275, Mala Ethmadu; south, lane; west, open yard.	18
Temple, Nos. D-277 and 278	Hanumma temple	North, lane; east, south and west, open yard. ..	78
Village-site, H. No D-279.	Asari Gantiga	North, lane, east, H No. D-278 A, Asari Gantiga; south and west, open yard	43
Do. No D-279 A.	Asari Gantiga	North, lane, east H. No. D-280, Asari Mariguda; south, open yard, west, H. No. D-279, Asari Gantigadu.	42
Do. No D-282.	Asari Mariguda	North, open yard, east, lane; south, open yard; east, H No. D-279, Asari Gantigadu	50
Do. No. D-280 A.	Pulachmia Bangariadu ..	North, H. No D-281, Asari Narsadu; east, H No. D-282, Asari Buggadu, south and west, open yard.	93
Do. No. D-281.	Asari Narsadu	North, lane; east, H No. D-282, Asari Buggadu; south, H No D-280 A, Pulachmia Bangariga; west, lane.	47
Do. No. D-282.	Asari Buggadu	North, east and south, open yard; west, H. No. D-281, Asari Narsadu.	46

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Bellary district, Adoni taluk, Tawarapatur village—cont.		
	Houses of Dhobies—cont.		
			Sq. yds.
Village site, H No. D-283	Ekamper Yellugadu	North, lane; east and south, open yard; west, H. No. D-285 A, Iswarigadu.	37
Do. No. D-284	Iswarigadu	North, H No D-288, Gudisi Fakira; east, open yard; south, lane, west, H No. D-286, Dubba Gantigadu	65
Do. No. D-285.	Buriga Rangadu	North, lane; east, H No D-286, Dubba Gantigadu, south and west, lane	61
Do No. D-285 A.	Iswarigadu	North, lane east, H No. D-283, Ekamper Yellugadu; south and west, open yard	98
Do. No. D-286.	Dubba Gantigadu	North, open yard, east, H No. D-287, Madiga Rangadu; south, lane; west H. No. D-285, Madiga Rangadu.	36
Do. No. D-287.	Madiga Rangadu	North, open yard, east, H No D-288, Gudisi Fakira; south, H. No. D-286, Iswarigadu, west, open yard	9
Do. No D-288	Gudisi Fakira	North, open yard east, H. No 284 A Gudisi Yupligadu, south, H No D-286, Iswarigadu, west, H No. D-287, Madiga Rangadu.	8
Do. No. D-284 A	Gudisi Yupligadu	North and east, open yard, s uth, H No. D-284, Iswarigadu, west, H No D-288 Gudisi Fakira.	9
Do. No. D-289	Gudisi Gantiga	North, east and south, open yard, west, H No. D-290, Narasinga	92
Do. No D-290	Narasinga	North, open yard; east, H. No. D-289, Gantiga; south and west, open yard.	17
Do. No. D-291 A	Kanula Ellamma	North, lane; east, open yard, south, lane; west, open yard	11
Do. No D-291 B.	Chenna Basbadu ..	North, ay n yard east, H No D-293 A, Sudi Nagadu south and west, open yard	17
Do. No. D-291 C.	Karipagadu	North, east and south, open yard; west, H No. D-295, Narasinga	19
Do. No D-291 D	Tumbalam Ammma	North east and south, open yard, west lane	27
Do. No. D-291 ..	Asari Somu	North, H No D-295, Kodur Narasinga; east, south and west open yard.	18
Do. No. D-290 A	Sudi Nagadu	North, east, south and west, open yard	15
Do No. D 291 E	Madiga Yelugadu ..	Do. do	16
Do No. D-292	Kodur Nasainga	North, east and south, open yard, west, H No D-293, Ranga	15
Do. No. D-294 A	Madiga Yupliga ..	North, H No D-291, Eyilukolu; east, lane; south and west, open yard	20
Do No D-293	Ranga ..	North, open yard, east, H. No D-292, Narasinga, south, H. No. D-294, Yupliga; west, open yard.	28
Do. No. D-294 ..	Chenna Gantiga	North, H No D-293, Ranga, east, open yard; west, H No. D-294 A, Chenna Gantiga, west, open yard.	91
Do No D-295 ..	Narasinga, son of Buddakka ..	North, H. No D-294, Chenna Yupliga; east, open yard, south, H. No D-296, Maniga; west, open yard.	36
Do. No. D-297 A	Ranga, son of Gantiga	North, open yard, east, H No D-291, Ekari Nagadu, south H No D-293, Asari Somadu, west, open yard	35
Do. No. D-296 ..	Maniga	North H No D-294 Chenna Yupliga; east and south, open yard; west, H No. D-297, Lakshmakka.	19
Do. No. D-297 ..	Maniga Lakshmakka ..	North, H No D-294 A, Yupliga, east, H No. D-296, Maniga; south and west open yard	15
Do. No D-297 A.	Chinna Yupligadu	North, east south and west, open yard	10
Do. No. D-298.	Chinna Narasinga	North and east, open yard, south, H No. D-299, Pedda Narasinga, west, open yard.	30
Do. No D-299 ..	Pedda Narasinga ..	North, H No. D-298 Chinna Narasinga, east, open yard, south, H. No. D-300 Rangadu; west, H. No. D 302, Pedda Nagadu	47
Do. No. D-300 ..	Rangadu	South, H No D-299, Pedda Narasinga, east Lane, south, H No. D-301, Kuppali Narasamma, west H No D-301, Rangadu.	53
Do. No. D-301 ..	Kuppali Narasamma ..	South, H No D-302 Rangadu, east, open yard, south, H No. D 302 Bangari Yellugadu, west, H No D-304, Rangadu	22
Do. No. D-302 ..	Bangiri Yellugadu ..	North, H No D-301, Kuppali Narasamma, east, open yard; south, H No D 303 Sudi Ranga, west, house No. D-303, C. Ranga	32
Do No. D-303 .	Sudi Rangadu	North, H No. D-302 Yellugadu; east, lane; south, open yard, west, H. No D-303 C, Ramoji.	18
Do. No. D-303 A.	Bhurpur Venkanna	North, H No D-303 B, Madiga Maddakka; east, open yard; south and west, lane	25
Do No. D 303 B.	Madiga Maddakka	North and east, open yard; south, H. No D-303 A, Venkanna, west lane	42
Do. No. D-303 C.	Ramoji	North, H No D-304, Rangadu; east, H No. D-302, Sudi Rangadu; south and west lane	24
Do No. D-304 ..	Rangadu	North, H. No D-302, Pedda Nagadu, east, H. No. D-303, Yellugadu, south, H No. D-303 C, Ramoji, west, H. No. D-303 Chinna Nagadu	25
Do No. D-305 ..	Madiga Tyamma	North and east, open yard; south, lane, west, open yard	31

Description of land, wet or dry, known as per number with survey or palmyrah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
		Bellary district, Adoni taluk, Yemmiganur village—contd.	
		Houses of Chetties—*contd.*	Rs. Ps.
Village site. H. No. D-30h	Rama	North, H. No. D-307, Kunadu; east, open yard; south, H. No. D-30h, Tyamma; west, open yard	37
Do. No. D-307 ..	Madiga Kunadu	North, H. No. D-310, Tatamma; east, open yard; south, H. No. D-30h, Rama; west, open yard	62
Do. No. D-308 ..	Chinna Nagadu	North, open yard; east, H. No. D-304, Rangadu; south, open yard; west, lane.	76
Do. No. D-309 ..	Pedda Nagadu	North, open yard; east, H. No. D-299, Pedda Narasingadu; south, H. No. D-309, Ranga; west, H. No. D-308, Chinna Nagadu.	84
Do. No. D-309 A.	Kollarigadu	North, east south and west, open yard	29
Do. No. D-309 B.	Narapur Narsadu	North east and south, open yard, west, H. No. D-309 A, Dubukadu	34
Do. No. D-309 C.	Kontalam	North and east, open yard, south, lane; west, open yard.	31
Do. No. D-309 D.	Munatari	North and east, open yard; south, H. No. D 309 C, Ragadu; west, open yard	12
Do. No. D-309 F.	Pedda Nagadu	North, House No. D-313 A, Dudukadu east, H. No. D-309 B, Narsadu, south and west, open yard	11
Do. No. D-31h ..	Madiga Tatamma ..	North, open yard; east, lane; south and west, open yard	72
Do. No. D-311 ..	Rangadu	North, H. No. D-31h, Mariga, east, south and west, open yard.	41
Do. No. D-312 ..	Madiga Mariga ..	North, lane; east, open yard; south, H. No. D-311 Rangadu, west, H. No. D-310, Chinna Narasiga.	24
Do. No. D-313 ..	Madiga Mariga	North and east open yard, south, lane; west, open yard.	32
Do. No. D-309 E.	Madiga Dudukadu ..	North, open yard; east, H. No. D-309 B, Narsadu, south, H. No. D-30h E, Pedda Nagadu; west open yard.	44
Do. No. D-314 ..	Mariga	North, east, south and west, open yard ..	45
Vig. No. D-314 A.	Sweeper Gumba	North, land; east, south and west, open yard ..	90
Do. No. D-314 B.	Madiga Ullakkigadu ..	North and east, open yard; south, lane, west, open yard.	16
Do. No. D-31h ..	Madiga Karagadu	North, east and south, open yard; west, lane ..	51
Do. No. D-316 ..	Madiga Narsainga	North, lane; east, southyard west, open yard ..	72
Do. No. D-317 ..	Chinna Narasingadu ..	North, east, south and west, open yard	56
Do. No. D-317 A	Pakara	Do do	24
Do. No. D-318 ..	Chinna Narasiga ..	North lane, east, H. No. D-319, Mariga; south, H. No. D-311, Rangadu; west, H. No. D-312, Kunna Yellaga	17
Do. No. D-31h ..	Kunna Ellaga	North lane, east, H. No. D-31h, Chinna Narasaga, south, H. No. D-32h, Iyyagadu, west, H. No. D-319 A, Narsadu.	44
Do. No. D-31h A.	Molagalli Narsaiga ..	North, open yard, east H. No. D-31h, Kunna Yellaga; south and west, open yard.	19
Do. No. D-320 ..	Mutyaligadu ..	North and east, lane; south, H. No. D-321, Yerragolu Hussaini; west, H. No. B-651, Mogali Ellappa.	19
Do. No. D-321 ..	Yerragolu Hussaini ..	North H. No. D-320, Mutyalgadu; east, lane, south, open yard; west, H. No. B-651, Mogali Ellappa.	45
Do. No. D-321 A.	Madiga Nellaga	North, H. No. D-321 B; east open yard, south, H. No. D-321 F, Mutyalgadu west lane	20
Do. No. D-321 B.	Do.	North, H. No. D-321 B, Nagadu; east, H. No. D-321 C, Nagadu; south, H. No. D-321 A, Nellaga; west, lane	14
Do. No. D-321 C.	Nagadu	North, H. No. D-321 D, Nagadu, east and south, open yard, west, H. No. D-321 B, Nellaga	16
Do. No. D-321 D.	Do.	North and east, open yard; south, H. No. D-321 B, Nellaga; west, lane	27
Do. No. D-321 E.	Mutyalgadu	North, H. No. D-321 A, Nellaga, east, open yard; south and west, lane.	45
Do. No. D-323 ..	Telari Narsadu	North open yard, east, lane, south, open yard; west H. No. B-650, Madara Ellappa.	29
Do. No. D-323 ..	Narsadu	North, lane, east, H. No. D-324, Tola Tippaga, south, H. No. D-325, Tola Tippaga; west, open yard.	40
Do. No. D 324 ..	Tola Tippaga	North and east, lane, south, H. No. D-32h, Tola Tippaga; west, H. No. D-323, Narsadu	31
Do. No. D 325 ..	Do.	North, H. No. D 324, Tola Tippaga; east, lane, south, H. No. D-326, Hussainga, west, open yard.	35
Do. No. D-326 ..	Hussainga	North, H. No. D 32h, Tola Tippaga, east, lane, south, H. No. D-327, Ramudu, west, open yard.	41
Do. No. D 327 ..	Madiga Ramudu	North, H. No. D-326, Hussainga, east, lane; south, H. No. D 328, Hanappa; west, open yard	41
Do. No. D 328 ..	Pinappa	North, H. No. D 327, Ramudu; east, lane; south and west, open yard.	35
Do. No. D-329 ..	Chinna Rangadu	North, open yard, east, H. No. D-330, Ranganna, south, H. No. B-909, Mirza Sahar Beg Sahib, west, lane.	28

Description of land, wet or dry, (inam or patnamkatte, with survey or patnash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Bellary district, Adoni taluk, Yemmiganur village—cont.		
	Houses of Dhobies—*cont.*		
Village site, H. No. I-328	Mutaboramu Rangamma	North, open yard, east, H. No. D-331, Pedda Hussainga, south, H. No. E-869 Mirza Salar Beg Sahib; west, open yard.	sq. yds. 24
Do. No. D-331.	Pedda Hussainga	North, open yard, east, H. No. D-332, Chinna Hussainga; south, H. No. E-869, Mirza Salar Beg Sahib; west, H. No. D-330, Rangamma.	48
Do. No. D-332	Chinna Hussainga	North, open yard; east, H. No. D-333 Chinna Yapiga, south, H. No. E-869, Mirza Salar Beg Sahib, west, H. No. D-331, Pedda Hussainga.	52
Do. No. D-333.	Chinna Yapiga	North, open yard; east, H. No. D-334, sweeper Nagada south open yard, west, H. No. D-332, Chinna Hussainga.	51
Do. No. D-334	Sweeper Nagada	North lane, east, H. No. D-335, Narasinga; south, open yard, west, H. No. D-333, Chinna Yapiga.	36
Do. No. D-335.	Narasinga	North lane; east, H. No. D- Gittala Ramadu, south, open yard, west, H. No. D-334, Nagada	35
Do. No. D-336.	Gittala Ramadu	North, east and south, lane; west, H. No. D-335, Narasinga.	42
Do. No. D-338.	Nandiheram	North open yard; east, lane, south and west, open yard	16
Do. No. D-337 A	Bosigari Hanmaa	North, H. No. D-338, Tayamma; east, lane, south, open yard, west, H. No. D-337 A.—	11
Do. No. D-337 B.	Do.	North, east, south and west, Open yard.	16
Do. No. D-338	Madiga Ramakka	North, lane, east, open yard; south and west, lane	16
Do. No. D-338	Sweeper Narasinga	North, open yard, east and south, lane, west, H. No. D-340, Kannan Iyagada	21
Do. No. D-339	Kannan Iyagada	North, H. No. D-318, Kannan Yellagada; east, lane, south and west, open yard.	35
Do. No. D-340	Do.	North and east, open yard; south and west, lane.	24
		Total ...	6,690

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

Plague.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, February 21, 1912.

No. 71-*P.*—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Maddikera in the Pattikonda taluk of the Kurnool district if persons from the Bellary and Anantapur districts and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Madamma Jatra;

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival from the 26th March to 4th April 1912, inclusive, of persons from the said parts.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

No. 72-*P.*—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Uchangidurgam in the Harpanahalli taluk of the Bellary district, if pilgrims are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Uchangamma festival:

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits pilgrimage to the said festival from the 14th to 22nd March 1912, inclusive.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

No. 73-*P.*—Under rule 52 of the Madras Plague Regulations in force outside the Presidency town, published on pages 187 to 269 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 30th March 1909, the Governor in Council hereby declares the undermentioned areas in the Kistna district to be under observation:—

(1) Bezwada municipality.
(2) Bezwada taluk.
(3) Tiruvur division.

No. 74-P.—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Pennahobalam in the Gooty taluk of the Anantapur district, if pilgrims are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Sri Narasimhaswami car festival:

The Governor in Council, in exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, prohibits pilgrimage to the said festival from the 25th April to 10th May 1912, inclusive.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

Fort St. George, February 12, 1912.

No. 75-P.—Whereas there is plague at Ujjani in the Kadligi taluk of the Bellary district, and whereas it is desirable to prevent its spread:

The Governor in Council, in exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, prohibits pilgrimage to the ensuing car festival of Sri Marule Siddeswami from the 14th to 26th April 1912, inclusive.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

No. 76-P.—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Kuzhagamatta in the Koilpatti taluk of the Tinnevelly district, if persons from the infected portions of the Salem and Coimbatore districts, the Mysore State and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Panguni Uthiram festival and cattle fair:

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival and fair from the 13th March to 12th April 1912, of persons from the said parts.

All persons proceeding to the said festival or fair in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

No. 77-P.—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Madura in the Madura taluk of the Madura district, if persons from the infected portions of the Chittoor, Coimbatore, Nilgiri, North Arcot, Salem, South Arcot and South Canara districts and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit the place on the occasion of the ensuing Chittrai and Alagar festivals and cattle fair:

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festivals and fair from the 16th April to 10th May 1912, inclusive, of persons from the said parts and further directs that between the said dates no tickets to travel by railway shall be sold at the stations of Mangalore, Singanallur, Podanur, Coimbatore, Tadiyalur, Periyanayakkanpalayam, Madakkaru, Somanur, Avanashi Road and Tiruppur on the South Indian railway, Karteri, Coonoor and Wellington on the Nilgiri railway, and Gudupalli, Koppam, Mulanur, Pathur, Jalarpet, Vaniyambadi, Kethandapatti, Vinnamangalam, Virinjipuram Kavanur and Latteri on the Madras and Southern Mahratta railway, for the stations of Vedapatti, Shalavandan, Samayanallur, Madura Bridge, Madura Junction, Madura East, Silaimgn, Paramakki and Tiruppavanamkundram on the South Indian railway to any person intending or believed to be intending to be present at the said festivals or fair.

All persons proceeding to the said festivals or fair in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

No. 78-P.—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Palni in the Palni taluk of the Madura district, if persons from the infected portions of the Salem, Coimbatore, Nilgiri and South Canara districts, the Mysore State and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit the place on the occasion of the ensuing Panguni Uthiram festival:

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival from the 22nd March to 7th April 1912, inclusive, of persons from the said parts and further directs that between the said dates no tickets to travel by railway shall be sold at the stations of Mangalore, Singanallur, Podanur, Coimbatore, Tadiyalur, Periyanayakkanpalayam, Madakkaru, Somanur, Avanashi Road and Tirupur on the South Indian railway, the stations of Karteri, Coonoor and Wellington on the Nilgiri railway, and the stations of Gudupalli, Koppam, Mulanur and Pathur on the Madras and Southern Mahratta railway, for the stations of Ayyalur, Vadamedura, Tamarapadi, Dindigul, Ambatorai and Kadakanal Road on the South Indian railway, to any person intending or believed to be intending to be present at the said festival.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

Fort St. George, February 23, 1912.

No. 79-*P.*—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Yallarti in the Alur taluk of the Bellary district, if pilgrims are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Shaikh Sahib Urs—

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits pilgrimage to the said Urs from the 11th to 17th March 1912.

All persons proceeding to the said Urs in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

Fort St. George, February 26, 1912.

No. 80-*P.*—Whereas the Governor in Council is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Chanebanda in the Tiruvur division of the Kistna district, if persons from the Hyderabad State and other ports declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the ensuing Kalyanotsavam festival:

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival from the 23rd to 27th March 1912, inclusive, of persons from the said parts.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

Fort St. George, February 26, 1912.

No. 81-*P.*—In modification of notification No. 69-P., published on pages 1117—120 of Part I A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 20th February 1912, the following revised lists of plague-infected areas and of passport stations are published:—

A.—PLAGUE INFECTED AREAS.

I.—In the Madras Presidency.

District	Taluk.	Village or town.	District.	Taluk.	Village or town.
Anantapur.	Anantapur.	Ammavaripata (hamlet of Reddipalli).	Bellary—*contd.*	Adoni—*contd.*	Virapapuram.
		Bukkarayasamudram.			Yemmiganuru.
		Chikalagurki.			Bapuram.
		Donakallu.			Degalahalu.
		Gudekallu.			[illegible].
		Guntakal.			Gummanuru.
		Havaligi.			Hainbaru.
		Kamalapadu.			Kamanahalu.
		Karakamukkala.			Kataraki.
		Kasturu.		Alur	Kundangurti.
		Peluru.			Medehalu.
		Pohki.			Nagasudona.
		Timmamcherla.			Nemakallu.
		Uravakonda.			Peddahotura.
		Velpumaduga (including its hamlet Janarthanampalli).			Ramadurgam.
					Tekkibanda.
		Vitapanakallu (including its hamlet Kothakota).			Yetura.
	Hindupur	Gunavanahalli (hamlet of Moka).		Bellary	Bellary.
	Kalyandrug.	Doddaghatta (hamlet of Kalyandrug).			Bellary Cantonment.
Bellary.	Adoni	Adoni.			Hadrahala.
		Arlibanda.			Janakunta.
		Basapuram.			Munahalli.
		Chinnatumbalam.			Mukundanahalu.
		Dhanapuram.			Sivappanahatti (hamlet of Bellary).
		Hanavalu.			Yalapi.
		Ingaldahala.			Yelubenchi.
		Kavatalam.			Yemmiganuru.
		Kongi.		Hadagalli.	Devagondanahalli.
		Kuntanahalu.			Hadagalli.
		Maddilingadahalli.			Hampasagaram.
		Nagandhanahalli.			Kattabanuru.
		Parvatapuram.			Nandihalli.
		Sajjalagadda.			Tambrahalli.
					Uttangi.
				Harpanahalli.	Bagali.
					Harpanahalli.
					Hiremyagalageri.
					Mantiramanahavada.

I.—In the Madras Presidency—cont.

District.	Taluk.	Village or town.	District.	Taluk.	Village or town.
Bellary —cont.	Hospet ..	Dharmasagaram.	Coimbatore —cont.	Palladam ..	Arappatti.
		Hospet.			Irugur.
		Kamalapuram.			Kallapalayam.
		Kampli.			Karadibavi.
		Kudhlasabalh.			Pappampatti.
		Kollahalli (78).			Solur.
	Kudligi ..	Moraba.		Udumalpet ..	Velur.
		Sulabahalli.		Coonoor ..	Coonoor.
		Ujjani.			Kottagiri.
		Varlehalli.	Nilgiris, The.	Gudalur ..	Devalai.
	Rayadrug ..	Bandaru.			Gudalur.
		Bellanagudda.		Ootacamund.	Kukkal.
		Govindavada.			
		Rayadrug.			
		Tallakuru.			Kavanur.
	Sandur State	Krishnagar.			Kilvayattanankuppam.
		Ramadrug.		Gudiyattam.	Palaya Krishnapuram.
		Agasanuru.			Udayendram.
		Dasanuru.			Vappenganeri.
		Kallukotikinahalu.			
		Kotekal Sugars.			
		Kothalu.			Ambur.
	Siruguppa.	Nadunga.			Doddanaikanpatti.
		Ravvi.			Kadayanji.
		Sirugbppa.			Mallakommai.
		Tekkalakota.			Nagadevampatti.
		Toodsihalu.			Nattarampalli.
		Venkatapuram.	North Arcot.		Pannaidukappam.
	Punganur.	Jangalapalli.		Tirupattur	Paunsii.
		Malamdoddi.			Tirupattur.
		Malapatla.			Tursiyam.
Chittoor		Pichigundlapalli.			Valaiyampatti.
		Upbandalapalli.			Vallipattu.
	Palmaner ..	Palmaner.			Vaniyambadi.
					Vellakkurtai.
		Avanashi.		Vellore ..	Okkanapuram.
		Karumadai.			Viriyapuram.
		Kunnattur.			Nadavalur.
	Avanashi.	Mettupalayam.			Peddunayakkampalayam.
		Palangarai.		Atur ..	Punavasal.
		Rakkapalayam.			Pungaradi.
		Ramanathapuram.			Tidavur.
		Sanarapalaiyam.			
		Beluvampatti.		Dharmapuri	Jettahalli (121).
		Coimbatore.			Madammangalam.
		Devarayapuram.			Ungarahalli.
		Edayarpalaiyam.			
		Ganapati.			Achittapalli.
		Kalappatti.			Attimugam.
		Kalikkanayakkanpalayam.			Arupalli.
		Krishnarayapuram.			Bagalur.
Coimbatore.		Kuniyamuttur.	Salem ..		Baramangalam.
		Kurichi.			Balanapalli.
		Perur.			Bappalapalli.
	Coimbatore.	Perur Settipalayam.			Berikai.
		Puliyakulam.			Daravanpuram.
		Ramanadapuram.		Hosur ..	Ettahedi.
		Saravipalayam.			Karugondapalli.
		Singanallur.			Mattigiri (old).
		Tennamanallore.			Mattigiri (Ammunition Depot).
		Tirumaravapuram.			Omalavadi.
		Uppilipalayam.			Palavarapalli.
		Vellakinar.			Punugaram.
		Vellalur.			Sikanapalli.
		Vilankurichi.			Tarapalli.
		Virakeralam.		Krishnagiri ..	Naralapalli.
	Kollegal ..	Kanur.	Salem ..		Puttur.
		Kariyanapuram.	South Arcot.	Kallakurchi.	Chinnasalem.
		Uttambalh.	South Canara.	Mangalore ..	Mangalore.

II.—Outside the Madras Presidency.

Presidency or Province.	Infected localities. Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.
I. Mysore ..	The whole province.
II. Bombay.	1. *Northern Division*— (a) Districts— Ahmedabad. Kaira. Surat Thana. (b) Towns and ports— Bassein. Bombay. Bulsar. Mahim. Rander. Surat. Thana. (c) States and Agencies— Rewa Kantha Agency. Surat 2. *Central Division*— (a) Districts— Ahmednagar. East Khandesh. Nasik. Poona. Satara. Sholapur. West Khandesh. (b) Towns— Poona. Sholapur. 3. *Southern Division*— (a) Districts— Belgaum. Bijapur. Dharwar Kanara. Kolaba. Ratnagiri. (b) Towns and ports— Hubli. Panvel. Vengurla (c) States and Agencies— Bijapur. 4. *Sindh*— Town and port— Karachi. 5. *Political Charge*— States and Agencies— Akalkot State. Baroda State. Kathiawar agency. Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta country. Satara Agency. Savanur State.
III. Bengal.	(a) Districts— Bhagalpur. Darbhanga. Gaya. Manbhum. Monghyr. Muzaffarpur. Patna. Saran. Shahabad.
III. Bengal —cont.	(b) Towns— Bhagalpur. Calcutta. Gaya. Monghyr. Patna.
IV. The Panjab.	(a) Districts— Ambala. Budaun. Delhi. Gujrat. Gurdaspur. Hissar. Hoshiarpur Jullundur. Karnal. Ludhiana. Lyallpur. Montgomery. Moradabad. Multan. Rawalpindi. Rohtak. Shahpur. Sialkot. (b) States— Jind Kapurthala. Patiala. (c) Town— Patiala.
V. Burma ..	(a) Districts— Amherst. Bassein. Hanthawaddy. Maubin Mekhtila. Minbu. Pakokku Pegu. Prome. Shwebo. Thayetmyo Tounguo. Yamethin. (b) Towns and ports— Bassein. Mandalay. Myaungmya. Rangoon.
VI. The Central Provinces.	(a) Districts— Akola. Amraoti. Balaghat. Bandara. Betul Buldana. Chindwara. Drug. Hoshangabad. Jubbulpore. Mandla. Nagpur.

Presidency or Province	Infected localities: Districts and States, and Towns of 20,000 or more inhabitants.	Presidency or Province.	Infected localities: Districts and States and Towns of 20,000 or more inhabitants.
VI. The Central Provinces—*cont.*	(a) Districts—*cont.* Narsinghpur. Nimar, Raipur Saugor, Seoni Wardha. Yeotmal. (b) Towns— Badnur, Balaghat. Betul. Bilaspur. Chanda. Chindwara, Damoh, Jubbulpore town, Jubbulpore Cantonment, Kamptee Cantonment. Khandia. Nagpur. Narsinghpur. Raipur. Saugor. Seoni. Wardha.	VIII. The United Provinces—*cont.*	Districts—*cont.* Goyranwala. Gurgaon. Gurudaspur. Hardoi. Jaunpur. Jhansi. Kuri. Lucknow. Meerut. Muttra. Muzaffarnagar. Partabgarh. Pilibhit. Rai Bareli. Saharanpur. Shahjahanpur. Sitapur Sultanpur. Unao. Towns— Allahabad. Benares. Cawnpore. Jhansi. Lucknow.
	(c) States— Kaimgarh. Nandgaon.	IX. Central India.	Barwani State. Bhopal State. Dewas State (Junior Branch Dhar State Indore Residency Indore State. Kurwai State. Malwa Prant of Gwalior Mhow Cantonment. Nagode State. Narasingarh State. Rajgarh State. Rewa State.
VII. Rajputana.	Alwar State. Bharatpur State. Jhalawar State Mewar State. Udaipur City.		
VIII. The United Provinces.	Districts— Aligarh. Allahabad. Azamgarh. Bahraich. Ballia Bara Banki. Bareilly. Basti. Benares. Bijnor. Bulandshahr Cawnpore. Dehra Dun Etah. Etawah. Farukkabad. Fatehpur. Ferozepore. Fyzabad. Ghazipur. Gonda Gorakhpur.	X. Hyderabad State.	(a) Districts— Adilabad, Atrafibalda. Aurangabad. Bidar. Hir. Gulbarga. Mahbubnagar. Medak, Nalgonda. Nander. Nizamabad. Parbhani, Raichur. Usmanabad. Warangal. (b) Towns— Hyderabad. Secunderabad.
		XI. Coorg XII. Kashmir.	Coorg. Jammu.

B.—Favoured Stations.

South Indian Railway.		
Mangalore. Singanallur. Podanur. Coimbatore.	Tudiyalur. Periyanayakkanpalaiyam. Madukkarai. Somanur.	Avanashi Road. Tirupur.
Kartesi.	*The Nilgiri Railway.* Coonoor.	Wellington.

Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

Gudupalli,	Kothandampatti.	Hospet.	Bellary Cantonment.
Kuppam,	Vinnamangalam.	Rayadrug.	Hagari.
Mulnur.	Ambur.	Kotur.	Kudtini
Patchur.	Virinjipuram.	Gadiganuru	Adoni.
Jalarpet	Kavanur.	Terangalla.	Kurgi
Vaniyambadi.	Latteri.	Bellary.	

2. Persons arriving from the places above mentioned should be required to take out passports. Careful attention should be given to the instruction contained in G.O. No. 662 P., dated 21st May 1900.

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

Fort St. George, February 20, 1912.

No. 70-P.—The following notification of the Cochin Durbar, Local and Legislative Department, dated 9th February 1912 (27th Makaram 1087), is republished :—

Whereas plague is reported to prevail in Coimbatore and other places and whereas there is danger of its being imported into Cochin, if people from these and other plague-infected parts are allowed to attend the Kongopada festival at Chittur in Cochin on Monday, the 14th Kumbham 1087, corresponding to the 26th February 1912, it is hereby notified, in exercise of the powers conferred on the Diwan by section 2 of the Epidemic Disease Regulation 1 of 1072, that the attendance of people from plague-infected areas at the ensuing Kongopada festival at Chittur is prohibited.

2. All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

3. Intending visitors are warned of the danger they may be exposed to by proceeding to the above festival.

No. 82-P.—The following notification of the Cochin Durbar, Local and Legislative Department, dated 9th February 1912 (27th Makaram 1087), is republished :—

Whereas plague is reported to prevail in Coimbatore and other places and whereas there is danger of its being imported into Cochin if people from these and other plague-infected parts are allowed to attend the Bharani festival and fair at Cranganur in the Cochin State on Friday the 10th Meenam 1087, corresponding to 22nd March 1912, it is hereby notified, in exercise of the powers conferred on the Diwan by section 2 of the Epidemic Disease Regulation 1 of 1072, that the attendance of people from plague-infected areas at the ensuing Bharani festival and fair at Cranganur is prohibited.

2. All persons proceeding to the said festival or fair in contravention of this notification will be turned back.

3. Intending visitors are warned of the danger they may be exposed to by proceeding to the above festival and fair.

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Part I-B.—Educational Department.

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NOTIFICATIONS BY GOVERNMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, February 22, 1912.

No. 22.—

In the matter of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, and in the matter of the Young Scholarship Endowment at Rajahmundry.

It is hereby notified that the Governor of Fort St. George in Council, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, doth hereby order and direct that the securities and money now in the hands of the Accountant-General of Madras and described in the schedule hereto annexed shall, as from the date of publication of this notification, vest in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the territories subject to the Government of Madras and be held by him and his successors (subject to the provisions of the said Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, and to any rules which may from time to time be framed thereunder by the Governor General of India in Council) upon the trusts for the purposes and subject to the conditions set forth in a scheme under section 5 of the said Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, for the administration of the said Young Scholarship Endowment.

Schedule.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Securities or promissory notes of the Government of India of the face value of	800	0	0
Cash	64	6	0

No. 23.—

In the matter of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, and in the matter of the Young Scholarship Endowment at Rajahmundry.

It is hereby notified that the Governor of Fort St. George in Council in exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, has settled the scheme

set forth in the schedule hereto for the administration of the securities and other property vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments by notification No. 22, dated 22nd February 1912, and that such scheme shall come into operation on the first day of March 1912.

Schedule.

The Principal and the Senior Lecturer for the time being of the Government Arts College at Rajahmundry shall be the administrators of the Young Scholarship Endowment at Rajahmundry and the securities and money which were vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments by notification No 22

2. From and out of the interest accruing on the said Young Scholarship Endowment there shall be provided a scholarship which shall be called the Young Scholarship, and the said scholarship shall be payable at the rate of Rs. 13-12-0 (Rupees thirteen and annas twelve only) for each term of the college year.

3. The said scholarship shall be awarded annually to that student of the second year University class of the Government Arts College at Rajahmundry who shall be adjudged by the said administrators to be the best student of his year and who shall continue his studies in the third University class of the said college provided that the said scholarship shall not be held along with any other scholarship and that the said student shall be of good conduct.

4. All interest on the said endowment that may not be required for the purposes of the said prize shall be accumulated and such accumulations shall from time to time be invested in securities of the Government of India and be added to the principal of the endowment.

No. 24.—

IN THE MATTER OF THE CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS ACT, 1890, AND IN THE MATTER OF THE SUNDARA RAO'S PRIZE ENDOWMENT AT RAJAHMUNDRY.

It is hereby notified that the Governor of Fort St. George in Council in exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, doth hereby order and direct that the securities and money now in the hands of the Accountant-General of Madras and described in the schedule hereto annexed shall, as from the date of publication of this notification, vest in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the territories subject to the Government of Madras and be held by him and his successors (subject to the provisions of the said Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, and to any rules which may from time to time be framed by the Governor-General of India in Council) upon the trusts for the purposes and subject to the conditions set forth in a scheme under section 5 of the said Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, for the administration of the said Sundara Rao's Prize Endowment.

Schedule.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Securities or promissory notes of the Government of India of the face value of	250	0	0
Cash	34	15	9

No. 25.—

IN THE MATTER OF THE CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS ACT, 1890, AND IN THE MATTER OF THE SUNDARA RAO'S PRIZE ENDOWMENT AT RAJAHMUNDRY.

It is hereby notified that the Governor of Fort St. George in Council in exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, has settled the scheme set forth in the schedule hereto for the administration of the securities and other property vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments by notification No 24, dated 22nd February 1912, and that such scheme shall come into operation on the 1st day of March 1912.

Schedule.

The Principal and the Senior Lecturer for the time being of the Government Arts College at Rajahmundry shall be the administrators of the Sundara Rao's Prize Endowment at Rajahmundry and the securities and money which were vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments by notification No 24.

2. From and out of the interest accruing on the said Sundara Rao's Prize Endowment shall be provided annually a prize which shall be called the Sundara Rao's prize and the said prize shall be in the form of books of the value of about eight rupees

3. The said prize shall be awarded annually to that student of the first year University class of the Government Arts College at Rajahmundry who obtains the highest total number of marks at the annual examination held for the said class in all the subjects taken together provided that the said prize shall not be awarded unless the said student shall be of good conduct.

4. All interest on the said endowment that may not be required for the purposes of the said prize shall be accumulated and such accumulations shall from time to time be invested in securities of the Government of India and be added to the principal of the endowment.

No. 26 —

IN THE MATTER OF THE CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS ACT, 1890, AND IN THE MATTER OF THE SUBRAHMANYAM AIYAR'S PRIZE ENDOWMENT AT RAJAHMUNDRY.

It is hereby notified that the Governor of Fort St. George in Council in exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, doth hereby order and direct that the securities and money now in the hands of the Accountant-General of Madras and described in the schedule hereto annexed shall, as from the date of publication of this notification, vest in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the territories subject to the Government of Madras and be held by him and his successors (subject to the provisions of the said Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, and to any rules which may from time to time be framed thereunder by the Governor General of India in Council) upon the trusts for the purposes and subject to the conditions set forth in a scheme under section 5 of the said Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, for the administration of the said Subrahmanyam Aiyar's Prize Endowment.

Schedule.

	Rs	A.	P.
Securities or promissory notes of the Government of India of the face value of	250	0	0
Cash	53	1	6

No. 27.—

IN THE MATTER OF THE CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS ACT, 1890, AND IN THE MATTER OF THE SUBRAHMANYAM AIYAR'S PRIZE ENDOWMENT AT RAJAHMUNDRY.

It is hereby notified that the Governor of Fort St. George in Council in exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, has settled the scheme set forth in the schedule hereto for the administration of the securities and other property vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments by notification No. 26, dated 22nd February 1912, and that such scheme shall come into operation on the 1st day of March 1912.

Schedule.

The Principal and the Senior Lecturer for the time being of the Government Arts College at Rajahmundry shall be the administrators of the Subrahmanyam Aiyar's Prize Endowment at Rajahmundry and the securities and money which were vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments by notification No. 26.

2. From and out of the interest accruing on the said Subrahmanyam Aiyar's Prize Endowment shall be provided annually a prize which shall be called the Subrahmanyam Aiyar's Prize and the said prize shall be in the form of books of the value of about eight rupees.

3. The said prize shall be awarded annually to that student of the third year University class of the Government Arts College at Rajahmundry who obtains the highest number of marks in English language and literature at the annual examination held for the said class provided that the said prize shall not be awarded unless the said student shall be of good conduct.

4. All interest on the said endowment that may not be required for the purposes of the said prize shall be accumulated and such accumulations shall from time to time be invested in securities of the Government of India and be added to the principal of the endowment.

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS.

APPOINTMENT.

M.R.Ry. A. Viswanatha Aiyar, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chittoor range, lately acting in the Srivilliputtur range, is appointed to act for the Sub-Assistant Inspectress of Schools, North Arcot-Salem Girls' range, *vice Mrs.* ... in the third class.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 26th February 1912.

A. G. BOURNE,
Director of Public Instruction.

SUB-ASSISTANT INSPECTORS' TEST, APRIL 1912.

Candidates for the ensuing Sub-Assistant Inspectors' Test are informed that the statistics of the districts as they stand according to the present educational distribution should be brought up in connection with the paper on Educational Statistics.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 26th February 1912.

A. G. BOURNE,
Director of Public Instruction.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATIONS, OCTOBER 1911

NOTICE REGARDING ISSUE OF CERTIFICATES.

Candidates who passed one or more tests at the Special Test Examinations held in October 1911 and whose names appear in the Supplement to the *Fort St George Gazette*, dated the 9th and 16th January 1912 and the 13th February 1912, are hereby informed that their certificates will be issued on or after the 1st June next *and for three months only from that date*.

2. All candidates, except such of them as were examined at Madras and Mercara, should apply for their certificates to the Collectors of the districts in which they were examined: those examined at Madras should apply to the Tahsildar of Madras; and those examined at Mercara, to the Commissioner of Coorg, Mercara.

3. In applying for certificates, each candidate should give his register number and state the office he holds.

4 Candidates should apply for their certificates through the heads of the offices in which they are employed. Those who hold no appointment should submit certificates from some reliable authority to the effect that they passed the Special Tests at the above examinations (the subjects and grades being specified).

5. Candidates who apply for their certificates on or after the 1st September next will be required, under G O. No. 300, Educational, dated the 24th May 1897, to pay a penalty of one rupee for each certificate.

The amount of penalty should be paid into a Government Treasury and the receipt enclosed with the application This application should not be made *to the undersigned*, but must be addressed to the officer concerned (*vide* paragraph 2 *supra*) who will file the receipt in his office and forward the certificate.

(By order.)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 19th February 1912.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

NOTIFICATIONS

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, 1913.

Corrigendum.

In the list of text-books prescribed on page 324 of Volume I of the University Calendar for 1912—

Persian.

For "Fuquat-i-A'lamgiri—the whole" *read* "Bustan—the first two chapters."

Urdu.

For "Nairung-i-khiyal by Muhammad Hasan Aza'd" *read* "Nairung-i-khiyal—*first part* by Muhammad Hasan Aza'd."

(By order.)

Senate House, 24rd February 1912.

F. DEWSBURY, B.A., LL.B.,
Registrar.

Supplemental list of awards for 1911 *made by the Syndicate.*

No.	Name of prize or medal.	To whom awarded.	Examination passed	College from which passed.
1	The Rangabhai Satyanathan Memorial Medal.	Evangeline Lazarus ...	Public Examination for Secondary School-Leaving Certificate—English.	Sarah Tucker College, Palamcottah.
2	The Kerala Varma Medal	Appu Nayar, Kunnittil ..	B.A.—Malayalam .	Madras Christian College.
		Chandu Nambiyar, Kannath		St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, and Madras Christian College
3	The Hajee Badan Prize ..	Abdul Qadir Khan, Kanigal	B A.—Urdu	Central College, Bangalore.
		Mir Alam Ali Khan		Nizam College, Hyderabad
4	The Hobart Prize ..	Ravi Varma Koil Tampuran, L. A	M.B. & C M.	Medical College, Madras
5	The Sir Gabriel Stokes Prize.	Tirumalaiswami Aiyar, K.	B E., Civil	College of Engineering, Madras
6	The Sir V. Bhashyam Aiyangar Gold Medal.	Aliga, Chowkayen O. ..	B.L., Hindu Law, etc.	Law College, Madras.
		Raghavachari, V. ..		Do.

(By order.)

Senate House, 22nd February 1912.

FRANCIS DEWSBURY, B.A., LL.B.,
Registrar.

THE MAHARAJA OF TRAVANCORE CURZON PRIZE.

The prize for 1913 shall be for a thesis in Experimental Physics. Candidates are at liberty to select for their theses any subject in Experimental Physics which they may prefer.

All theses should reach the Registrar on or before the 1st February 1913.

(By Order.)

F. DEWSBURY, B.A., LL.B.,
Registrar.

Senate House, 26th February 1912.

RULES FOR ADMISSION INTO THE PRESIDENCY COLLEGE, MADRAS, 1912-13.

The attention of Principals of Second-grade Colleges, Headmasters of Secondary Schools, parents and students is drawn to the following rules of admission :—

I.—FIRST YEAR CLASS

Admission of Students holding Secondary School-Leaving Certificates.

A very high standard of proficiency in English will invariably be required, and each student accepted for admission should have proved himself to be not below the average in Elementary Mathematics.

Students proposing to take Vernacular Composition under Part II of the course for the Intermediate Examination should have shown proficiency in Vernacular Composition under Group A of the School-Leaving Certificate Course, and those proposing to take Translation should have shown proficiency under Group C in the language which they will have to translate.

Students proposing to study the subjects of Intermediate Group (i) should have taken in the Public Examination at least two of the three following subjects under Group C, viz., Algebra and Geometry, Physics and Chemistry and the marks gained therein and in Elementary Mathematics and in Elementary Science should have indicated aptitude for these subjects.

Students proposing to study the subjects of Intermediate Group (ii) should have taken two of the subjects Physics, Chemistry and Botany, under Group C, and have shown aptitude for these subjects as well as for Mathematics as indicated by their marks in Algebra and Geometry or in Elementary Mathematics or in both. They should also have done well in Elementary Science under Group B.

Students proposing to take a History subject in Intermediate Group (iii) should have been examined in the History of England under Group C and the results in that subject and in the History of India and Geography should have indicated aptitude for those subjects.

Students proposing to take a Classical, Vernacular or Foreign language in Intermediate Group (iii) should have taken that language under Group C and have gained good marks.

Every student proposing to take Intermediate Group (iii) should have shown proficiency in at least two subjects in Group C.

Admission of Students holding other Certificates

The principles of the above rules will as far as possible be applied, i.e., no student will be considered eligible for admission whose certificate does not show him to be proficient in English, Elementary Mathematics, Vernacular Composition (or Translation) and at least two of the subjects in the group which he proposes to take up.

The following combinations only in Group (iii) are provided for by the college :—

(*a*) Ancient and Modern History and a Classical language.
(*b*) Ancient and Modern History and Logic.
(*c*) Two languages and Logic.
(*d*) Ancient History, a Classical language and Logic.

II.—THIRD YEAR CLASS (PASS COURSE).

Students will be selected for admission on the results of the Intermediate Examination.

III.—THIRD YEAR CLASS (HONOURS COURSE).

Students will be selected for admission on the results of the Intermediate Examination. Ordinarily no student will be admitted to this class who has not gained a good place in the first class in the Intermediate Examination and marks well over those required for distinction in the special subject which he wishes to take up in the Honours course. In all cases a high standard in English will be required.

IV. No student will ordinarily be admitted who has not been registered as a candidate before June 15th, 1912.

V. Application for registration should contain the following particulars :—

(1) Name in full and date of birth according to the Christian Era.
(2) School or college in which the applicant studied in 1911-12.
(3) His University or School-Leaving Certificate Examination centre.
(4) His register number in the Matriculation, Secondary School-Leaving Certificate, European High School or Intermediate Examination.
(5) The class in the college which he desires to join with the group he chooses in the first and third year (Pass) class or branch in the third year (Honours) class. In the case of Group (iii) of the first-year course the particular combination chosen should be specified.
(6) Whether the applicant is a candidate for a college scholarship.
(7) An address which will find the applicant after the publication of the results.

VI. Students desiring an acknowledgment of their applications should forward with them an addressed post card.

NOTE.—Forms of application will be furnished to Principals, Headmasters, parents, etc., on application.

VII. Students wishing to matriculate on the strength of Secondary School-Leaving Certificates should submit them (or certified extracts) either with their application for admission or at the earliest possible later date. Students wishing to matriculate on the strength of other certificates should mention the class of the certificate and the subjects in which it declares them to have passed. Any distinctions obtained should be mentioned.

VIII. Each student selected for admission will receive a post card to that effect which he should present to the Principal on the first day of the term, viz., July 1st, 1912

Selected students who do not present themselves on that day without good reason previously explained will be liable to lose the seats promised

In any case the selection will be provisional and will only be confirmed after the scrutiny of the accepted certificates

IX. A limited number of college scholarships will be awarded to students of the first year and third year (Honours) students Applications for these scholarships should be made at the time of application for admission and may be supported by testimonials from colleges or schools As in cases of equality preference is given to poor students, candidates should give an account of the position of their parents or guardians, which in the cases of students claiming poverty should be supported by a certificate from a Principal, a Headmaster or other person of responsibility.

E. W. MIDDLEMAST,
Ag. Principal, Presidency College.

Madras, 15th February 1912.

THE PRESIDENCY COLLEGE, MADRAS.

THE SUBRAHMANYA AIYAR SCHOLARSHIP.

A Senior scholarship of the annual value of Rs. 114 will be awarded in the first term of the Academic Year 1912-13.

2. The scholarship is tenable either in the B.A. Degree (*Pass*) or B.A. Degree (Honours) classes, for two years in the former case and for three years in the latter.

3. A Junior scholarship of the annual value of Rs. 70 will also be awarded at the same time.

4. The Junior scholarship is tenable for two years in the Intermediate classes.

5. Hindu students alone are eligible for these scholarships and candidates must satisfy the Principal that they are "poor" as required by the terms of the endowment.

6. The scholarships will be awarded on the results of examinations to be conducted by the college staff.

7. Applications for the scholarship should be submitted to the Principal not later than Monday 15th July. They should be accompanied by certificate of poverty.

E. W. MIDDLEMAST,
Ag. Principal, Presidency College.

Madras, 15th February 1912.

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, MADRAS.

RULES OF ADMISSION.

(1) ENGINEER CLASS.

(1) Candidates must have passed the Intermediate examination of the Madras University with Group I as the optional branch or an examination accepted by Government as equivalent thereto, and must be under 20 years of age on the 30th June 1912.

NOTE.—Government have authorised the admission as ordinary students into the Engineer class in July next of candidates qualified under the rules in force before July 1911, *i.e.*, candidates who have passed the B.A. Degree Examination with Mathematics or Physical Science as an optional subject and under 22 years of age on the 30th June 1912.

(2) Twenty candidates will be admitted. If the number of applicants exceeds 20, admission will be regulated by selection by the Principal

(3) The fee for registration for admission is Rs. 5, which will, under no circumstances, be refunded. Applications will be received by the Principal up to Friday, the 31st May 1912.

(4) Every application must be accompanied by—

(*a*) a receipt showing that the registration fee has been paid into a Government Treasury or the Bank of Madras;

(*b*) copies of testimonials of good character covering the last two years; one of the testimonials must be from the head of the college the candidate last attended;

(*c*) copy of satisfactory certificate of age.

Form of Application for admission to the Engineer Class, College of Engineering, Madras.

Candidate's name in full. (Initials and abbreviations will not be accepted.)	Candidate's address.	Name and address of father or guardian.	Date of birth	Race and religion.	Year of passing the Intermediate examination of the Madras University with group I as the optional branch.	Register number and rank in the Intermediate examination.	List of documents enclosed.	Remarks.

Place

Date

Signature of candidate.

Printed forms will be supplied on application.

(5) The names of the selected candidates will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

(6) The selected candidates will join the college on Monday, the 15th July 1912, and must each on that date deposit with the Principal—

(*a*) a sum of Rs. 120 which will be drawn against for instruments and books;
(*b*) a health certificate from a Gazetted Government Medical officer to the effect that the candidate is fit for the out-door work of the Public Works Department and that he has had small-pox or has been vaccinated;
(*c*) his University diploma or certificate;
(*d*) the original testimonials of character of which copies were furnished with his application;
(*e*) original certificate * of age or an attested copy;
(*f*) a leaving certificate from his last college.

(2) PROBATIONARY SUBORDINATE CLASS.

(a) Civil Candidates.

(1) Candidates must be either holders of completed secondary school leaving certificates considered by the Principal of the College as satisfactory or must have passed the Matriculation examination of the Madras University or an examination accepted by Government as equivalent thereto, and must be under 20 years of age on the 30th June 1912.

(2) Ninety candidates will be admitted. If the number of applicants exceeds 90, admission will be regulated by selection by the Principal.

(3) The fee for registration for admission is Rs. 3 which will under no circumstances be refunded. Applications will be received by the Principal up to Friday, the 31st May 1912.

(4) Every application must be accompanied by—

(*a*) a receipt showing that the registration fee has been paid into a Government Treasury or the Bank of Madras;
(*b*) copies of testimonials of good character covering the last two years; one of the testimonials must be from the head of the college the candidate last attended;
(*c*) copy of satisfactory certificate of age.

Form of Application for admission to the Probationary Subordinate Class, College of Engineering, Madras.

Candidate's name in full. Parents and guardians will not be accepted	Candidate's address	Name and address of father or guardian	Date of birth	Race and religion	The year in which the applicant obtained secondary school leaving certificate or passed the Matriculation examination of the Madras University.	Register number in the Public examinations for the award of secondary school leaving certificates or in the University Matriculation examination.	List of documents enclosed.	Remarks

Place ... }
Date ... }

Signature of candidate.

Printed forms will be supplied on application.

(5) The names of the selected candidates will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

(6) The selected candidates will join the college on Monday, the 15th July 1912, and must each on that date deposit with the Principal—

(*a*) a sum of Rs. 100 which will be drawn against for instruments and books;
(*b*) a health certificate from a Gazetted Government Medical officer to the effect that the candidate is fit for the out-door work of the Public Works Department, and that he has had small-pox or has been vaccinated;
(*c*) his University certificate;
(*d*) the original testimonials of character of which copies were furnished with his application;
(*e*) original certificate * of age or an attested copy;
(*f*) a leaving certificate from his last college;

(b) Military Candidates.

Non-commissioned officers and soldiers of His Majesty's British Service will, to the number of five, be admitted to the college on 15th July 1912. They must hold a first-class Army School certificate. If more than five candidates apply, selection will be made by the Principal, who will give preference to those who have practised a trade. Candidates must be of thoroughly good character, well recommended by their Commanding officers, and under 28 years of age on the 30th June 1912.

* Certificate of age means a detailed horoscope with the signs of the zodiac correctly filled in, a baptismal certificate, an extract from a Register of Births or a declaration of age on one rupee stamped paper made on oath before a Magistrate.

They must have had not less than two years' service prior to the date of admission to the college. Applications in J. A. F. C.-1740 will be received by the Principal up to Friday the 31st May 1912. Each candidate's application will be forwarded by his Commanding officer to the Principal, and will be accompanied by the following documents relating to the candidate:—

(a) extract from regimental defaulter's and court-martial books for the whole period of service;
(b) extract from company defaulter's book for the preceding two years;
(c) statement of the trade followed by the candidate before enlistment;
(d) certificate of good eye-sight, sound health and unimpaired constitution, signed by a medical officer in the following form:—

I certify that I have carefully examined A.B., and that to the best of my belief his eye-sight is good and he has no disease, constitutional affection or bodily infirmity, unfitting him, or likely to unfit him, for well-done employment as an Upper Subordinate in the Public Works Department.

Name.
Designation.

The selected candidates shall join the college on Monday, the 15th July 1912, and bring with them—

(a) a descriptive roll,
(b) the record of service;
(c) a last pay certificate;
(d) last uniform and bedding certificates;
(e) a certified list of clothing and necessaries in their possession when quitting their regiment;
(f) a certificate of the carriage, if any, furnished to them at the Government expense, etc., on leaving their regiments to proceed to Madras.
(g) Medical History sheet.

When not furnished with carriage to enable them to join, a certificate shall be given to this effect, and they shall then receive travelling allowance at the rate of one anna per mile. A double allowance shall be granted to married men if they are accompanied by their wives.

The selected candidates shall join the Probationary subordinate class. Probationers who fail to pass the examination held at the end of the second year shall at once revert to their corps. Those who pass shall join the first year Upper Subordinate class as regular students.

College of Engineering, Chopauk,
8th February 1912.

W. H. JAMES,
Principal.

NOTICE.

Teachers intending to join the Teachers' College, Saidapet, for training in the Collegiate section (L.T.) during the year 1912-1913 are informed that printed forms of application will be available after the 15th March 1912.

13th February 1912.

H. S. DUNCAN,
Ag. Principal.

VACCINATORS' CLASS.

A class for the training of vaccinators will be opened at the King Institute, Guindy, on the 1st May 1912. Candidates desirous of joining the class should apply to the Director, the King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Guindy, before the 1st April 1912, and must produce the following certificates:—

(1) of good conduct;
(2) of having passed at least the Matriculation examination or any other examination declared by Government to be equivalent to it;
(3) of possessing the qualification of Assistant Sanitary Inspector, Sanitary Inspector or Sub-Assistant Surgeon;
(4) of physical fitness.

A fee of Rs. 25 should be paid by each student on his admission to the class.

Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras,
14th February 1912.

W. A. JUSTICE, Captain, I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

VACANCIES.

APPLICATIONS are invited from qualified men for the post of a Drill Instructor in the Municipality on a salary of Rs. 12½—1—15 (annual). Applicants must be acquainted with the modern methods of physical development for children in elementary schools.

Copies of testimonials should accompany the applications which will be received by the undersigned up to the 15th March 1912.

Municipal Office, Vellore,
12th February 1912.

MUHAMMAD HABIBULLAH,
Chairman.

APPLICATIONS are invited from trained Licentiates in Teaching who are strong in English for employment as Temporary Assistant of the school on a salary of Rs. 50 per mensem.

Applications should contain full particulars regarding age, second language, subject in the Science Branch and the class and rank obtained in the several branches of the B. A. Degree Examination and should be sent to the undersigned at a very early date.

Copies of testimonials should accompany the applications.

Govt. Training School, Rajahmundry,
23rd February 1912.

O. J. COULDREY
Principal.

WANTED Teachers who were trained subsequent to the year 1896 and who have passed in the Preliminary examination for Teachers' Certificates for the following vacancies in the Board Schools of this range :—

(1) Second Assistant Master's post on Rs. 8, Board Hindu School, Karupakkam.
(2) Second Assistant Master's post on Rs. 8, Board Hindu School, Varadayyapalayam
(3) First Assistant Master's post on Rs. 8, Board Hindu School, Tirupurantakapuramkots.
(4) First Assistant Master's post on Rs. 9, Board Hindu School, Pandavakkam
(5) First Assistant Master's post on Rs. 10, Board Hindu School, Vedamadurai.
(6) First Assistant Master's post on Rs. 8, Board Hindu School, Mayyur
(7) First Assistant Master's post on Rs. 8, Board Hindu School, Tirur.
(8) Teacher's post on Rs. 8, Board Hindu School, Manjar.
(9) First Assistant Master's post on Rs. 8, Board School, Kavarapet.
(10) First Assistant Master's post on Rs. 8, Board Hindu School, Medur.
(11) First Assistant Master's post on Rs. 8, Board Hindu School, Ramanjeri.

N.B.—Only those that know to read and write both the languages, Tamil and Telugu, need apply.

26th February 1912

V. A. VENKATA SUBBAYYA,
Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Tirunellur Range.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 9.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 27, 1912. [Price, 1 *a* 6 *p*

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS, NOVEMBER 1911.

The following candidates are declared to have passed the GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS held in November 1911 in the subjects under which their names appear :—

[A notice will be published in Part I B of the *Fort St. George Gazette* in the month of March stating when and to whom application should be made for certificates.]

[N.B.—*Applications from unsuccessful candidates asking for information as to the cause of failure or for a re-valuation of their answer-papers will not be attended to.*]

Number in order of merit.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where examined.
		FREE-HAND OUTLINE DRAWING (ELEMENTARY GRADE).	
		FIRST CLASS.	
1	952	S. Narasimhulu	Bellary.
2	1765	S. Shanmugam Mudali	Madras.
3	842	Emmat i Mathew Joseph	Bangalore.
4	536	B K Salian	Mangalore
	421	Kuheeti Ramas Kidavu	Tellicherry
	491	K. Krishna Menon	Calicut.
5	752	Anneri Pathakkal Vadakkathu Rama Varman Tura-malpad.	Trichur.
	141	Varanasi Suryaprakasa Rau	Rajahmundry.
	388	Chinthalapudi Muktheswara Rau	Bezwada
	512	M Mariappa	Mangalore.
	534	K. Madhava Rau	Do
	760	M Narayuna Mudali	Mysore
	842	Mysore Ramaswami Sastri	Do.
	853	T Mukundan	Bangalore.
8	946	Bellary Birappa	Bellary.
	1436	William Zaccheus	Vellore
	1551	Muthan *alias* Periyampillai	Chingleput
	1797	A. S. Nateesanakaran	Madras.
	1793	T. G. Rathnam	Do
	1879	P. Balasubramaniam Mudali	Do.
	1929	Muhammad Abdul Jaleel	Do
		SECOND CLASS.	
	2	Sriramo Panda	Berhampur
	3	Jagannadha Panda	Do.
	4	Ankaraboyina Suryanarayana	Do.
	6	Balivada Jagannadham	Do.
	7	M. Jagannadham	Do.
	9	Jangam Jonah	Do

Number in order of merit.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where examined.
		FREE-HAND OUTLINE DRAWING (ELEMENTARY GRADE)—cont.	
		SECOND CLASS—cont.	
	25	Pulla Juggaraju	Vizagapatam.
	27	Jamicheti Appalaswami	Do.
	29	Patan Aslm Khan	Do.
	30	Clement Vanhaelten	Do
	39	V. Subba Rau	Vizianagram.
	40	D Vasudeva Rau	Do
	41	T. Satyanarayana Rau	Do.
	42	Ch Surya Rau	Do.
	51	P Satyanarayana Raju	Do.
	62	G Gangayyachari	Do.
	63	S Sriramamurti	Do
	65	Chamarti Chittinaohari	Do.
	66	D. Suryanarayana	Do.
	77	Bhamidipati Subba Rau	Rajahmundry
	78	Medapalli Venkata Ramanayya	Do
	79	Jutla Subbarau	Do.
	80	Manda Virabhadrawami	Do
	81	Nandigrama Purushottam Raju	Do.
	82	Kanukolanu Subrahmanyam	Do.
	83	Dasu Subrahmanyam	Do.
	84	Pamidipati Virabhdra Rau	Do.
	85	Tallapragada Ramamurti	Do.
	88	Potukuchi Subbayya	Do.
	92	Godi Prakasam	Do.
	94	Satyavolu Satyanarayanamurti	Do.
	95	Samineni Alagainga Rau	Do.
	101	Pilli Venkatapati	Do.
	105	Teleti Satyanarayana	Do.
	106	Goteti Satyanarayana	Do.
	107	Khandavalli Subbarau	Do.
	108	Parvatala Krishnamurti	Do.
	113	Gadicharla Satyanarayana	Do.
	114	Tempalli Suryanarayanamurti	Do.
	120	Chivukula Venkataramayya	Do.
	121	Appala Venkata Narasimham	Do.
	122	Gunturi Satyanarayanamurti	Do.
	124	Yenuga Krishnamraju	Do.
	130	Bhamidipati Ramachandrudu	Do.
	131	Bhamidipati Venkateswarlu	Do.
	132	Panchavam V. Vallabhachari	Do.
	134	Emani Venkayya	Do
	137	Khastri Balaji Singh	Do.
	138	Ankam Venkatakrishnayya	Do
	139	Ankola Venkata Subba Rau	Do.
	143	Penmatsha Gopala Raju	Do
	144	Anjala Surya Rau	Do
	149	Burka Appala Ranga Rau	Do.
	152	Sapher Sitapatirau	Do.
	154c	Vanapalli Suryanarayanamurti	Do.
	154d	Srungasakavi Papa Rau	Do.
	155	Varanasi Suryanarayana	Do.
	160	Kanchumatham Subbayya Sarma	Cocanada.
	188	Baru Govinda Rau	Do
	190	S. Venkateswarlu	Do
	191	Vadrevu Viraswara Rau	Do.
	192	P. Ramachandra Rao	Do.
	193	Punyamurtula Tammi Raju	Do.
	194	Akella Suryanarayana	Do.
	195	Mallapadi Sitaramaswami	Do.
	197	Marella Mahankali Rau	Do.
	198	Netrakanti Venkata Yoganandam	Do.
	199	L A. Venkataraman	Do.
	200	Bandaru Ramamurti	Do.
	204a	Ommy Prakasa Rau	Do
	205	Kanumuri Venkatalingam	Do.
	206	Vanaparti Satyanarayanamurti	Do.
	207	Yeleswarapu Subrahmanyam	Do
	215	Addanki Parvatalu	Do
	216	D. Venkatachalam	Do.
	216	G. Bhogalingamurti	Do.
	217	K. Satyanarayanamurti	Do.
	232	G. Srinivasa Rau	Do.

Number in order of merit	Register number	Name of candidate.	Where examined.

FREE-HAND OUTLINE DRAWING (ELEMENTARY GRADE)—*cont.*

SECOND CLASS—*cont.*

	235	Kutra Syamala Kamasastri	Cocanada.
	236	Veleti Ramalingam	Do.
	239	Kushimanchi Venkata Rau	Do.
	244	Kolaro Ramakrishnayya	Do.
	251	Baro Govinda Rau	Do.
	254	T. Seshagiri Rau	Do.
	255	B. R. Lazarus	Do.
	257	Bommakanti Rajagopal Rao	Amalapuram.
	265	Ganti Ramaswami	Do.
	287	Ganti Suryanarayana	Do.
	289	K. V. S. Prakasam	Do.
	290	Chinn Subbarayudu Pori	Do.
	293	Sugga Pattabhiramayya	Do.
	295	Bikkina Perayya	Do.
	296	Potharaju Umamaheswara Rau	Masulipatam.
	321	Addanki Sitaramayya	Do.
	323	Perala Ramamurti	Do.
	324	Budapati Swaramayya	Do.
	327	Valluri Sankara Virabhadrayya	Berwada.
	344	Manikonda Sitayamayya	Do.
	348	Kopalli V. L. Narasimha Rao	Do.
	350	Potturi V. Anjaneyulu	Do.
	351	Mantravadi Lakshmi Kantam	Do.
	352	Prayaga Seshadri Sastri	Do.
	353	Dhurjati Subrahmanyam	Do.
	356	Vadantam Srikrishnamurti	Do.
	357	Sistla Dakshinamurti	Do.
	358	Kolluru Venkata Subbayya	Do.
	359	Sattanapalli Venkataramayya	Do.
	362	Maud Ethel Abernethie	Do.
	363	Catherine E. Mascarenhas	Do.
	364	Charles Edmond Hookens	Do.
	367	Gollamudi Bhimarao	Do.
	368	Nidamarti Venkatarau	Do.
	369	Avvari Padmanabhayya	Do.
	375	Gollapudi Madhava Rau	Do.
	376	Jandhala Krishna Rau	Do.
	377	Kodeganti Narasimhamurti	Do.
	379	Seelam Seth Suryaprakasa Rau	Do.
	381	Pedaprola Suryanarayana Rau	Do.
	382	Amloti Ranga Rao	Do.
	385	Ambati Ananda Rau	Do.
	390	Muhammad Sulaiman	Do.
	408	Kodai Ramayya	Do.
	409	Kalluri Venkatasubbayya	Do.
	411	Vadlamudi Venkataratnam	Tellicherry.
	412	P. Kunjan Nambiar	Do.
	414	Kalangandi Shekharan	Do.
	415	P. Anandan Nayar	Do.
	416	K. Kannan Nambiar	Do.
	420	Madathil Govindan Nambiar	Do.
	424	Sister Imelda	Palghat.
	443	N. Vasu Menon	Do.
	453	M. K. Krishna Menon	Calicut
	470	John Emmanuel	Do.
	473	K. P. Narayanan Nambidi	Do.
	474	Pallipuram R. Krishna Aiyar	Do.
	475	N. V. Easwaran	Do.
	476	C. Krishna Menon	Do.
	479	M. Rama Nambiar	Do.
	481	T. P. Narayanan Ezhuthachan	Do.
	485	M. Kardhakara Panikkar	Do.
	488	E. D. Warghse	Do.
	496	Ayyanath Manni	Do.
	505	Eva Murkoth	Do.
	507	Damarla Satyadasan	Mangalore.
	520	K. Sitarama Rau	Do.
	522	K. Annaya	Do.
	523	G. Annappa	Do.
	524	Feliz K. Anchan	Do.
	532	Adiga Gopalakrishna Rau	Do.

Number in order of merit.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where examined.

FREE-HAND OUTLINE DRAWING (ELEMENTARY GRADE)—*cont.*

SECOND CLASS—*cont.*

	539	Bolar Shaik Ahmad	Mangalore.
	541	D. Manjappa Sheth	Do.
	554	Rachael Cherian	Trivandrum.
	571	P. Ramakrishnan	Do.
	573	K. Madhavan Pillai	Do.
	583	R. Sivasankaran Nayar	Do.
	597	S. Krishna Pillai	Do.
	598	V. Kesava Pillai	Do.
	601	R. Venkateswara Pattar	Do.
	602	M. Parameswara Aiyar	Do.
	616	P. Kesava Pillai	Do.
	618	K. Padmanabhan Tampi	Do.
	630	N. Subramania Aiyar	Do.
	633	N. Krishna Pillai	Do.
	634	M. Shathrapala Pillai	Do.
	635	K. Velayudhan Pillai	Do.
	637	C. Harihara Aiyar	Do.
	644	K. S. Narayana Pillai	Do.
	649	K. P. Velayudan Pillai	Do.
	655	T. K. John	Do.
	660	N. Sthanumbramania Aiyar	Do.
	661	A. R. Subramania Aiyar	Do.
	662	P. Bagavathiabramania Aiyar	Do.
	663	E. R. Krishna Aiyar	Do.
	665	M. Nallaiyan Pillai	Do.
	670	M. S. Sesha Aiyar	Do.
	675	V. Achutan Pillai	Do.
	676	Johanna David	Do.
	677	T. Mathew	Do.
	679	P. Ponnayya Fernades	Do.
	680	P. Thanu Pillai	Do.
	681	D. Arumugapetumal	Do.
	695	Mary Thomas	Do.
	697	Anna Kurian (Chashy)	Ernakulam.
	699	Ethal Gomez	Do.
	703	M. C. Alay	Do.
	704	N. X. Bridgal	Do.
	710	N. Sankaranarayana Aiyar	Do.
	713	Pulikkal Pisly Joseph	Do.
	716	S. Viswanadha Aiyar	Do.
	734	P. V. Udaya Murti	Do.
	741	Mysore Narasimha Sastri	Trichur.
	742	K. Chikkaranjappa	Mysore.
	743	D. Venkataramanappa	Do.
	744	B. Rastram	Do.
	745	S. Kumaraswami Pillai	Do.
	746	L. Kuppuswami Achari	Do.
	747	S. Kulasaya	Do.
	748	L. Subbarangayya	Do.
	749	M. Govindarajan	Do.
	750	S. Nagappa	Do.
	752	Hasan Muhammad Khan	Do.
	753	M. Gopal Rau	Do.
	754	G. Ramachandrayya	Do.
	755	T. Ramadasi	Do.
	756	B. Rashappa	Do.
	758	B. Kampayya	Do.
	767	Annaya Jois Rama Rau	Do.
	789	Chilkundi Rangayya	Do.
	790	Chilkundi Kesavayya	Do.
	791	Siddalingappa	Do.
	793	Mathode Shamana	Do.
	795	Holalu Venkataramayya	Do.
	797	Shimoga Shama Rau	Do.
	798	Coimbatore Kuppuswamayya	Do.
	799	Srimushnapura Seshappa	Do.
	800	Machakanta Ranganbar	Do.
	801	Madamana galam Srirangacharya	Do.
	802	Alalagatta Sitaramayya	Do.
	804	Kallapuratha Gururayachar	Do.
	808	Syed Abdul Ali	Do.

Number in order of merit.	Register number.	Name of candidate	Where examined

FREE-HAND OUTLINE DRAWING (ELEMENTARY GRADE)—*cont.*

SECOND CLASS—*cont.*

810		Kyganahalli Srikanta Sastri	Mysore
811		S. Krishna Aiyengar	Do
825		V. C. Kandaswami Mudali	Do.
829		P. Nanjundayya	Do.
833		N. Narayanachar	Do.
837		Sitaram Viswanath Phadke	Bangalore.
838		Devanahalli Srinivasa Murti	Do
839		Vellore S. Selvarajan	Do.
841		Koratagere Nagappa	Do
846		Ullattil Achutha Menon	Do.
848		Kodumudi Natesan	Do.
850		Vellore G. Raghava Mudali	Do.
852		Chonmjath Narayana Menon	Do.
860		K. Madhavan Pillai	Do.
861		U. S. Lakshmi Narayanachar	Do.
862		Holesarapur K. Gopalayya	Do.
863		B. Ramaseshayya	Do.
864		Halikere T. Subba Rau	Do.
865		M. Thimmappa	Do.
867		R. Rangappa	Do.
868		Benjamin Joseph	Do.
870		M. Samuel	Do.
902		M. Satyavira	Coimbatore.
907		V. Krishnamurti Rau	Do.
909		R. Velaswami Chetti	Do.
912		N. Chidambara Goundan	Do.
923		A. K. Gottlob	Do
928		P. Mothuramalingam	Loredale.
929		Guy Davis	Do
930		Mervyn Fisher	Do
943		George D'Sylva	Bellary.
944		Palamathi Sama Rau	Do.
951		Cumpli Sitarama Sastri	Do.
953		V. Srinivasachari	Do.
956		P. Loganadhan	Do.
969		S. Nurulla Hussain	Do.
980		Hosaura Venkatappa	Do.
984		Ankenkon Babayya	Do.
986		Yelahanka Krishna Murti	Do.
972		Nessi Rangappa	Salem.
973		P. Manickam	Do
974		R. Doraiswami	Do.
975		N. Narayana Asari	Do
980		A. Ayyana Padayachi	Do.
981		V. Srinivasayya	Do
982		R. G. Lingaswami Chetti	Do
985		K. Thanik chalam	Do.
986		S. Thiruvengadam	Do.
987		M. R. Vijayaraghavan	Do.
996		M. S. Chandrasekaran	Do.
997		R. Ramasabapathi	Do.
1005		V. K. Sarangapani Mudali	Do.
1007		R. Venkataperushothaman	Kumbakonam.
1008		S. Venkataraman	Do.
1009		D. Rajagopalan	Do.
1010		K. Sivaswami	Do.
1012		P. Ramaswami	Do.
1015		K. Ranganwami	Do.
1041		V. R. Narayanaswami	Do
1042		R. Venkataramana	Do.
1044		M. Narasimhachari	Do.
1056		A. Venkoba Rao	Do.
1057		V. Shanmugam	Tanjore.
1059		N. V. Subrahmanyam	Do.
1061		K. S. Ramaswami	Do.
1070		R. Srinivasaraghavan	Do.
1071		K. V. Rajagopalan	Do.
1072		S. Jubili Ratnam	Do.
1078		A. Gnanasoundaram	Do.
1081		A. Esther Manickam	Do.
		R. Doraiswami	Do.
		N. Rajaratnam	

Number in order of merit.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where examined.

FREE-HAND OUTLINE DRAWING (ELEMENTARY GRADE)—*cont.*

SECOND CLASS—*cont.*

	1082	G. Sivaraman	Tanjore
	1084	J. D. Thambidorai	Do.
	1108	M S Sundaram Aiyar	Trichinopoly.
	1110	T. K. Gopala Pillai	Do
	1114	S. Rama Aiyar	Do.
	1116	K Apadharana Aiyar	Do.
	1120	K Velu Pillai	Do.
	1121	S Kesavan Asan	Do.
	1123	D. M. Virappa Pillai	Do
	1126	A. M. Paul	Do.
	1142	D. Mahalingam	Do.
	1142	S. J Padmanabham	Do.
	1143	G. Ratnaswami	Do
	1147	L. Ramaswami Aiyar	Do.
	1149	T. Venkatarama Aiyangar	Do
	1174	L. S. Somasundaram	Do.
	1176	S. V. Dhandapani	Do.
	1179	S. Sankara Aiyar	Do.
	1180	P. M. Raju Pillai	Do
	1182	C. Narayanaswami	Do.
	1187	Vethakkan Henry	Do.
	1189	C Thambiratnam	Do.
	1190	Muhammad Abdul Basith	Do.
	1207	D. R. Eleazar	Karur
	1208	S. Musilamani	Do
	1209	D. Davanesan	Do.
	1210	J. Millenium	Do.
	1211	A. Jab	Do.
	1212	I. Dasharatha Rau	Do.
	1213	U. S. Silas	Do.
	1214	D. Samuel	Do
	1217	Jacob Abel	Do.
	1245	G. S. Davapriyam	Do.
	1246	S. Simon	Do.
	1249	P. K. Venkataraman	Do.
	1250	R. Naganadhan	Do
	1251	A. Narayanaswami	Do
	1252	T. V. Tiruvaikalachari	Do.
	1254	G. Minakshiammal	Do
	1255	A Bhagyammal	Do
	1257	A. Ponnammal	Do.
	1265	E. Anantakrishnan	Madura.
	1266	V. Chokkalingam	Do.
	1267	S. Parasaththanan	Do.
	1268	V. Venkataswami	Do.
	1293	A K. Varada Rau	Do
	1299	E Arunachalam	Do
	1304	M. Parasurama Nayudu	Do
	1307	N. Chidambaram	Do.
	1308	S Fakir Muhammad	Do.
	1309	K S Krishnan	Do.
	1323	S Swaminadhan	Do.
	1326	P. Srinivasan	Do
	1329	J S. Lazar Manonmani	Do.
	1330	J. Soundaramma	Do
	1331	A. Savarimuthu	Do.
	1332	A. Gerasawami	Do.
	1333	M. Mathuswami	Do.
	1346	S. Henry	Do.
	1347	Y. Rajayya Moses	Nazareth.
	1348	E Lazarus	Do.
	1349	A. Yesudian	Do
	1351	J. Manuel	Do.
	1382	S. G Thomas	Do.
	1404	T. Srinivasan	Do
	1406	G. Y. Sankara Aiyar	Do.
	1407	J. Rajaratnal	Do
	1428	N. S Srinivasan	Do.
	1431	A. Ahamed Mohideen	Tinnevelly.
	1432	G Venkataraman	Do.
	1435	S. Venkoba Rau	Do.
			Do.

Number in order of merit.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where examined.

FREE-HAND OUTLINE DRAWING (ELEMENTARY GRADE)—*cont.*

SECOND GRADE—*cont.*

	1440	R Hariharan	Tinnevelly.
	1441	K. S Apathdharanam	Do.
	1442	A. Devanayagam	Do.
	1443	M. Ashatharayan*	Do.
	1454	Viswanadha Ayya	Vellore.
	1455	Rajab Ali Beig	Do.
	1456	B. Abdus Sattar	Do.
	1457	Mir Abdollah Hussain	Do.
	1466	Gandlur Subrahmanyam	Do.
	1467	T. Subrahmanya Sastri	Do
	1468	V Panyakoti Varadayya	Do
	1472	A Venkata Subrahmanya Pillai	Do.
	1475	Sellkch Venkoba Rau	Do
	1476	B. Ramaswami Reddi	Do.
	1478	Chittati Munuswami Nayudu	Do
	1479	Sheik Fakir Sahib	Do.
	1482	Vaidyam Rajagopalachari	Do.
	1486	Kathamani Venkata Rama Rau	Do
	1523	Samuel Alexander	Arni.
	1529	Komma Muthigadu	Chingleput.
	1530	R Makiudu	Do
	1570	K. M. Krishnaswami	Do.
	1572	A Mir Mahboob Ali	Do.
	1573	Y. Syed Ali	Do.
	1574	S. Devanesan	Do
	1576	N. Devanadhachari	Do.
	1577	Nori Venkataramon	Do
	1579	N. Sundararamanjulu Reddi	Do.
	1580	M. S. Krishnaswami	Do.
	1582	Cheri Sankopachari	Do
	1586	Kakkattur Chakravarti Aiyangar	Do.
	1584	Kongarai Sadhadri Aiyangar	Do.
	1588	M Solomon Samuel	Do.
	1590	P S Duraiswami Aiyar	Saidapet.
	1591	S. Pitchu Aiyangar	Do.
	1598	S. Krishnan	Do.
	1601	R. Narayanaswami Aiyar	Do.
	1603	P. Mathayya Sattar	Do.
	1605	R Muthuswami Mudali	Do.
	1607	C. P. Rajamanikam Pillai	Do.
	1609	T. Balakrishna Pillai	Do
	1613	Syed Masaud Shah	Do
	1614	Moses Ananda Rau	Do
	1724	R Kuppammal	Madras.
	1727	Vijayammal	Do.
	1728	Rajayar S Swaranambal	Do
	1729	Radha Bai	Do.
	1732	Ruth Lazarus	Do.
	1733	Vedrasani Rajammal	Do
	1734	Elizabeth Thuryas	Do
	1736	Chloe Harriett Marrow	Do
	1737	Ellen Manda Willmott	Do.
	1741	Hepzibah Samuel	Do.
	1746	Rosa Stephen	Do.
	1760	S. Venkatamma	Do.
	1762	P. K Venkatarattnam	Do.
	1763	Samukham Dunadayulu Nayudu	Do
	1764	C. P. Vedachalam Mudali	Do.
	1766	V R. Selvaraja Mudali	Do.
	1767	K. L. Rajalakdar Nayudu	Do.
	1769	Punamallo T. Sankaravadivelu Mudali	Do.
	1770	Sora B. Krishnaswami Nayudu	Do.
	1772	M. A. Krishnaswami Mudali	Do.
	1773	R T Krishnaswami	Do.
	1774	S N. Thangavelu Mudali	Do.
	1779	P. Seshachalam Nayudu	Do.
	1779	P. Balakrishnan	Do.
	1780	P. V. Sundara Ramanjulu Chetti	Do.
	1781	C K. Venugopal Nayakar	Do.
	1782	P. T. Balaji Singh	Do.

Number in order of merit.	Register number	Name of candidate.	Where examined.

FREE-HAND OUTLINE DRAWING (ELEMENTARY GRADE)—*contd.*

SECOND CLASS—*contd.*

	1789	Pondicherry S Subramanian Nayakar	Madras.
	1788	Madras Sundar Srikishan Lal	Do.
	1789	C. Muniswami Mudali	Do.
	1791	Pondicherry V Durairangam Pillai	Do.
	1792	Muhammad Abdul Wajid	Do.
	1793	P. John	Do.
	1795	M Perumal Das	Do.
	1797	Oliver Cromwell White	Do.
	1801	M. Lokayya Chetti	Do.
	1873	Dubbiru Narasimha Sarma	Do.
	1874	C. Balasundaram Nayakar	Do.
	1875	Manivekam S Kasirvalu Mudali	Do.
	1876	Vayalasellem Krishnaswami Pillai	Do.
	1877	Sriperumbudur Ranganadhan	Do.
	1909	Syed Shah Fakruddin	Do.
	1910	Syed Shurfuddin	Do.
	1912	Syed Ahmed Razvi	Do.
	1913	Syed Hasan Askari	Do.
	1915	Muhammad Mukkarami	Do.
	1916	Ahmed Mohiuddin	Do.
	1917	Muhammad Ahmed	Do.
	1918	Muhammad Habibur Rahman	Do.
	1919	Mirza Ghulam Muhammad Mahdi	Do.
	1922	Syed Hamid	Do.
	1933	E Ramakrishna Aiyar	Do.
	1934	Duncan Edmond	Do.
	1938	Ira Conrad Urbin Huntley	Do.
	1941	Malapaka Suryanarayana	Do.
	1942	Lalgadi S Natesa Aiyar	Do.
	1946	C Govindaswami	Do.
	1951	Triplicane Venkatesulu Nayudu	Do.
	1953	B. Sanjivayya Chetti	Do.
	1954	Tiruvallur Chetty Govindarajulu	Do.
	1959	Makhdum Mohiuddin	Do.
	1960	Shaik Mahaboob	Do.
	1962	Muhammad Abdul Hakh	Do
	1963	Parmi Issac	Do.
	1965	Nagaram Rajaratnam	Do.
	1967	Pari Mourand	Do.
	1970	Saverna Benjamin	Do.
	1971	Vemula Peter	Do.
	1974	P K Sebastian	Do.
	1975	P. J Antony	Do.
	1976	N. Kesavulu Nayudu	Do.
	1977	M. A Krishnaswami Nayudu	Do.
	1978	Abhiramacheri Kolandavelu Mudali	Do.

GEOMETRICAL DRAWING (ELEMENTARY GRADE).

FIRST CLASS.

1	614	A. Ramaswami Pillai	Trivandrum.
2	813	S Nilakanta Aiyar	Do
3	1351	J Manuel	Nazareth.

SECOND CLASS.

	19	Srirangam Viswanadham	Berhampur
	19	Yellapantula Suryanarayana	Do.
	22	Gundala Narayanamurti	Do.
	41	Tumuganla Appa Rau	Vizianagram.
	42	Aduri Kamoji Rau	Do
	43	C Jogiraju	Do.
	44	P. V. Ramanayya	Do.
	45	K. Krishna Rau	Do.
	46	Vizara Venkateswara Rau	Do
	47	P. Appalanarasayya	Do.
	53	Varadu Bangaram	Do.
	64	G. Satyanarayana	Do.
	70	Vemulakonda Suryanarayana	Do.

Number in order of merit.	Register number	Name of candidate.	Where examined.

GEOMETRICAL DRAWING (ELEMENTARY GRADE)—*cont.*

SECOND CLASS—*cont.*

74		Arthur Heaneus	Vizianagram.
85		Tallapragada Ramamurti	Rajahmundry.
98		Kallakuri Bhaskara Lakshminarasimham	Do.
147		Kesavaraju Somanka Raju	Do.
169		Somayahi Suryanarayana Murti	Do.
172		Rayaprolu Satyanarayanamurti	Do.
173		Paranam Lakshminarasimham	Do.
176		Srirangam Sadhyakarla	Do.
177		Teleti Govinda Rau	Do.
215		D Venkatachalam	Cocanada
221		Cherukuri Venkata Varaha Narasimhamurti ..	Do.
222		Chandrabhotla Venkata Rau	Do.
226		Mandapati Suryanarayana Raju	Do.
230		Jangareddi Venkataramana	Do.
255		T Solomon Raju	Do.
257		Bommakanti Rajagopal Rau	Do.
267		Jayanti Venkataramanayya *alias* Venkataramana ..	Do.
270		Maddikonda Suryanarayana	Do.
272		Rallapalli Venkata Rau	Do.
316		Paketi Kasiraju	Amalapuram.
451		L P. Vasanadha Aiyar	Palghat.
461		K. J. Antoni	Do.
547		B Dasanacharya	Mangalore.
558		M. W Soans	Do.
560		Asaat N. Jathanna	Do.
599		T. S Rama Aiyangar	Trivandrum.
600		K N Gopala Aiyangar	Do.
601		R Venkateswara Pattar	Do.
602		M. Parameswara Aiyar	Do.
608		V Sankara Pillai	Do.
620		N. Subrahmania Aiyar	Do.
637		C. Hariharа Aiyar	Do.
650		P Thanu Pillai	Do.
692		P. S. Krishna Aiyar	Do.
729		G Rama Rau	Ernakulam.
753		M Gopal Rau	Mysore.
756		S. Rangaswami Aiyangar	Do
758		R Subbaya	Do
771		Mandayam Kumara Srinivasa Ayyangar	Do
809		Akkibabbol N. Subba Rau	Do
810		Kyganahalli Srikanta Sastri	Do
820		Sindhughat Mrutunjayasastri	Do
821		H S. Raghavendrachar	Do.
822		Chamarajanagar Narasimha Sastri	Do.
843		R K. Ramanadhan	Bangalore.
845		Ullattil Achutha Menon	Do.
846		Kudumadi Natesan	Do
847		Chittur Ullat Rama Menon	Do
848		Vellore G Raghava Mudali	Do
849		Dintakurti Muni Ramayya	Do
850		Chorinjoth Narayana Menon	Do
932		Leonard Williams	Lovedale.
933		James Ronston	Do.
934		Benjamin Thomas Wray	Do.
935		Horace Sydney Dadswell	Do
979		S V. Rangaswami Aiyangar	Salem
985		M R. Vijayaraghavan	Do.
988		R. T. Ramaswami Chetti	Do.
989		C. Abdul Rahim	Do.
997		R. Venkatapurushothaman	Do.
1001		V. Subramanian	Do.
1002		C V. Ranga Rau	Do
1020		R. Ramamurti	Kumbakonam.
1029		S. Krishnaswami	Do
1031		V. Swamidasan	Tanjore
1094		N. Chinnaswami Nayudu	Do.
1129		S. A Sankaran	Trichinopoly.
1130		S. Dharmarajan	Do
1131		P N. Kunjan Pillai	Do.
1133		A N Raman Nayar	Do.
1134		K Sankaran	Do.

Number in order of merit.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where examined.

GEOMETRICAL DRAWING (ELEMENTARY GRADE)—*cont.*

SECOND CLASS—*cont.*

	1147	L. Ramaswami Aiyar	Trichinopoly
	1148	S. N. Venkataramma	Do.
	1149	T. Venkatarama Aiyangar	Do
	1150	S. Doraiswami Aiyar	Do.
	1151	P. A. Ramachendram	Do.
	1153	T. R. Muthukrishna Gaundar	Do.
	1155	C. Arakiaswami	Do
	1162	M. Perumswami Pillai	Do
	1165	S. Rangaswamy	Do.
	1168	P. K. Subbaramayanan	Do.
	1167	P. A. Krishnaswami	Do.
	1168	A. Alwar Ramanujam	Do.
	1170	T. N. Venkataswami Nayudu	Do.
	1171	A. Natesan	Do.
	1173	P. Abuvam	Do.
	1195	C. Sabhapathi Pillai	Do.
	1211	A. Joh	Karur.
	1223	Syed Ibrahim	Do
	1224	A. Samuel	Do
	1226	S. Michael	Do
	1227	T. Sathayyan	Do.
	1251	A. Narayanaswami	Do.
	1263	T. V. Narayana Aiyar	Do.
	1267	S. Parashothaman	Madura.
	1277	S. Kanagasabhapati	Do
	1278	Thangaswami Fernandez	Do.
	1309	K. S. Krishnan	Do.
	1316	S. N. Subrahmanyan	Do.
	1333	M. Muthuswami	Do.
	1338	D. Samuel Gnanapromani	Do.
	1341	T. S. Ramalingam Aiyar	Do.
	1342	T. Muthappa Aiyangar	Do
	1349	A. Yesudian	Nazareth
	1350	J. Samuel	Do.
	1355	R. Asirvadham William	Do.
	1412	S. Parmanadha Pillai	Do.
	1415	M. Aassy Netto	Do
	1435	R. Varadachari	Tinnevelly.
	1431	R. Ramaswami	Do
	1416	N. Yegnaswami	Do.
	1448	S. Anyadurai Aiyar	Do.
	1561	Pallandhikuppam Srinivasavaradan	Chingleput
	1614	M. Subadevan	Madras.
	1922	Syed Hamid	Do
	1978	Abhramacheri Kolandavelu Mudali	Do
	1995	Dasi Anantam	Do

CARPET-WEAVING (ELEMENTARY GRADE.)

FIRST CLASS.

1	1891	Muhammad Ibrahim I	Madras.

SECOND CLASS.

	1892	Muhammad Ibrahim II	Madras.
	1893	Ahmadulla Khan	Do.

CARPET-WEAVING (INTERMEDIATE GRADE.)

SECOND CLASS.

	1909	Abdul Majid	Madras.

(By order.)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 21st February 1912.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

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SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 9.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 27, 1912. [Price, 1 anna.

SPECIAL TESTS—JANUARY 1912.

List of candidates who have passed the SPECIAL TESTS FOR OFFICERS OF THE SALT, ABKÁRI AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT held in January 1912.

General number.	Names.	Test or tests passed.
	BELLARY.	
1	Chalapati Nayudu, V. ..	.. E in Telugu.
5	Krishnamachari, V. S. ..	.. B, Branches I (Lower) and II (Higher).
8	Narayana Aiyar, O. A.	.. B, Branch II (Higher).
9	Narayanasamy Aiyar, K. S.	.. A (Lower).
12	Raghava Rao, S. ..	.. B, Branch III (Higher)
	BEZWADA	
21	Kameswara Rao, S. V.	.. C.
22	Krishna Rao, Y. V. ..	.. D, Branch II.
23	Lingayya, T. ..	.. B, Branch II (Lower); E in Telugu.
24	Mackinnon, C. E. ..	.. B, Branch III (Higher)
25	Nargabandhu Dikshitar, M	.. D, Branches I & II.
26	Munuswami Nayudu, M	.. B, Branch III (Higher).
27	Narayana Rao Nayudu, A.	.. B, Branch III (Higher).
29	Ramamurthi, V. ..	.. B, Branches I (Lower) and III (Higher); E in Telugu.
30	Venkiah, T.	.. C.
	CALICUT.	
41	Achuthan Nair, K. U. ..	.. B, Branch III (Higher); C.
42	Anantan Nayar, K. V. ..	.. E in Malayalam.
43	Augustus, H. W. ..	.. B, Branches I, II & III (Higher).
44	Bhavanishanker Rao, L.	.. C; E in Canarese
45	Desikachari, K.	.. D, Branches I & II.
46	Ganapati Rao, T. ..	.. E in Canarese
61	Gopala Menon, M. ..	.. E in Tamil.
62	Gopalan Nair, K. ..	.. A (Lower)
65	Govindan, P. ..	.. C.
66	Govindan Nair, K. ..	.. A (Lower).
67	Govindan Nambiyar, K.	.. B, Branch III (Lower).
68	Govindan Upot, K. ..	.. E in Malayalam.
69	Govindan Vydiar, M. ..	.. A (Lower); B, Branch I (Lower); C; E in Tamil.
80	Kannan Nair, K. V. ..	.. E in Tamil.
81	Krishna Aiyar, K. R. ..	.. E in Tamil.
94	Kushumi Menon, P. ..	.. C.

General number.	Names.	Test or tests passed.
	CALICUT—*cont.*	
65	MacBride, E. C. ..	B, Branch III (Higher); D, Branch I; G, Branch I (Higher).
67	Narayana Menon, P. ..	B, Branch I (Higher).
68	Nadungadi, K ..	C.
70	Parameswara Aiyar, T. ..	A (Lower); E in Tamil and Malayalam.
72	Ramakurup, P ..	B, Branch I (Lower).
73	Raman Nambiar, K ..	B, Branch III (Higher); E in Malayalam.
74	Ramaswami Aiyar, A. B. ..	C.
75	Ramunni, K ..	B, Branch III (Higher).
76	Ramunni, M. K. ..	B, Branch III (Lower); E in Malayalam.
78	Rerra Nair, U. ..	E, Branch III (Lower).
80	Sankunni Menon, K. ..	C.
81	Sankunni Menon, V. ..	B, Branch I (Higher); D, Branches I & III.
82	Sesha Aiyar, T. N. ..	A (Higher); B, Branches I, II & III (Higher); E in Tamil and Malayalam.
84	Subba Rao, B. ..	C, E in Canarese.
85	Swaminatha Aiyar, P ..	G, Branch II (Lower).
86	Vadhanatha Aiyar, K. V. ..	C.
87	Venkatachala Aiyar, A. S. ..	E in Tamil and Malayalam.
88	Venkatarama Aiyar, T. P. ..	B, Branch II (Higher).
89	Venkataramana Aiyar, T. S. ..	C.
90	Venkitachala Aiyar, K. S. ..	E in Tamil and Malayalam; G, Branches I & II (Higher).
91	Viegas, J. F ..	E in Canarese.
	COCANADA.	
93	Ankayya, K. ..	E in Telugu.
94	Atchutaramiah Naidu, C. ..	B, Branch III (Lower).
97	Chatterton, J. B. ..	D, Branch I.
98	Connor, A. A. ..	B, Branch II (Higher); D, Branches I, II & III; E in Telugu.
102	Krishnamachari, D. S. ..	B, Branches I & II (Higher); E in Telugu.
103	Krishna Rau, C ..	A (Higher).
104	Krishna Rao, R. V. ..	D, Branch IV.
108	Narayanaswami Aiyar, I. ..	D, Branch I.
109	Padmanabhaiyar, S. V. ..	F (Higher)
114	Rangaswami Aiyangar, K. ..	E in Telugu.
116	Sarva Rao K. ..	G, Branch II (Lower)
117	Sarreswara Rao, V. ..	G; G, Branch II (Lower).
120	Sivarama Rao, K. ..	A (Lower); B, Branch III (Lower)
121	Somayajulu, B. L. ..	A (Lower); B, Branches I, II & III (Higher); E in Uriya.
121A	Soobbiah, S. J. ..	A (Lower).
122	Srinivasa Aiyangar, V. ..	C
124	Venkata Ramiah, V. ..	E in Canarese.
125	Venkata Rao, T ..	B, Branch II (Higher).
126	Venkatareddi Nayudu, R. ..	F (Higher).
127	Venkata Sastri, A. ..	F (Lower).
128	Venkatasubba Rao, T. ..	B, Branch II (Lower).
130	Venkateswara Aiyar, A. ..	B, Branch I (Higher); D, Branches I, II & III.
	CUDDALORE.	
135	Abraham, E. ..	E in Telugu.
136	Appadurai Aiyar, K. R. ..	B, Branch II (Higher).
137	Arulanda Pillai, K. D. ..	A (Higher).
140	Hentar, J. A. ..	B, Branches II (Lower) and III (Higher).
144	Maulvi Ghulam Hossain Siddiqui.	A (Lower); E in Tamil.
146	Plunkett, W. F. ..	B, Branch I (Lower)
150	Rajagopala Aiyangar, S. ..	E in Tamil.
152	Ramasami Aiyar, P. N. ..	B, Branch III (Higher); E in Tamil and Malayalam.
153	Ramaswami Aiyangar, S. R. ..	C
154	Ramaswami Aiyar, S. ..	B, Branch II (Higher); E in Tamil.
155	Ramaswami Sastri, S. ..	E in Tamil.
156	Sambamurthi Aiyar, K. ..	B, Branch I (Lower).
158	Srinivasalu Nayudu, G. ..	C.
159	Subramania Aiyar, G. V. ..	C.
160	Subramanya Aiyar, P. ..	A (Lower); E in Tamil.
162	Sundaram Aiyar, T. ..	D, Branches I, II & III; E in Telugu.
164	Swaminatha Aiyar, P. R. ..	C; E in Tamil.
167	Thiyagaraja Pillai, V. ..	C.
168	Venkatrama Aiyar, T. ..	C; E in Tamil.
169	Venkataramanulu Nayudu, D. ..	B, Branch II (Lower).
170	Venkoba Rao, S. ..	B, Branch III (Higher).

General number.	Name.	Test or tests passed.
	MADRAS.	
171	Appasawmy Mudali, C. ..	C.
174	Bartley, H. R. ..	E, Branch III (Higher).
175	Bhaumasena Rao, T. ..	E in Canarese.
178	Bhujanga Rao, P. ..	E in Tamil.
176A	Borebank, J. W. ..	D, Branches I, II & III.
177	Chalapati Nayudu, M. ..	E in Telugu.
176	Chethambara Aiyar, K. R. ..	B, Branches I (Lower) and II (Higher); D, Branch III.
183	Dankschari, C. ..	C.
184	Dorajsami Pillai, V. ..	E in Telugu.
185	Duraiswami Aiyangar, V. K. ..	C.
186	Duraiswami Aiyangar, M. ..	E in Tamil and Canarese.
188	Fendall, W. A. ..	G, Branches I & II (Higher).
189	Fernandez, J. A. ..	D, Branch I.
190	Gajendram Nayudu, A. ..	E in Tamil.
191	Ghulam Muhiuddin Sahib ..	B, Branch II (Higher);
191A	Giddens, A. J.	D, Branches I & III; E in Tamil
192	Gopala Aiyangar, S.	A (Lower).
194	Govindaraja Naidu, S. G. ..	C; E in Tamil.
197	Gurunatha Mudaliar, M. ..	C; E in Telugu.
198	Guruswami Naidu, C.	C.
199	Ibrahim Khan ..	E in Tamil.
200	Jeyaram Mudali, C. M. ..	E in Tamil.
200A	Johnson, J. F. W.	B, Branch I (Higher); D, Branch I; F (Higher).
201	Kamalakar, W. G.	C.
202	Kanthimathinatha Pillai, R. S. ..	G, Branches I (Lower) and II (Higher); E in Tamil.
203	Kasturirangachari, K. ..	G, Branch II (Lower).
204	Khadir Mahaddin, S	C.
205	Kohlhoff, J. S. A.	E in Tamil.
206	Krishna Aiyar, P. K.	D, Branches I & III.
207	Krishnamachari, K. ..	B, Branches I, II & III (Higher).
209	Krishnamachari, T.	A (Higher).
211	Krishnasamy Aiyar, A. ..	C; E in Telugu.
212	Krishnaswami Aiyar, V. S. ..	B, Branch II (Higher).
212A	Krishnaswami Mudaliar, N. S. ..	C.
212a	Lewinge, E. V. E.	D, Branch I; E in Telugu.
214	Maung Lat, R. G. A.	A (Higher) ..
216	Mahammad Ghanie ..	E in Tamil ..
219	Munisami Aiyar, S. ..	C; E in Tamil ..
220	Murugesa Mudali, A.	C.
222	Nallamuthu, S.	D, Branch III.
223	Nallaswami Pillai, P.	E, Branches II & III (Lower).
225	Narayana Aiyar, P. K. ..	C.
226	Narayanaswami, P.	G, Branches I (Higher) and II (Lower).
227	Narayanaswami Aiyar, S. ..	B, Branches II & III (Higher); E in Tamil.
228	Narayanaswami Aiyar, V. A. ..	C.
229	Natesa Aiyar, M.	A (Higher); B, Branch I (Higher).
230	Natesan, G.	E in Tamil.
231	Parasarama Mudaliar, P. ..	E in Telugu.
232	Radhakrishna Aiyar, N. ..	B, Branches I (Lower) and II (Higher); E in Telugu.
234	Raghavachari, P.	B, Branches I (Lower) and III (Higher); E in Tamil.
236	Raghavan, P.	E in Malayalam.
238	Rajagopala Aiyar, P.	B, Branches I (Lower) and II & III (Higher).
239	Rajagopalachari, P. M. ..	E in Tamil.
240	Rajagopaul Mudaliar, C. ..	B, Branch II (Higher).
241	Rajaiya Mudaliar, T. G. P. ..	C.
243	Rajaram Pillai, K.	C; G, Branches I & II (Higher).
244	Ramaswami, N. C.	E in Tamil.
245	Ramaswami Aiyar, D.	D, Branch III.
249	Ramaswami Aiyar, M. A. ..	E, Branches I, II & III (Higher); E in Tamil.
247	Ramaswami Aiyar, V. S. ..	E in Tamil.
249	Ram Singh, T.	E in Telugu.
250	Ranga Aiyar, K.	F (Higher).
251a	Rangasami Aiyangar, P. V. ..	A (Higher); D, Branch III.
252	Rangasami Aiyangar, R. ..	E in Telugu.
251	Ratnavelu Mudali, P.	A (Lower).
255	Robertson, D.	A (Lower); C; E in Tamil.
256a	Rogers, D. G.	E in Telugu.
257	Rost, H. E. C.	B, Branch II (Higher).
258	Rose, H. C.	A (Lower); B, Branch I (Lower); C.
261	Sarangadharn Mudali, T. ..	E in Tamil and Telugu.
261a	Satakopachari, P.	D, Branches I & III.
262A	Shanmugasundaya Mudaliar, C. ..	C.
264	Sivarama Aiyar, M. S.	E in Tamil.
265	Srinivasa Aiyangar, K., Sub-Inspector, Madras Town Circle.	B, Branches II (Lower) and III (Higher).

General number.	Name.	Test or tests passed.
	MADRAS—*contd.*	
266	Srinivasa Aiyangar, K., Head Clerk, Madras Depot.	E in Telugu.
267	Srinivasayyangar, K., Sub-Inspector in charge of Madras Warehouse.	A (Higher); B, Branches I & III (Higher).
268	Srinivasa Aiyar, E.	B, Branches I (Lower), II (Higher) and III (Lower); E in Tamil.
269	Srinivasachari, P.	E in Telugu; F (Lower).
272	Stricke, C. S. B.	D, Branches I, II & III; E in Tamil.
273	Subbaiya Nayudu, Y.	B, Branches I, II & III (Higher); E in Tamil.
273A	Subbramania Aiyar, L.	A (Higher); D, Branch III.
274	Subrahmaniya Mudaliar, T. ..	C.
276	Sundaram Aiyar, R.	B, Branch II (Higher); E in Telugu.
279	Swaminatha Aiyar, T. V. ..	C.
280	Thiruvengadachari, A. V. ..	C.
281	Thiruvenkatachari, C. M. ..	E in Tamil.
284	Venkata Rao, A	E in Tamil.
285	Venkatasubbaiah Pillai, V. ..	C.
286	Venkatasubbaiya, I	E in Telugu.
288	Veeraraghavachari, A.	E in Telugu.
289	Vijayaraghavula Nayudu, A. ..	E in Tamil.
290	Virabhadran, E.	C.
290A	Viswanatha Aiyar, K. S. ..	D, Branch I.
	NEGAPATAM.	
293	Anantharama Aiyar, V.	C.
294	Amalanatha Pillai, D.	G, Branch II (Lower).
295	Doraswamy Mudaliar, P. A. ..	E in Tamil.
298	Gopala Aiyangar, V. S.	C; E in Tamil.
299	Gopala Aiyar, T. K.	B, Branches I (Lower), II & III (Higher).
301	Kuyarohana Mudaliar, N. ..	C.
302	Krishnamurthi Aiyar, T. S. ..	E in Tamil and Telugu.
303	Krishnasamy Nayudu, N. ..	G, Branch II (Lower).
304	Kulandaswami Mudali, A. ..	E in Telugu.
305	Mahadeva Aiyar, S.	F (Lower).
307	Marriett, B. M.	D, Branch II.
309	Nataraja Aiyar, V.	G, Branches I & II (Higher).
310	Natesa Aiyar, N. S.	B, Branches I, II & III (Higher); E in Tamil.
311	Natesa Aiyar, S. T	E in Telugu.
313	Raghunathachari, N. S. ..	F (Lower).
314	Rajagopalachari, T.	D, Branches I & II.
315	Ramanuja Aiyangar, T. S. ..	G, Branches I (Lower) and II (Higher).
317	Ramasamy Sastri, A	D, Branch III.
318	Ramaswamy Aiyar, V.	G, Branches I & II (Higher).
319	Rangachari, S.	C.
322	Sesha Aiyangar, T.	B, Branch III (Higher); E in Tamil.
323	Seshadri Aiyangar, V. G. ..	C.
326	Spitaler, C.	D, Branches I & III.
327	Srinivasa Aiyangar, V. S. ..	B, Branch I (Lower); E in Tamil
328	Srinivasa Aiyar, M. R.	G, Branches I (Lower) and II (Higher).
329	Srinivasan, N. M.	D, Branches I & II.
330	Subramanya Aiyar, S.	B, Branch III (Higher); E in Tamil.
331	Thiravenkatachari, T. A. ..	E in Tamil; F (Higher).
332	Vaidyanatha Aiyar, K.	B, Branches I (Lower), II & III (Higher); E in Tamil.
333	Vaithinatha Dikshatar, T. R. ..	B, Branch II (Higher).
333A	Vaithyanathaswami Aiyar, S. R.	E in Telugu.
334	Venkataramu Aiyar, M. R. ..	B, Branches I (Lower) and II & III (Higher).
335	Venkataramana Aiyar, K. I. ..	E in Telugu.
336	Venkatarama Aiyar, S.	C; E in Tamil; G, Branch II (Lower).
	NELLORE.	
337	Abraham, A.	E in Tamil and Telugu.
340	Deighton, A. A.	D, Branches I & III.
342	Gopalakrishna Aiyar, P. R ..	B, Branch II (Higher).
343	Mahamed Khaibuddin Ahmed ..	E in Telugu.
344	Mixquite, C. S. B.	D, Branches I & IV.
345	Muthuswami Aiyar, K.	E in Telugu.
347	Ramachandraiah, C.	B, Branch III (Higher).
348	Samiappa Aiyar, S. A.	E in Telugu; F (Lower).
350	Sri Krishna Aiyangar	E in Telugu.
351	Srinivasachari, T. A.	C.
352	Subbaramayya, C.	A (Higher).
353	Subramania Aiyar, T. G.	D, Branch I.
354	Vaidyanatha Aiyar, C. V. ..	F (Lower).

General number.	Names.	Test or tests passed.
	TRICHINOPOLY.	
359	Duraiswami Aiyar, A ..	E in Tamil.
380	Jagannatha Aiyangar, R ..	A (Higher); E in Tamil.
381	Krishnaswami, P. S.	A (Higher).
366	Mahalinga Aiyar, T. R. ..	A (Higher).
369	Narayana Aiyangar, R.	B, Branch II (Higher); C; E in Tamil.
371A	Panchapagesan, T. V. ..	E in Tamil.
373	Rajaram Rao, T.	B, Branch II (Lower).
376	Ramaswami Aiyangar, K.	A (Higher).
377	Ramaswami Aiyar, T. S. ..	C; E in Tamil.
378	Rangachari, K. M.	A (Higher); E in Tamil.
379	Ranganatramanuchar, T. ..	E in Tamil; F (Lower).
380	Sankunni Menon, K.	A (Higher); F (Higher).
382	Subbarayar, S. ..	A (Lower).
385	Subramania Aiyar, P. S. ..	E in Telugu.
386	Tillard, R. P.	D, Branch I; E in Tamil.
388	Venkataraman, K. V. ..	D, Branches I & IV.
	TUTICORIN.	
386	Abdul Mukarram Sahib ..	D, Branch I.
393	Krishnaswami Aiya, K. V. ..	E in Telugu.
396	Mahalingam, P. S. ..	A (Higher)
396	Manickam Pillai, M.	E in Tamil.
397	Muhammad Hussain Ali Sahib ..	F (Lower).
398	Muthiah Pillai, S.	C.
399	Narayana Aiyangar, K. ..	E in Malayalam.
400	Narayana Aiyar, M. A. ..	B, Branches I & II (Higher) and III (Lower); C.
401	Narayana Rao, M. R.	C.
403	Pichandy Aiyar, K	E in Telugu.
404	Raghunathachari, S. ..	E in Tamil and Malayalam.
405	Ramakrishna Aiyar, K. V. ..	B, Branches II and III (Higher).
408	Rathnaswami Pillai, S. ..	B, Branches I (Lower) & II (Higher); E in Telugu.
409	Srinivasachari, V.	E in Tamil.
410	Subbaya Aiyar, U. P. ..	A (Higher); G, Branches I & II (Higher).
411	Subramania Aiyar, N. ..	C; E in Tamil.
412	Subramania Aiyar, P. R. ..	E in Tamil.
413	Subramania Aiyar, V ..	C; E in Tamil.
414	Upshon, J. C.	D, Branch IV; E in Tamil.
415	Vaidyanatha Aiyar, S	A (Lower); E in Malayalam.
416	Varada Aiyangar, R. ..	C.
	VELLORE.	
420	Ahmed Mahieddin Sahib Mahkeri	C.
421	Berlie, H. P. St. Clair	D, Branch I.
422	Dharmalinga Nayagar, V. ..	B, Branch II (Higher).
423	Drapes, J. H. A. T.	B, Branch III (Higher), D, Branch III; E in Tamil.
425	Govindaraja Mudaliar, C. N ..	B, Branch I (Higher).
428	Kothandarama Aiyar, T. ..	C; E in Telugu.
429	Krishna Sarma, C. S.	F (Lower).
430	Kuppusamy Aiyar, M.	A (Lower); E in Telugu.
432	Muhammad Shah Ali	C.
435	Narayana Rao, A. C.	A (Higher).
437	Narayanaswami Naynda, V. ..	C.
440	Ramanujachari, K.	A (Higher); E in Tamil.
441	Rameswami Aiyar, K.	B, Branches I (Lower) and II (Higher).
442	Rameswami Sastri, A	C.
443	Sheppard, R. S.	B, Branches I (Lower), II & III (Higher), E in Telugu.
445	Srinivasa Mudaliyar, S. ..	F in Tamil.
447	Subrahmania Aiyar M. S ..	B, Branches I (Lower) and II (Higher).
450	Vaidhinatha Aiyar, R. ..	B, Branches I & III (Higher).
451	Veda Vedia Rao, V	B, Branch II (Higher); E in Tamil.
	WALTAIR.	
456	Appa Rao, P.	C; E in Telugu.
457	Cloney, C. G. S.	B, Branch III (Lower).
459	Dasaratha Rao, P.	A (Lower)
460	Dawes, F. N.	E in Telugu.
461	Fearon, L. K.	E in Tamil.
462	Gangadharam, G.	C.
463	Gibson, A. T.	B, Branch II (Higher); E in Telugu.
464	Gilby, C. H.	D, Branch I.
465	Jagannadham, G.	E in Telugu.
466	Jagannadham, P.	B, Branch II (Higher).
467	Joyce, A. W.	E in Tamil.

General number.	Names.	Test or tests passed.
	WALTAIR—*contd.*	
468	Joyce, C. D. N.	A (Higher); E in Telugu.
471	Lakshmanarayana, B.	E in Telugu.
472	Lakshminarayana Rao, P. ..	E in Telugu.
474	Barton, C. J.	A (Higher).
475	Muhammad Anwaruddin Sahib, S.	B, Branch III (Higher).
476	Muhammad Mostafa Beg ..	E in Telugu.
477	Muniswami Nayudu, V	E in Tamil.
478	Narasinga Rao, K.	B, Branch III (Higher).
480	Raghavendra Rao, C.	D, Branches I, II & IV.
481	Rajaram Rao, A	C; E in Tamil and Telugu.
483	Ranganaikulu, K.	B, Branch II (Lower); D, Branch I.
485	Satyanarayana, T	E in Telugu; F (Lower).
486	Sithapathi, K.	C.
487	Sitharamaswami, P.	D, Branches I, II, III & IV.
488	Srinivasa Aiyar, M	E in Telugu.
489	Sriramulu, V.	A (Higher); E, Branch III (Higher).
492	Srinivasayana, M.	B, Branch III (Higher).
493	Surya Prakasam, Y.	B, Branches II & III (Higher); E in Uriya.
494	Talbot, C. H.	E in Telugu.
496	Tirumala Rao, K.	D, Branches I & II
497	Varahalu, N.	C.
498	Venkanna, A.	B, Branch I (Higher); E in Uriya.
499	Venkata Ramaniah, N. ..	B, Branch II (Higher).
503	Viraraghavachari, K.	D, Branches I & II.

(By order.)

Office of the Board of Examiners, Madras,
20th February 1912.

R. G. A. THOMSON,
Secretary.

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Part II.—Miscellaneous Notifications.

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APPOINTMENTS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &c.

Judicial.

Leave.—The undermentioned officer has been granted privilege leave on half salary for one day, *i.e.*, 22nd December 1911, under article 271 of the Civil Service Regulations:—

M.B.Ry. Singiam Narasinga Rao Pantulu Garu, District Munsif of Panukonda (Bellary district).

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
20th February 1912.

Appointment.—The following appointment of a District Munsif has been ordered by the High Court:—

M.R.Ry. Pallikarana Tirumala Jagannathacharlar, B.A., B.L., Sheristadar of the District Court, Cuddapah, is appointed to act as District Munsif, Fourth Grade, and is posted to Tirupati (North Arcot).

Transfer.—The following transfer of a District Munsif has been ordered by the High Court:—

M.R.Ry. Pammal Aiyaswami Mudaliar Avargal, from Tirupati (North Arcot) to Salem (Principal).

To join at once.

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
23rd February 1912.

Transfers.—The following transfers of District Munsifs have been ordered by the High Court:—

(1) M.R.Ry. Viraswami Kalyanarama Aiyar Avargal from Calicut (additional) to Madura (*to join immediately*)

(2) M.R.Ry. Kodaganallur Venkatrama Aiyangar Desikacharlar Avargal from Madura to Calicut (additional) (*to join on relief*).

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
20th February 1912.

H. D. C. REILLY,
Registrar.

BOARD OF REVENUE.

SALT, ABKARI AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Transfers and Appointments.—M.R.Ry. Sockalingam Ratnaswami Pillai, Assistant Inspector, is transferred from the Adirampatnam Circle to the Tinnevelly Circle for temporary T. T. work. To join at once on relief.

Ahmed Ali Mekheri, Preventive Officer, Madras Custom House, is appointed to act as Assistant Inspector and posted to the Adirampatnam Circle. To join at once.

M.R.Ry., Anna Sastri Ramaswami Sastri, Assistant Inspector, is transferred from the Vattanam Circle to the Salter Circle for temporary T. T. work. To join at once without awaiting relief.

M.R.Ry. Tanjore Narayanaswami Pillai Viraswami Pillai, Assistant Inspector, is transferred from the Merkanam Circle to the Kuttangali Circle for temporary T. T. work To join on 1st March 1912.

M.R.Ry. Narasimha Guru Rao, Assistant Inspector, Kayalpatnam Circle, to do temporary T. T. work in the same Circle. To join on 1st March 1912.

M.R.Ry. Kumbakonam Sankara Viswanatha Aiyar, Assistant Inspector, Tuticorin Circle, to do temporary T. T. work in the same Circle. To join on 1st March 1912.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Chepauk, 23rd February 1912.

H. H. F. M. TYLER,
Ag. Secretary

PUBLIC WORKS.

Promotions and Reversions.—The following promotions and reversions are made:—

With effect from 8th July 1911, vice Honorary Captain and Deputy Commissary Laurence Donaghue, Sub-Engineer, Second Grade, retired.

(1) Conductor Henry Adam Fennell, from Supervisor, Second Grade, sub *pro tem.*, to Supervisor, Second Grade, permanent.

(2) M.R.Ry. Valadi Subbayar Ramakrishna Aiyar, from Supervisor, Second Grade, temporary to Supervisor, Second Grade, sub. *pro tem.*

With effect from 1st September 1911. In consequence of Edward Thomas Jorden's appointment in the Engineering College having been brought temporarily to the Public Works Department cadre.

(3) Sergeant Henry Skeuce Taylor, from Supervisor, Second Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to Supervisor, Second Grade, temporary.

With effect from 2nd October 1911, vice Honorary Captain and Commissary William Rule, Sub-Engineer, First Grade, retired.

(4) M.R.Ry. Dampavala Venkatarubbiah Venkatarama Aiyar Avargal, from Supervisor, First Grade, sub. *pro tem*, to Supervisor, First Grade, permanent.

(5) M.R.Ry. Valadi Subbayar Ramakrishna Aiyar, from Supervisor, Second Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to Supervisor, Second Grade, permanent.

(6) Sergeant Henry Skeuce Taylor, from Supervisor, Second Grade, temporary, to Supervisor, Second Grade, sub *pro tem.*

With effect from 1st December 1911. To fill an existing vacancy

(7) M.R.Ry. M. A. Venkatarama Aiyar, from Overseer, First Grade, temporary, to Overseer, First Grade, sub. *pro tem.*

With effect from 2nd December 1911. In consequence of two appointments of Overseer, First Grade, having been added to the Public Works Department Upper Subordinate cadre.

(8) M.R.Ry. T. R. Narasimhachari, B.A., B.E., from Overseer, First Grade, sub *pro tem.*, to Overseer, First Grade, permanent.

(9) M.R.Ry. R. Rajagopalachari, B.A., B.E., from Overseer, First Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to Overseer, First Grade, permanent.

(10) M.R.Ry. Vaptaram Venkatasuryanarayana Sarma, from Overseer, First Grade, temporary, to Overseer, First Grade, sub. *pro tem.*

(11) M.R.Ry. Tirumangalakudi Kuppusamy Aiyar Srinivasa Aiyar, from Overseer, First Grade, temporary, to Overseer, First Grade, sub. *pro tem.*

(12) M.R.Ry. Ganapathi Aiyar Seturama Aiyar, from Overseer, Second Grade, to Overseer, First Grade, temporary.

(13) M.R.Ry. Padari Subbaraya Narasimha Aiyar, from Overseer, Second Grade, to Overseer, First Grade, temporary.

(14) M.R.Ry. S. Adaikalaswami Pillai, from Overseer, Second Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to Overseer, Second Grade, permanent.

With effect from 9th January 1912, vice M.R.Ry. Pakkiamtham Moses Pillai, Overseer, First Grade, retired.

(15) M.R.Ry. T. N. Venkatarama Aiyar, B.A., B.L., from Overseer, First Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to Overseer, First Grade, permanent.

(16) M.R.Ry. Subrahmaniya Viveralingam Kanagasabhai Pillai, from Overseer, First Grade, temporary, to Overseer, First Grade, sub. *pro tem.*

(17) M.R.Ry. V. Sundaresa Aiyar, B.A., from Overseer, Second Grade, to Overseer, First Grade, temporary.

With effect from 13th January 1912. In consequence of the restoration of Sub-Conductor John Henry Thomas to Supervisor, Second Grade, permanent.

(16) M.R.Ry. Mahalinga Sastrigal Ganapathi Aiyar, from Supervisor, Second Grade, temporary, to Overseer, First Grade, permanent.

With effect from 11th January 1912. In consequence of the return from leave on medical certificate of M.R.Ry. Namakkal Subba Aiyar Venkataramana Aiyar, Overseer, First Grade.

(19) M.R.Ry. V. Sundaresa Aiyar, B.A., from Overseer, First Grade, temporary, to Overseer, Second Grade, permanent.

Fort St. George, 19th February 1912.

Transfer.—M.R.Ry. Chennapattanam Lakshmi Narasimmayya, Supervisor, Second Grade, from the South Arcot division, Seventh Circle, to the office of the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department. To join on return from leave.

Fort St. George, 23rd February 1912.

C. A. SMITH,
Chief Engineer, P.W.D.

Posting.—M.R.Ry. K. Krishnaswami Aiyar, Temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 60, transferred to the VI Circle, in Chief Engineer's Memorandum No. 1690-O, dated 13th February 1912, is posted to the Madura division.

Trichinopoly, 19th February 1912.

Leave.—Under Civil Service Regulations, article 290, M.R.Ry. Tiruppanthurathi Sundara Sastri Muthuswami Sastri, Overseer, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-five days from the 10th February 1912 or the date of relief.

Transfer.—M.R.Ry. P. Natesa Aiyar, B.A., Temporary Upper Subordinate, is transferred from the Madura Special to the Tinnevelly division. To join expeditiously.

2. This order carries with it sanction to transit pay and allowances.

Trichinopoly, 21st February 1912.

S. B. MURRAY,
Superintending Engineer, VI Circle.

GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS.

PATENTS.

INVENTIONS.

The following specifications of inventions have been filed in accordance with section 11 of the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, and are open to inspection at the Madras Record Office, Egmore, on the payment of a fee of one rupee in the case of each specification:—

(By Edward Le Bas, Merchant, of Dock House, Billiter Street, in the city of London, England)—"Improvements in metallic piling."

(By James Prestnall Naylor, Electrical Engineer, of 37, Croxted Road, Dulwich, London, S.E., England)—"An improved apparatus for displaying advertisements signalling or communicating messages by day or night."

(By the Hess Flume Company, a Corporation organised under the laws of the State of Colorado, having its principal place of business at Denver, County of Denver, State of Colorado, United States of America)—"Improvements in flumes."

(By William Friese-Greene, Photographer, of 9, Worcester Villas, Hove, Brighton, Sussex England)—"Improvements in or relating to the reproduction of animated pictures."

(By John Thomas Sheldon, Brass Finisher, of Gigate, Fernhill Street, Fernhill, in the State of New South Wales, Commonwealth of Australia)—"Improvements in stop valves and taps."

(By Robert L. Zeller, Scientist and Philanthropist, of 912, Congress Avenue, Austin, Travis county, United States of America)—"A protector for containers of inflammable explosive fluids and in what manner the same is to be performed."

(By Jean Forsick, Engineer, Mexico, D.F., care of Messrs. H. V. Williams & Co., Patent Agents and Engineers, of No. 14, Hare Street, Calcutta, India)—"Improvements in machines for treating vegetable fibres."

(By Otis Angelo Mygatt, Manufacturer, of 56, Church Street, New York, United States of America)—"Improvements in glassware."

(By Robert Barn, Engineer, of 342, Jackson Street, Petone, in the Province of Wellington, and Dominion of New Zealand)—"Improvements in apparatus for folding telegraph forms circulars and the like."

(By Charles Edward de Boos, Engineer of Tamora, in the State of New South Wales, Commonwealth of Australia)—"Pneumatic hub."

(By Desire Alexandre Venot and Louis Firmin Chassaigne Engineers, both of 46 Route d'Auberviliers, Pantin, Seine, France)—"An improved paste for Lucifer match igniting tips."

(By Balfours Patents, Limited, of Post Office Box No 1650, Victoria, British Columbia, Canada —"Improvements in and relating to spikes."

(By Charles Roger Orr, Engineer, of Monifieth Foundry, Monifieth, in the County of Forfar, Scotland)—"An automatic stop motion for cloth inspecting and measuring machines."

(By Andrew Shirra Gibb, Executive Engineer, Outlet Remodelling Division, Lower Chenab Canal, Punjab Irrigation, at present residing at Lyallpur, Punjab, British India)—"A new or improved self-regulating apparatus for delivering a constant discharge of water under varying heads of supply."

(By the Blair Atholl Aeroplane Syndicate, Limited, Manufacturers, of 1, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C., England)—"Improvements relating to aeroplanes."

(By Guy Tyrone Strickland, Lieutenant of R A Mess, Allahabad)—"New or improved method of and means for attaching sun glasses or other glasses to helmets, topees, hats and the like."

(By Nimrod Washington Long Brown, Gentleman, residing at Marietta, in the County of Cobb, and State of Georgia, United States of America)—"Improvements in oil press boxes."

(By Arthur Reginald Angus, Solicitor, of Spit Road, Mosman, formerly of Barry Street, Neutral Bay, in the State of New South Wales and Commonwealth of Australia)—"Improvements in and relating to devices for preventing collisions between railway trains 'O.'"

(By William Adolf Freymuth, Chemist, of 63, St. James' Street, London, S.W., England, whose present address is Post Box 116, Rangoon, British Burma)—"Improvements in the manufacture of ice."

(By Mme Wilbuschewitsch, Factory Director of Nischni-Novgorod, Kanavino, Russia)—"Process and apparatus for converting fatty acids, fats, oils, fish oils and waxes into like bodies of higher melting point."

(By Louis Felizat, Director-Delegate of Societe, Huilerie, et Savonnerie de Lurian, of Salon (Bouches-du-Rhone), France)—"Process for manufacturing a combustible agglomerate of wood charcoal."

(By Saxby & Farmer, Limited, and Saxby & Farmer (India), Limited, both Railway Signal Engineers, 83, Victoria Street, Westminster in the County of London in England)—"A new or improved yard foreman's electric control."

(By Mahudhoo Arjoon Kawle, Merchant, residing at house No. 48, Kumatipura Lane, Bombay)—"Improvements in incandescent petroleum lamps."

(By C. Ellis and E. F. Lowe, both Oil production Engineers, former address c/o Messrs Mower & Co., 8, Sparkes Street, Rangoon, but now c/o Messrs. William Simpson & Co. Safaer's Buildings, Rangoon)—"The Ellis-Lowe improved plunger for pumps."

(By Fred Crocker, Railway Draughtsman, of 63, Walbrook Road, Derby, in the County of Derby, England)—"Improvements in or relating to brake lever arrangements for railway and other vehicles."

(By Claude Stanley Richardson Engineer, of No 57, Buckingham Gate, London, S.W., England, Frank Percy Richardson, Picture Dealer, of No 85, Barrowgate Road, Chiswick, London, W., England, and Jules Frederic Deforde, Picture Restorer, of No 6, Rue le Tribune, Brussels, Belgium)—"Improvements in variable speed gears."

(By Hugh Denson Rushton Jameson, Secretary, of 16, Emerson Chambers, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Northumberland, England, and Ida Louise Wilhamson, Spinster, of 22, Warton Terrace, Heaton, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Northumberland, England)—"Improvements in labels."

(By Edmund Scott Gustave Rees, Managing Director of the Rees Roturbo Manufacturing Company, Limited, of Wednesfield Road, Wolverhampton, in the County of Stafford, England)—"Improvements in rotary pumps, condensers or compressors."

(By James Stewart Wean, Machinery Expert, of 134, Hereford Street, Christchurch, in the Dominion of New Zealand)—"Improvement relating to the destination boards of tramcars and the like."

(By Leslie Salter, Civil Engineer, an Inventor, of No. 50, Copthall Avenue, London, E.C., England)—"An improved portable chain stitch sewing machine."

(By Georg Hennig, Director, and Friedrich Wilhelm Graf Pfeil Procurist, both of the Fontana Gesellschaft mit beschrankter Haftung, 23, Bernburgerstrasse, Berlin, Germany)—"Telescoping masts."

(By Alex Fischer, Gentleman, of No. 3, Maclise Road, Kensington, London, England)—"Improvements in and relating to sound conduits or amplifying devices for talking machines and the like."

(By Peter Diedrich Hinrich Ohlhaver of Sande, Merchant, near Bergedorf, in Germany)—"A process of increasing the raising power of dried yeast."

(By Peter Diedrich Hinrich Ohlhaver of Sande, Merchant, near Bergedorf, in Germany)—"A process of maintaining the vitality of the active organisms in dried yeast."

(By Daniel Kemp West, Engineer, of 23, St. Mary Axe, London, England)—"Improvements in cotton gins."

(By Morris Webb, Manager, late of 17, Eichstrasse, now 23, Baslerstrasse, Mulhausen, Els, Germany)—"Improvements in grid bars for conical openers for treating fibrous materials."

(By Archibald Allan Crawford, Engineer, of No 9, Medows Street, Bombay)—"Bearings for vertical-spindle electro-motors for driving fans."

(By Hugo Grob, Engineer, of No 119, Schaffhauser Strasse, Zurich, Switzerland)—"Improvements in the regulation of electric tensions."

(By William Ernest Laycock, Engineer, of Victoria Works, Milhouses, Sheffield, England)—"An improved apparatus for testing vacuum brakes."

(By Chalmers-Conyngham Prosper Elkeson, Electrical Engineer, of 24, St. Mary Abbott's Terrace, Kensington, London, England)—"Improvements in clocks, toll-tales, alarms and the like."

Fort St. George, 27th February 1912.

H. A. STUART,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

NOTICES OF THE PATENT OFFICE, 1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC ROOM, OPEN 11 A.M. TO 4 P.M.; SATURDAYS, 11 A.M. TO 1 P.M.

1. *All communications* relating to applications for patents and for registration of designs under the Indian Patents and Designs Act (II of 1911), or in continuation of applications under the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), should be addressed to the Controller of Patents and Designs, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta. Documents sent by post should be carefully packed.

2. *Directions* for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (price, 10 annas), and in the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912 (price, 2 annas). These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller.

3. *Fees* are payable in *cash* and must be received in the Patent Office within the times allowed by the Acts. When cheques are offered in payment of fees, it must be clearly understood that the office cannot hold itself responsible for any delay that may occur in the collection of cash on the cheques; any cheque not payable in Calcutta is subject to commission. In cases where it is not possible to have the fees handed in at the Patent Office, it is preferable to send them by money-order or postal order payable at Calcutta to the Controller of Patents and Designs, and to advise him that they have been so sent. Stamps will not be received in payment of fees.

4. *Trade and property marks* are not registered and *medicines* are not patented under the Indian Patents and Designs Act. There is no provision of law in British India for their registration.

5. *Specifications* of inventions which have been notified in the *Gazette of India* as filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) are not on sale but may be inspected on payment of a fee of one rupee at—

Calcutta—Patent Office, 1, Council House Street.
Madras—Record Office, Egmore.
Bombay—Record Office.
Rangoon—Office of the Revenue Secretary to the Government.
Cawnpore—Office of the Director of Industries, United Provinces.

6. *Publications* on sale at the Patent Office—

	Price.
	Rs. A. P.
(a) The Indian Patents and Designs Act, II of 1911	0 10 0
(b) The Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912	0 2 0
(c) Weekly Notifications (extract from the *Gazette of India*)	0 1 0
Annual subscription with postage	3 0 0
(d) Inventions (consolidated subject matter index 1900—1908 and chronological list 1900—1904)	2 0 0
(e) Inventions and Designs. Annual indexes for the years 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910 .. .. each	1 0 0
(f) Quarterly indexes, January to March, April to June, July to September .. .. ,,	0 8 0
(g) Specifications of inventions (1911 Act) .. .. .. ,,	0 8 0

Calcutta, 23rd January 1912.

H. G. GRAVES,
Controller of Patents and Designs.

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified, under section 3 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that, on or about 20th May 1911, treasure consisting of four gold "Rekas" valuing at about Rs. 11-10-0 was, while digging a pit, found by Chitturi Atchigadu of Ravulapalem in a tube buried underground in the field of Kalivindi Venkataraju, within the village limits of Vedireswaram in Razole taluk, Godavari district, Madras Presidency.

All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear in person or by an authorized agent before the Collector, Godavari, in his office at Cocanada on 5th April 1912 at 11 A.M., with a view to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Godavari Collector's Office,
2nd December 1911.

E. A. DAVIS,
Ag. Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 3 of Act VI of 1878, that, on or about the 12th August 1911, the treasure described below was found in S.F. No. 200 (stream) madava poramboke, in Thollali village of Conjeeveram taluk, Chingleput district, by Chinna Naicken and Narayana Naicken of Thollali and Kanni Naicken of Kosapattu:—

Description of treasure	Approximate value of the treasure.
	Rs.
1. Twenty-four old sovereigns known as pavaragans ..	185
2. Two gold twisted wires	
3. One gold plate	

All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Chingleput at his office at Saidapet on 1st March 1912, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

Chingleput Collector's Office, Saidapet,
10th October 1911.

L. VIBERT,
Collector.

SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

Return showing the Births and Deaths registered in the Districts of the Madras Presidency during the month of October 1911.

Population according to Census of 1901.	Districts.	Population for which Returns were received.	BIRTHS. Class. Europeans	Eurasians	Native Christians	Hindus	Mohammedans	Other Classes.	Total Births. M.	F.	Total	DEATHS. Class. Europeans.	Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mohammedans.	Other Classes.	Total Deaths. M.	F.	Total.	Causes of Death. Cholera. M.	F.	Small-pox. M.	F.	Plague. M.	F.	Fevers M.	F.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
* 2,018,246	Ganjam	1,066,962	1	2	8	2,618	18	2	1,844	1,772	3,616	..	1	2	1,903	9	1	992	924	1,916	23	23	9	12	..	..	870	893	76	64
* 2,932,550	Vizagapatam	2,082,562	..	..	6	6,783	32	16	3,953	3,288	6,741	..	..	3	3,609	32	13	1,883	1,781	3,664	24	17	4	1	..	..	1,842	1,464	57	43
* 1,446,178	Godavari	1,466,179	..	..	8	3,879	21	..	2,027	1,937	3,964	..	..	7	2,182	36	..	1,146	1,049	2,195	..	..	..	..	..	..	687	642	47	53
1,744,136	Kistna	1,744,136	3	8	107	4,811	143	..	2,483	2,324	4,797	..	..	47	2,452	79	5	1,286	1,108	2,394	4	8	11	21	..	..	494	419	84	57
1,490,435	Guntur	1,490,535	..	..	308	3,169	445	18	3,940	3,116	6,356	..	..	160	2,688	196	8	1,561	1,104	2,661	8	7	17	13	..	..	838	622	43	11
1,272,815	Nellore	1,272,815	..	..	92	2,578	283	18	1,844	1,653	3,373	..	..	42	2,115	139	13	1,186	1,109	2,295	186	208	24	30	..	..	628	478	91	46
509,318	Madras	508,318	9	46	87	1,631	202	..	1,027	945	1,972	8	28	90	1,639	951	..	974	1,032	2,006	81	82	8	6	..	..	165	211	161	529
1,312,122	Chingleput	1,312,122	1	..	47	1,934	78	3	2,035	2,020	4,055	..	2	59	2,702	48	3	1,453	1,320	2,803	87	49	24	23	..	..	316	176	172	158
2,108,803	South Arcot	2,105,500	..	..	158	7,521	169	17	3,951	3,702	7,653	..	..	78	4,570	108	10	2,453	2,110	4,571	76	50	60	67	5	8	950	661	143	130
1,672,808	Trichinopoly	1,670,508	..	8	207	6,452	177	16	3,687	3,389	6,976	..	1	116	3,714	103	2	1,881	1,981	3,862	25	23	29	58	..	..	456	464	88	81
2,315,028	Tanjore	2,215,028	..	8	243	8,618	241	11	3,714	3,543	7,257	1	3	194	6,483	207	8	3,672	3,811	7,483	64	169	58	74	..	..	444	464	178	189
1,713,188	Madura	1,713,188	1	..	245	8,104	217	26	3,764	3,708	7,472	..	1	95	5,202	166	18	1,798	1,893	3,678	198	186	82	18	..	..	338	295	157	154
1,478,880	Ramnad	1,478,185	..	..	133	3,258	200	32	1,646	1,578	3,224	..	..	100	2,418	221	28	1,321	1,441	2,762	27	29	159	148	..	..	102	152	67	60
1,698,819	Tinnevelly	1,696,918	2	1	98	5,160	329	..	2,758	2,606	5,364	..	..	337	3,814	264	..	2,160	2,265	4,425	169	129	13	11	..	..	447	478	92	88
604,319	Nilgiris	572,055	..	..	118	2,830	433	13	1,433	1,469	3,002	..	..	52	1,366	181	19	780	814	1,594	3	..	9	10	..	..	479	508	33	18
880,095	Cuddapah	880,095	..	..	44	1,891	249	21	976	965	1,941	..	..	27	1,501	143	16	842	845	1,687	..	1	28	12	..	..	526	525	16	16
958,414	Bellary	958,414	..	..	9	3,440	285	13	1,456	1,393	2,849	..	..	3	4,836	362	25	2,741	2,602	5,343	..	..	19	24	1,766	1,164	135	130	110	98
933,787	Anantapur	933,787	1	..	7	2,451	223	3	1,398	1,278	2,676	..	..	3	1,886	177	9	1,047	1,041	2,088	..	..	..	..	34	29	180	178	88	48
1,750,656	North Arcot	1,749,566	..	..	93	6,333	256	37	3,333	3,336	6,669	..	..	18	2,804	226	19	1,508	1,458	2,966	6	4	81	61	1	..	218	286	188	176
1,172,880	Chittoor	1,172,880	1	..	7	3,228	164	8	1,775	1,754	3,529	..	1	3	1,934	75	7	1,023	993	2,016	12	22	28	35	7	3	382	358	82	86
2,888,093	Salem	2,885,093	..	..	24	6,373	121	..	2,921	2,796	5,717	..	..	13	3,662	72	..	1,487	1,316	2,765	60	52	3	4	89	27	351	335	74	77
1,960,992	Coimbatore	1,960,992	..	1	53	6,856	121	13	3,536	3,537	6,973	1	1	77	4,117	120	13	2,171	2,108	4,279	272	226	56	51	104	(21)	284	208	250	185
111,437	The Nilgiris	111,437	5	..	26	271	30	27	180	161	363	1	1	20	256	32	28	187	160	347	6	2	..	..	8	9	54	47	33	21
1,154,718	South Canara	1,131,108	1	3	902	2,182	334	16	1,409	1,338	2,747	..	..	130	1,942	187	14	1,198	1,118	2,303	44	40	26	16	..	1	828	486	134	110
2,800,388	Malabar	2,780,241	3	7	182	6,230	2,973	9	4,282	4,056	8,338	..	12	98	6,173	1,068	6	2,830	2,602	5,432	5	6	21	25	1	..	804	811	182	195
29,373,118	Total	30,431,440	28	84	2,867	105,369	7,920	316	59,504	56,972	116,476	11	31	1,180	68,747	4,081	288	35,027	37,206	75,233	1,440	1,321	782	761	1,961	1,382	11,517	11,138	2,464	2,474

* Including the Hill Tracts.

STATE CENTRAL LIBRARY THIRUVANANTHAPURAM

RETURN showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the DISTRICTS of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY during the month of October 1911—*contd.*

Population according to Census of 1901.	Districts.	Population for which Returns were received.	DEATHS—*contd.*										Still-birth or born dead.		RATE PER MILLE OF POPULATION PER ANNUM														A TRIAL RATE PER MILLE OF POPULATION PER ANNUM OF THE CORRESPONDING MONTH OF THE PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS (ending 1910	
			Causes of Death—*contd.*																											
			Respiratory diseases.		Injuries.								All other Causes		Cholera.	Small-pox	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Bowel complaints.	Injuries	All other Causes	Births.	Deaths.	Where Madras Act III of 1899 has been brought into force		Where Madras Act III of 1899 has not been brought into force		Births.	Deaths.
					Suicides.		Wounds or Accidents.		Snake-bite.		Killed by Wild Beasts.														Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.		
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.															
			32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61
*2,010,238	Ganjam ..	1,985,962	19	19	1	2	12	11	..	1	3	4	172	142	0·6	0·4	..	14·7	1·6	0·3	0·4	3·6	40·2	21·2	32·4	18·4	40·4	28·8	37·8	32·7
*2,532,650	Vizagapatam	2,052,662	17	19	3	5	10	6	..	..	..	..	134	133	0·2	0·02	..	16·0	0·2	0·2	1·5	..	20·7	16·0	20·0	16·0	26·5	20·8	24·7	19·8
*1,468,179	Godavari ..	1,466,179	28	28	18	13	3	3	10	1	3	3	484	432	12	11	..	18·0	..	..	..	..	31·5	17·9	28·2	14·6	31·0	17·6	29·6	21·5
1,764,136	Kistna ..	1,744,148	103	108	7	4	4	4	6	6	1	..	363	495	5	8	0·1	9·2	..	0·2	..	..	32·8	18·2	14·8	10·6	32·1	10·3	26·5	23·7
1,420,636	Guntur ..	1,400,638	92	83	7	4	13	13	6	2	..	..	733	841	29	28	0·1	0·2	..	10·6	0·7	1·1	0·3	10·6	30·3	29·4	29·7	30·2	30·8	23·1
1,272,816	Nellore ..	1,272,816	38	14	7	6	16	13	2	..	3	1	383	317	14	14	0·7	0·6	..	9·3	0·5	0·3	0·2	17·6	30·8	21·2	15·8	27·0	32·6	20·6
509,316	Madras ..	509,316	142	142	1	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	389	389	32	32	0·2	0·2	..	9·7	0·8	0·2	0·2	17·6	43·3	15·6	†	†	†	†
1,312,123	Chingleput ..	1,312,123	43	47	4	..	19	9	7	1	..	..	675	573	28	32	0·7	0·6	..	9·6	0·3	0·3	0·2	13·6	48·6	26·7	44·9	34·9	42·6	34·1
2,105,809	South Arcot ..	2,105,809	76	68	4	1	26	18	15	8	..	..	1,480	1,381	30	31	0·7	0·7	0·1	7·1	1·5	0·4	0·4	13·4	42·6	27·2	27·2	28·0	45·1	36·8
1,979,803	Trichinopoly ..	1,979,803	87	84	6	7	19	19	3	6	..	1	1,231	1,340	32	25	0·8	0·6	..	9·5	1·0	0·7	0·3	15·0	40·9	23·4	33·9	19·4	42·3	34·1
2,346,629	Tanjore ..	2,346,629	58	61	7	..	17	9	6	6	..	..	2,017	2,084	107	89	1·8	0·8	..	4·8	1·8	0·8	0·2	21·4	38·1	31·6	32·8	25·2	37·8	30·8
1,713,198	Madura ..	1,713,198	29	22	2	1	11	13	3	2	..	..	941	938	53	16	2·4	1·1	..	4·3	1·0	1·1	0·3	13·9	37·7	23·9	22·1	21·9	34·9	29·3
1,475,890	Ramnad ..	1,475,890	25	20	0	..	13	11	1	1	2	2	695	705	12	11	0·4	2·2	..	6·6	1·3	0·5	0·3	15·7	28·6	22·0	20·7	12·1	28·1	20·7
1,525,813	Tinnevelly ..	1,525,813	28	24	1	0	9	4	1	1	..	..	1,424	1,427	39	24	2·6	0·2	..	6·6	1·2	0·4	0·1	18·7	43·8	30·2	32·8	21·8	42·8	31·4
904,313	Kurnool ..	872,903	21	22	2	2	3	6	..	1	..	..	921	944	16	14	0·1	0·3	..	13·3	0·5	0·7	0·2	9·5	40·8	21·8	26·1	10·4	40·9	41·8
880,022	Cuddapah ..	880,022	31	18	3	3	6	8	4	3	..	..	121	128	15	13	0·01	0·5	..	17·2	0·4	0·7	0·2	9·5	28·7	22·9	10·6	16·7	29·0	22·1
948,414	Bellary ..	858,414	74	85	6	2	14	8	2	..	..	..	960	950	8	4	..	0·5	22·7	9·5	2·6	2·6	0·4	22·7	34·2	24·4	24·3	12·3	36·7	26·4
833,767	Anantapur ..	833,767	113	80	1	1	9	10	2	1	1	..	948	895	7	5	..	..	0·5	4·5	1·8	2·6	0·5	17·0	33·7	26·2	30·9	27·3	35·7	26·9
1,759,666	North Arcot ..	1,759,666	35	37	4	2	17	13	1	1	2	2	963	929	23	18	0·1	0·3	0·01	3·5	2·2	1·0	0·4	12·7	44·3	29·5	48·6	23·2	40·2	18·4
1,172,886	Chittoor ..	1,172,886	66	54	1	3	10	11	5	2	..	..	472	438	13	9	0·3	0·5	0·1	7·1	1·5	1·2	0·2	8·2	26·2	20·1	21·1	24·5	33·6	23·6
1,085,093	Salem ..	1,085,093	99	43	3	2	11	27	7	3	..	..	840	761	28	18	0·7	0·04	0·6	6·7	1·3	0·7	0·4	17·8	39·4	18·3	33·1	13·6	40·1	19·6
1,988,309	Coimbatore ..	1,988,309	138	108	3	8	19	23	7	2	2	..	1,998	1,891	7	16	2·0	0·7	1·2	3·2	0·4	1·4	0·8	16·2	36·4	19·4	26·2	21·3	36·3	23·5
111,437	The Nilgiris ..	111,437	2	12	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	72	69	1	1	1·1	..	1·3	10·1	0·6	2·2	0·1	16·9	67·5	26·7	†	†	†	†
1,131,713	South Canara ..	1,131,106	49	38	..	1	14	11	2	1	1	..	488	484	38	34	0·5	0·8	3·01	8·3	2·6	0·9	0·4	14·1	28·5	24·3	†	†	†	†
2,709,281	Malabar ..	2,709,281	126	126	6	2	33	17	21	2	..	..	1,316	1,196	122	103	0·3	0·3	0·016	6·3	1·0	1·1	0·4	15·6	46·3	20·4	†	†	†	†
35,278,113	Total ..	34,431,856	1,420	1,412	92	73	396	354	156	63	21	12	16,600	16,050	557	490	0·9	0·5	1·0	7·4	1·3	1·0	0·3	11·2	37·7	21·9	33·4	23·7	37·7	26·3	36·5	36·4

* Including the Hill Tracts. † Madras Act III of 1899 is not in force in this district ‡ Being a newly-formed district, the information is not available

Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras,
8th February 1912.

W. A. JUSTICE, Captain, I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

Return showing the Births and Deaths registered in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency exclusive of Zamindari villages during the month of October 1911.

Population according to Census of 1901.	Districts.	Population for which returns were received.	BIRTHS. Class. Europeans.	Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahammadans.	Other Classes.	Total Births M.	F.	Total.	DEATHS. Class. Europeans.	Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahammadans.	Other Classes.	Total Deaths. M.	F.	Total.	Causes of Death. Cholera. M	F	Small-pox. M	F	Plague. M	F	Fevers. M.	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
*1,322,328	Godavari ..	1,322,328	..	..	24	4,370	28	4	1,749	1,847	3,402	..	..	6	1,955	36	..	1,999	884	1,993	194	101	..	..	..	..	435	408
829,035	Nellore	829,035	..	..	27	1,446	27	7	788	796	1,590	..	..	16	1,646	103	78	880	838	1,723	7	8	9	11	..	..	183	726
360,788	Kamnad ..	360,788	..	..	53	8,720	639	37	3,005	3,020	6,055	..	..	13	2,218	122	18	1,381	1,324	2,705	6	4	80	49	1	..	177	181
1,689,878	North Arcot.	1,689,878	..	..	23	4,879	104	..	2,495	2,327	4,806	..	..	13	2,282	68	..	1,536	1,132	2,369	43	52	2	2	19	13	250	262
1,393,049	Salem ..	1,393,049																										
5,455,778	Total ..	5,455,778	..	..	731	77,036	821	53	9,055	8,795	17,790	..	..	64	9,332	334	36	4,063	4,768	9,761	236	200	84	84	20	13	1,374	1,193

Population according to Census of 1901.	Districts.	Population for which returns were received.	DEATHS—cont. Causes of Death—cont. Dysentery and diarrhœa. M.	F.	Respiratory diseases. M.	F.	Injuries. Suicides. M.	F.	Wounds or Accidents. M	F	Snake-bite M.	F.	Killed by Wild beasts M	F	All other causes M.	F.	Still birth or born dead. M	F	Ratio per mille of population per annum. Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague	Fevers	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases	Injuries.	All other causes.	Births.	Deaths.	Average ratio per mille of population per annum of the corresponding months of the previous five years ending 1910. Births	Deaths
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56		
*1,322,328	Godavari ..	1,322,328	63	63	27	38	12	12	2	6	20	1	5	2	433	410	12	11												
829,035	Nellore	829,035	18	28	14	6	5	6	7	12	2	..	5	1	278	232	8	8	0·6	0·6	0·6	0·7	0·3	0·3	0·1	7·5	30·8	17·7	30·1	21·2
360,788	Kamnad ..	360,788	25	23	14	10	7	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	231	253	6	10	0·8	0·8	0·8	1·6	0·8	0·8	0·1	7·0	40·0	32·0	†	†
1,689,878	North Arcot.	1,689,878	746	180	78	56	4	1	17	77	1	1	4	9	891	857	19	18	0·1	0·3	0·1	1·2	1·0	0·1	0·1	22·0	44·3	30·0	46·3	33·1
1,393,049	Salem ..	1,393,049	72	70	69	64	3	1	8	19	3	3	..	..	783	867	24	18	0·5	0·5	0·3	1·3	0·7	0·3	0·3	12·3	41·5	30·4	35·2	27·4
5,455,778	Total ..	5,455,778	924	390	140	144	28	27	36	55	26	4	13	5	2,616	2,619	69	91	1·1	0·8	0·3	0·1	0·9	1·4	0·7	0·4	11·1	36·2	31·0	37·7	27·1

* Including the Hill Tracts

† Being the newly-formed district, the information is not available

Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras,
8th February 1911

W. A. JUSTICE, Captain, I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

RETURN showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the MUNICIPALITIES of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY during the month of October 1916.

Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	BIRTHS									DEATHS.																			
			Class.						Total Births.			Class.						Total Deaths.			Causes of Death											
			Christians.									Christians.									Cholera.		Small-pox.		Plague.		Fevers.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.			
			Europeans.	Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahammadans.	Other Classes.	M.	F.	Total.	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahammadans.	Other Classes.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		
Ganjam ..	Chatrapur ..	18,126	..	..	1	36	0	..	16	22	42	..	..	..	41	6	..	19	26	45	2	4	..	..	..	..	6	8	4	6		
	Berhampur ..	27,923	..	..	1	87	8	..	67	47	104	..	..	8	69	8	..	40	35	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	4	3		
	Parlakimedi ..	17,836	1	..	..	78	3	..	40	32	72	..	..	..	86	..	..	18	15	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	3		
Vizagapatam.	Vizagapatam ..	48,892	..	..	..	110	7	..	59	54	113	..	..	1	106	8	..	58	58	116	1	..	..	..	..	..	16	18	11	7		
	Bimlipatam ..	10,232	..	..	..	28	1	..	12	17	29	..	..	..	23	1	..	8	15	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	1	2		
	Vizianagram ..	57,270	..	..	2	110	13	..	73	61	134	..	..	1	72	6	..	40	48	88	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	12	4	3		
	Anakapalle ..	18,538	..	..	..	42	..	..	27	18	45	..	..	..	33	..	..	20	16	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	4	2	2		
Godavari ..	Cocanada ..	48,086	..	1	4	128	4	..	80	67	147	..	..	1	78	4	..	60	46	106	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	13	6	1		
	Rajahmundry ..	41,408	..	..	3	131	8	..	81	59	140	..	..	1	91	10	..	46	30	76	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	16	3	1		
	Ellore ..	33,511	..	..	..	154	22	..	84	88	172	..	..	4	104	7	..	67	64	131	..	1	0	..	..	..	8	13	8	4		
Kistna ..	Masulipatam ..	38,587	..	..	3	129	16	..	72	64	137	..	..	0	84	12	..	33	30	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	16	2	1		
	Bezwada ..	24,224	..	..	0	78	17	..	58	46	104	..	..	0	81	20	..	47	59	106	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	8	1	1		
	Guntur ..	30,833	..	..	..	109	12	..	83	53	146	..	..	0	28	1	..	16	15	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..		
Nellore ..	Ongole ..	13,178	..	..	..	46	8	..	30	23	53	..	..	0	29	2	..	18	13	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..		
	Tenali ..	12,583	..	..	..	46	12	..	42	58	100	..	..	0	29	14	..	51	48	99	0	1	..	..	..	..	10	17	6	3		
Kalastri ..	Nellore ..	32,040	0	2	2	96	12	..	62	68	130	..	..	0	62	6	..	24	24	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	6	2	1		
Madras ..	Madras ..	509,346	8	43	87	1,731	203	..	997	946	1,873	8	28	80	1,629	261	..	974	1,032	2,006	61	52	0	1	0	0	188	214	224	194		
Chingleput ..	Conjeeveram ..	46,104	..	..	1	203	2	..	101	104	205	..	..	..	167	8	..	27	67	128	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	6	10	12		
	Chingleput ..	10,551	..	..	1	50	4	..	31	28	57	..	..	..	48	..	..	23	21	42	0	3	1	1	0	0	3	6	3	7		
South Arcot ..	Cuddalore ..	62,210	..	..	2	191	7	..	112	88	200	..	..	2	136	4	..	74	67	141	..	..	1	0	0	0	8	4	7	1		
	Chidambaram ..	19,909	..	..	..	87	4	..	38	33	71	..	..	1	86	8	..	27	23	49	..	..	0	0	0	0	3	3	10	14		
Trichinopoly ..	Trichinopoly ..	104,721	..	2	34	265	38	3	176	168	344	..	..	21	178	23	..	110	118	228	..	..	1	0	0	0	26	19	16	15		
	Srirangam ..	23,039	..	..	..	54	..	..	26	28	54	..	..	..	53	..	..	28	26	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	7	1	4		
	Karur ..	16,337	..	..	2	46	7	..	30	25	55	..	..	..	29	4	..	10	13	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	0	0		
	Tanjore ..	57,878	..	..	10	165	8	..	110	79	189	..	..	0	102	8	..	79	70	149	..	..	0	1	0	0	7	8	20	8		
Tanjore ..	Kumbakonam ..	54,672	..	..	1	188	10	..	113	83	196	..	..	4	161	10	..	87	88	175	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	11	11		
	Mayavaram ..	24,276	..	..	5	88	..	..	53	40	93	..	..	2	82	1	..	61	34	95	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	12	6	4		
	Negapatam ..	52,796	..	6	11	182	37	4	93	95	188	1	3	5	83	8	1	66	89	155	..	..	1	1	0	0	3	3	8	8		
	Mannargudi ..	20,449	..	..	1	84	4	..	47	42	89	..	..	1	84	..	..	31	25	56	..	..	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	3		
	Madura ..	104,924	..	..	10	397	23	..	279	267	546	..	..	16	278	24	..	164	161	325	84	84	0	0	0	0	32	32	23	23		
	Periyakulam ..	17,900	..	..	6	88	7	..	44	35	79	..	..	16	100	23	..	135	108	243	..	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	..		
Madura ..	Dindigul ..	26,182	..	..	12	71	17	..	53	47	100	..	..	11	65	11	..	58	38	96	..	..	0	0	0	0	2	2	..	..		
	Palni ..	17,158	..	..	..	43	4	..	20	26	46	..	..	1	42	5	..	9	4	13	..	..	0	0	0	0	0	1	..	1		
	Kodaikanal ..	1,912	1	..	0	2	..	0	2	0	2	..	..	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		

[Continued on next page.

RETURN showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the MUNICIPALITIES of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY during the month of October 1911—*contd.*

District.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901	DEATHS—*contd.*												Still-birth or born dead.		Ratio per mille of population per annum								Average ratio per mille of population per annum of the corresponding months of the previous five years ended 1910	
			Causes of Death—*contd.*																							
			Respiratory diseases.		Injuries								All other Causes.				Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.
					Suicides		Wounds or Accidents.		Snake-bite.		Killed by Wild Beasts																	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.												
			32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
Ganjam	Chicacole	18,195	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	8	..	..	3 2	..	..	5·9	0·5	..	1·2	4·6	25 8	16 1	30 3	25 1
	Berhampur	27,982	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	28	1	..	..	..	..	5·8	0·4	..	..	5·4	43 6	31 6	12 9	30·2
	Parlakimedi	17,330	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	11	..	..	..	..	..	5·5	0·7	..	..	4·6	19 4	23·1	37 9	34 3
Vizagapatam	Vizagapatam	40,932	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	20	..	..	0 3	..	..	9·8	0·2	..	..	4·4	35 1	32·5	24 9	29·4
	Bimlipatam	10,219	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	7	1	..	..	..	..	5·1	0·8	2·2	..	1·2	41 6	27·7	41·3	37·6
	Vizianagram	57,270	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	17	..	..	..	..	..	7·2	0·2	2·3	0·6	1·2	10·4	11·7	14·2	25·9	37·8	30·6
	Anakapalle	18,533	0	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	8	..	..	..	..	..	7·1	0·5	2·9	..	1·6	12·0	20·7	21·1	34·5	34·5	41·9
Godavari	Cocanada	46,009	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	26	2	1	1	..	..	7·0	0·7	2·3	..	1·8	16·8	26·3	28·4	41·5	40·3	34·8
	Rajahmundry	41,408	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	27	17	2	1	1	..	..	8·4	0·1	2·6	0·3	1·2	12·0	32·4	41·3	43·4	39·2	36·2
	Ellore	23,621	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	29	4	..	1	4	..	7·1	0·7	2·5	..	1·1	28·8	40·4	29·5	40·3	..	33·3
Kistna	Masulipatam	39,607	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	36	1	1	4	..	..	6·2	0·1	2·4	0·3	1·2	22·1	40·8	31·9	36·8	31·6	31·6
	Bezwada	24,224	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	19	1	3	3	..	..	8·4	1·8	2·7	..	1·5	17·5	41·1	24·5	151·2	114·6
	Guntur	30,833	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	36	4	3	6	..	..	6·4	1·6	2·6	..	1·6	24·4	40·5	27·2	32·2	44·5
Guntur	Ongole	13,176	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	12	1	..	..	..	..	7·6	1·8	2·7	1·8	1·5	26·8	50·3	27·2	14·1	32·8
	Tenali	12,588	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	7·6	1·9	2·9	..	1·9	16·3	19·8	24·0	..	..	..
Nellore	Nellore	52,040	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	28	..	..	..	..	..	7·0	1·9	2·8	..	1·6	12·6	37·9	26·4	25·6	59·7
Madras	Madras	509,345	142	142	3	..	8	6	..	..	..	..	859	563	12	27	13	..	0·4	8·7	0·8	2·6	0·1	1·5	17·5	43·5	46·9	44·0	45·0
Chingleput	Conjeeveram	45,134	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	48	4	4	..	..	0·6	2·6	..	2·1	0·3	1·1	15·2	52·3	40·8	40·8	58·5
	Chingleput	10,851	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	6	3	4	3·6	..	..	7·8	11·5	1·1	1·1	1·1	23·3	53·8	48·8	18·5	34·3
South Arcot	Cuddalore	32,218	4	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	44	41	..	..	..	..	..	6·1	1·6	2·1	1·6	1·2	19·2	49·1	31·8	42·3	73·3
	Chidambaram	19,909	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	21	1	2	..	..	..	6·6	3·3	3·3	..	..	22·6	34·6	36·6	26·5	61·0
Trichinopoly	Trichinopoly	104,731	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	53	11	3	..	..	..	8·7	1·7	3·3	0·2	1·2	16·3	38·9	25·1	28·1	28·8
	Srirangam	23,032	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	18	..	..	..	..	..	4·4	3·5	3·5	0·5	1·7	11·9	32·7	27·1	20·0	32·8
	Karur	14,347	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10	..	..	..	..	..	3·1	4·8	2·8	..	1·4	15·3	17·2	15·3	13·5	26·3
Tanjore	Tanjore	67,870	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	47	3	1	..	..	..	2·4	2·7	..	0·2	..	21·6	39·6	33·3	19·0	32·8
	Kumbakonam	83,873	7	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	53	2	1	..	..	..	4·8	3·8	3·0	..	1·6	22·1	38·7	31·6	22·6	27·7
	Nayaveram	24,278	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	19	2	2	2·4	..	..	6·6	6·6	6·6	..	..	18·6	41·2	41·1	43·9	35·8
	Negapatam	67,199	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	34	1	1	..	..	..	8·8	2·7	2·4	0·2	1·6	16·8	38·7	27·8	34·6	41·0
	Mannargudi	20,449	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	25	2	2	..	..	..	4·0	5·8	1·7	..	1·7	21·8	61·0	35·0	30·8	53·8
Madura	Madura	105,984	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91	95	3	3	..	..	..	4·8	4·6	1·2	0·1	..	20·7	50·0	32·6	44·3	52·3
	Paramakudi	17,960	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	16	1	..	67·0	..	..	5·9	26·9	4·6	..	..	17·7	83·8	151·4	53·5	66·4
Madura	Dindigal	20,182	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	24	3	..	89	33	..	0·6	5·6	..	..	1·4	17·3	46·5	42·1	55·6	30·1
	Palni	17,103	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	23	..	..	46	..	..	..	0·7	..	..	..	27·4	81·3	32·9	24·2	69·4
	Kodaikanal	1,813	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	183	..	..	4·1	..	..	..	..	30·8	93·8	55·6	49·8	122·6

* Being a new municipality, the required information is not available.

RETURN showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the MUNICIPALITIES of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY during the month of October 1911—*contd.*

No.	District	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901.	BIRTHS. Class. Christians. Europeans	Eurasians	Native Christians	Hindus	Mahammadans	Other Classes	Total Births. M.	F.	Total	DEATHS. Class. Christians. Europeans	Eurasians	Native Christians	Hindus	Mahammadans	Other Classes	Total Deaths. M.	F.	Total.	Causes of Death. Cholera M.	F.	Small-pox. M.	F.	Plague. M.	F.	Fevers. M.	F.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
	Ramnad	Sevilliputtur ..	28,382	..	..	..	100	2	..	53	65	118	..	..	6	88	1	..	58	36	94	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	8	4
		Tenevelly ..	49,489	..	1	4	128	18	..	76	76	151	..	..	3	89	11	..	61	52	113	8	5	5	3	..	..	4	3	8	4
	Tinnevelly ..	Palamcottah ..	29,543	..	..	5	82	43	..	71	83	149	..	..	18	82	32	..	85	54	139	15	10	2	1	..	..	3	2	29	32
		Puliyarai ..	28,818	2	..	41	80	8	..	64	69	133	..	..	..	82	8	..	62	20	81	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	3	3	3
	Kurnool ..	Kurnool ..	16,376	..	..	6	46	64	..	54	66	112	..	..	..	92	30	..	38	27	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	14	5	4
		Nandyal ..	18,187	..	..	6	28	29	1	35	33	68	..	..	..	18	8	..	10	6	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	4	..
	Cuddapah ..	Cuddapah ..	14,433	..	..	1	13	22	1	19	21	40	..	..	..	6	17	3	17	11	28	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	1
	Bellary ..	Bellary ..	58,247	1	..	6	84	57	..	88	78	166	..	..	2	100	45	..	76	71	147	..	..	6	6	..	..	6	4	1	1
		Adoni ..	30,616	..	..	1	82	48	..	48	83	131	..	..	..	48	36	..	36	46	82	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	1	1
	Anantapur ..	Anantapur ..	7,938	1	..	..	20	6	..	8	19	27	..	..	1	17	13	..	13	12	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
		Vellore ..	46,182	..	..	1	134	83	..	89	78	168	..	..	..	72	28	..	82	48	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	11	16
		Gudiyattam ..	21,336	..	..	..	64	18	..	35	47	79	..	..	..	30	5	..	14	21	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	6	4
	North Arcot ..	Wallajapet ..	10,967	..	..	..	34	1	..	16	19	35	..	..	..	33	8	..	14	12	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
		Tiruvannamalai	17,049	..	..	..	62	12	..	41	46	87	..	..	..	54	11	..	43	24	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	3	3
		Tirupattur ..	18,689	..	..	..	37	22	..	27	32	59	..	..	..	25	8	..	17	13	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	2
		Vaniyambadi ..	12,908	..	..	..	72	38	..	51	81	95	..	..	..	20	23	..	20	23	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
	Chittoor ..	Tirupati ..	18,485	..	..	..	40	..	..	17	23	40	..	..	..	43	3	..	24	20	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	7	4
	Salem ..	Salem ..	70,621	..	..	3	280	20	..	161	122	283	..	..	6	220	17	..	121	124	245	11	11	..	..	..	..	33	33	11	22
	Coimbatore ..	Coimbatore ..	53,080	..	1	18	98	8	..	67	58	125	..	..	4	294	24	..	162	160	322	8	8	1	..	34	35	1	1	20	20
		Erode ..	18,038	..	..	..	68	6	..	31	30	61	..	..	..	41	11	..	29	23	52	4	4	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1
	Nilgiris, The	Ootacamund ..	18,593	3	..	20	14	9	37	38	76	82	1	..	..	51	13	69	29	20	49	..	..	1	2	1	..	1	1	1	1
	South Canara	Coonoor ..	8,525	2	..	2	17	4	..	14	17	31	..	..	..	23	4	..	16	19	35	4	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	3	3
		Mangalore ..	44,108	1	1	43	79	10	..	80	67	146	..	..	26	87	22	..	49	53	102	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	4	4
		Tellichurry ..	37,883	..	1	1	82	41	..	61	44	96	..	..	3	34	26	..	30	28	58	..	..	2	2	..	..	3	3	1	1
		Calicut ..	76,491	2	1	3	138	65	3	112	102	220	..	..	4	79	78	..	82	78	160	..	..	3	2	..	..	5	5	12	12
	Malabar ..	Palghat ..	44,177	1	..	6	138	17	..	76	71	141	..	..	4	81	16	..	46	64	98	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	19	22
		Cochin ..	19,274	..	4	26	9	5	..	26	32	58	..	..	15	12	11	..	17	26	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	7	7
		Cannanore ..	27,811	1	..	14	40	53	..	53	54	107	..	..	8	20	20	1	48	37	85	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
		Total ..	3,450,046	31	63	436	2,316	1,227	37	2,362	2,210	4,572	16	41	207	2,112	1,042	23	2,511	2,713	5,224	726	218	48	43	97	113	211	209	264	318

(Continued on next page.

RETURN showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the MUNICIPALITIES of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY during the month of October 1911—*contd.*

District.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1901	DEATHS—*contd.*												Still-births or born dead.		Ratio per mille of population per annum.										Average ratio per mille of population for the corresponding months of the previous five years ending 1910	
			Cause of Death—*contd.*																									
			Respiratory diseases.		Injuries								All other causes.				Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.
					Suicides.		Wounds or Accidents.		Snake-bite.		Killed by wild beasts.																	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.												
			32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
Ramnad ..	Srivilliputtur ..	26,287	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	19	21	2	..	..	..	..	3·8	0·8	0·4	0·4	17·8	46·5	31·2	47·1	41·4
Tinnevelly ..	Tinnevelly ..	46,468	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	39	1	1	0·2	0·2	..	1·7	1·7	1·2	..	25·1	43·6	32·2	39·8	36·9
	Palamcottah ..	39,545	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	11	13	..	..	0·6	..	..	2·7	10·2	3·6	0·2	7·1	41·7	25·4	46·2	30·3
	Tuticorin ..	28,048	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	28	..	1	..	0·3	..	8·9	5·2	0·4	..	22·3	65·4	34·7	40·6	31·9
Kurnool ..	Kurnool ..	25,376	7	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	6	..	..	..	..	..	12·6	9·7	5·6	..	7·0	62·0	28·8	40·6	31·3
	Nandyal ..	15,137	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	8	..	..	..	..	..	7·0	3·1	..	..	10·9	46·1	21·0	39·8	27·5
Cuddapah ..	Cuddapah ..	16,432	5	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	7	9	..	..	0·7	..	..	2·5	6·7	0·2	1·5	9·8	30·8	20·1	36·1	27·4
Bellary ..	Bellary ..	35,247	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	51	1	..	..	..	..	1·6	4·7	0·0	..	10·6	29·8	29·7	23·8	27·1
	Adoni ..	30,419	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	30	..	2	..	..	..	2·1	2·7	..	..	16·7	41·0	32·5	36·2	28·8
Anantapur ..	Anantapur ..	7,938	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	4·4	0·0	0·0	..	10·4	35·8	48·0	48·3	41·0
North Arcot.	Vellore ..	46,182	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	22	..	1	..	..	..	1·6	0·0	0·1	0·3	14·1	45·9	26·1	19·6	30·5
	Gudiyattam ..	21,335	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	6	..	2	..	..	..	3·8	1·4	0·6	0·6	4·8	42·6	19·3	37·4	27·9
	Wallajapet ..	19,067	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	9	..	..	..	..	..	3·3	1·4	0·3	1·2	21·0	18·9	20·6	30·2	33·2
	Tiruvannamalai ..	17,699	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	23	..	..	..	3·6	..	4·3	1·4	1·9	1·9	30·8	58·9	51·7	49·3	31·0
	Tiruppattur ..	16,589	6	1	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	15	9	..	..	..	..	..	0·6	1·8	..	..	11·0	30·2	18·6	30·0	21·0
	Vaniyambadi ..	12,906	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	19	2	..	..	..	..	1·9	4·6	..	..	32·8	59·2	19·2	37·4	14·8
Chittoor ..	Tirupati ..	15,483	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	13	12	..	1	..	..	..	9·3	4·6	..	1·6	19·0	46·4	23·9	34·8	45·6
Salem ..	Salem ..	70,651	6	1	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	63	80	6	7	10·8	0·2	..	2·3	5·6	..	0·7	23·5	37·2	40·8	44·8	42·3
Coimbatore ..	Coimbatore ..	53,020	8	4	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	43	33	..	..	2·9	0·2	89·3	0·3	3·0	0·4	..	16·8	27·7	21·4	37·1	29·6
	Erode ..	18,620	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	13	..	..	0·1	..	..	1·5	4·8	1·0	1·0	24·3	40·8	29·4	47·1	47·6
Nilgiris, The	Ootacamund ..	18,496	1	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	16	..	2	..	..	..	0·8	1·6	..	..	17·2	38·8	31·0	42·8	28·7
South Canara	Coonoor ..	8,525	3	0	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	7	8	1	..	0·8	..	..	1·4	11·7	1·4	..	20·7	42·9	40·9	40·9	31·7
	Mangalore ..	46,109	11	6	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	25	30	2	6	1·9	..	0·3	1·1	6·2	0·3	0·5	14·7	39·9	27·2	32·4	27·6
	Tellicherry ..	27,683	10	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	16	18	1	0	..	0·8	..	3·6	3·1	0·8	0·8	13·1	40·1	27·4	35·3	29·2
Malabar ..	Calicut ..	76,981	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	49	3	0	..	0·4	..	0·8	3·3	..	..	17·1	36·6	24·9	36·2	27·1
	Palghat ..	44,177	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	35	6	15	..	..	0·3	4·3	3·7	..	..	18·6	37·9	28·4	36·9	26·1
	Cochin ..	15,574	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	9	4	2	..	..	..	7·9	15·1	3·1	..	9·3	29·9	26·3	34·8	28·4
	Cannanore ..	27,831	0	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	20	6	3	..	..	..	2·9	..	0·1	0·4	23·0	40·6	28·4	36·1	25·4
	Total .	2,460,142	112	275	5	2	30	17	2	3	1	..	3,011	1,797	122	135	2·1	0·3	1·0	3·4	4·7	2·9	0·3	18·3	42·8	30·2	40·7	35·3

Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras,
8th February 1912.

W. A. JUSTICE, Captain, I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

RETURN showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the MUNICIPALITIES of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY containing 25,000 inhabitants and upwards and in the Ootacamund Municipality for the week ending 13th January 1913.

Municipalities	Population according to the Census of 1911.	BIRTHS. Class. Christians	Hindus.	Mahammadans.	Other Classes.	Total Births M.	F.	Total	DEATHS. Class. Christians.	Hindus.	Mahammadans.	Other Classes.	Total Deaths. M	F	Total.	Causes of Death. Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Diarrhœa and Dysentery.	Bowel complaints (children under two years).	Injuries.	All other causes.	Rate per 1,000 of population per annum. Total Births.	Total Deaths.
Madura ..	132,669	2	102	8	..	57	55	112	6	85	6	..	54	42	96	3	..	..	15	18	3	..	54	44·0	37·7
Trichinopoly ..	120,573	7	46	10	..	41	25	66	19	74	17	..	61	49	110	13	9	..	26	0	..	3	61	28·5	47·6
Calicut ..	77,711	..	17	21	1	26	13	39	6	22	12	..	24	10	40	..	..	..	3	6	5	..	26	29·2	19·8
Kumbakonam ..	64,028	..	37	..	..	24	13	37	..	43	4	..	25	20	53	0	1	..	3	7	2	..	64	31·0	44·1
Tanjore ..	60,050	3	31	3	..	19	18	37	9	41	7	..	23	30	53	..	..	..	4	11	..	1	37	32·1	46·0
Salem ..	59 104	1	51	5	..	31	26	57	1	44	1	..	23	23	46	3	..	..	4	5	4	..	28	56·2	46·5
Negapatam ..	57,384	2	24	7	..	19	15	33	8	30	30	..	34	34	68	18	1	..	13	7	7	..	22	30·0	61·8
Cuddalore ..	56,287	1	28	1	..	19	11	30	2	63	2	..	31	36	67	8	..	..	14	14	..	..	31	27·8	62·1
Conjeeveram ..	53,870	..	31	..	..	17	14	31	..	45	4	..	27	22	49	..	..	..	0	7	5	..	64	30·1	47·4
Cocanada ..	53,704	..	45	4	..	26	23	49	..	28	..	..	14	14	28	..	..	..	6	3	2	..	18	47·6	27·2
Vellore ..	49,050	2	24	4	..	12	18	30	1	18	7	..	11	15	26	..	..	..	3	2	3	1	11	31·5	27·8
Mangalore ..	47,842	13	13	6	..	16	14	29	16	40	14	..	30	40	70	18	..	6	3	12	..	1	28	31·5	79·1
Rajahmundry ..	47,338	..	34	1	..	14	22	34	..	22	..	..	9	13	22	..	..	..	4	5	0	..	13	37·5	21·2
Coimbatore ..	47,041	..	26	..	..	10	16	26	1	45	5	..	26	26	81	3	6	13	..	7	1	..	22	28·8	56·5
Palamcottah ..	44,851	..	14	15	..	18	11	29	5	17	6	..	12	15	27	..	..	..	2	14	3	..	8	33·7	31·4
Tinnevelly ..	44,811	..	18	2	..	7	13	20	2	86	1	..	17	22	39	4	1	..	1	11	..	..	22	23·8	45·4
Palghat ..	44,201	1	10	8	..	11	9	20	..	10	1	..	8	8	16	2	..	..	3	1	..	..	10	23·0	18·9
Vizagapatam ..	42,445	1	27	1	..	16	13	29	..	39	2	..	16	23	42	..	..	..	15	2	7	1	16	35·6	50·4
Masulipatam ..	42,051	1	30	1	..	13	19	32	..	54	3	..	16	22	37	..	1	..	6	1	..	..	29	39·7	46·9
Guntur ..	40,258	4	6	10	..	11	12	23	..	20	10	..	20	16	36	..	..	..	4	..	4	3	19	29·6	56·9
Tuticorin ..	40,186	11	11	1	..	14	9	23	14	47	3	..	25	39	64	18	..	..	5	22	1	..	20	28·5	83·0
Ellore ..	37,442	..	38	2	..	20	20	40	1	33	1	..	10	19	30	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	30	55·1	48·2
Vizianagram ..	37,100	1	14	3	..	4	14	18	1	22	4	..	11	16	27	..	..	..	7	7	1	..	12	25·2	37·6
Nellore ..	33,264	..	15	2	..	12	5	17	1	19	1	..	14	7	21	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	14	20·0	32·9
Adoni * ..	31,584	1	7	4	..	6	4	12	..	36	29	..	35	30	65	..	..	46	8	1	..	..	15	13·6	107·5
Bezwada ..	31,213	3	16	2	..	9	12	21	..	12	2	..	6	8	14	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	12	35·1	39·4
Berhampur ..	31,203	..	19	3	..	15	6	21	..	16	6	..	8	8	16	..	..	..	4	..	2	..	10	35·2	26·0
Bellary ..	28,235	2	23	10	..	17	18	35	2	80	20	..	22	35	57	..	..	12	3	4	3	..	35	62·4	101·7
Tellicherry ..	28,116	..	13	9	..	15	7	22	..	11	5	..	6	10	16	..	2	..	1	..	2	..	6	39·4	28·7
Srivilliputtur ..	28,060	2	16	1	..	10	9	19	..	22	..	..	12	10	22	4	..	..	2	5	2	..	9	34·1	80·5
Cannanore ..	27,886	8	5	13	..	13	8	21	1	6	1	..	7	1	8	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	5	39·6	15·0
Mayavaram ..	27,120	..	14	1	..	7	8	15	1	46	3	..	22	27	49	15	..	..	11	6	..	..	17	28·8	91·2
Kurnool ..	26,088	..	9	11	..	10	10	20	..	6	6	..	10	8	18	..	..	..	5	6	2	..	5	40·0	36·0
Ootacamund ..	18,629	7	5	3	..	6	9	15	3	6	..	3	5	6	11	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	6	41·5	30·5
Total ..	1,818,812	68	830	183	1	501	501	1,002	66	1,082	211	3	675	714	1,382	122	16	79	185	169	71	10	707	34·3	44·9

Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras,
19th February 1913.

N. ANNAJI RAO, *Manager and Assistant,*
Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.

STATEMENT showing Plague Seizures and Deaths in each district of the Madras Presidency from August 1898 to 24th February 1912.

No.	Districts	First period (August 1898 to June 1899).		Second period (July 1899 to June 1900).		Third period (July 1900 to June 1901).		Fourth period (July 1901 to June 1902).		Fifth period (July 1902 to June 1903).		Sixth period July 1903 to June 1904.		Seventh period (July 1904 to June 1905).		Eighth period (July 1905 to June 1906).		Ninth period July 1906 to June 1907.		Tenth period (July 1907 to June 1908).		Eleventh period (July 1908 to June 1909).		Twelfth period (July 1909 to June 1910).		Thirteenth period (July 1910 to June 1911).		Fourteenth period (1st July 1911 to 24th Feb. 1912).		Grand Total.		No.
		Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
1	Anantapur	130	664	3	3	5	5	23	20	145	90	1,962	1,206	1,791	1,568	1	1	13	1	208	170	34	30	1	1	16	16	607	501	5,215	4,200	1
2	Bellary	899	977	119	95	4	3	6,838	6,205	6,889	6,689	2,849	1,676	10,371	7,103	2,669	2,139	366	267	2,794	2,261	910	769	2	1	1,304	913	12,564	9,918	43,142	40,124	2
3	Chingleput	1	5	5	3	5	5	7	5	11	5	15	15	2	2	5	5	7	6	14	12	4	4	1	1	5	5	—	—	69	60	3
4	Chittoor	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	110	95	112	97	4
5	Coimbatore	9	1	68	36	—	—	268	260	782	560	4,883	3,178	1,405	1,111	337	244	1	1	260	162	2,154	1,500	4,132	3,072	2,201	1,650	2,201	1,650	18,513	14,578	5
6	Cuddapah	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	1	501	376	95	70	3	2	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	907	663	6
7	Cuddalore	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	9	30	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	49	16	7
8	Godavari	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	6	—	4	1	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	30	30	8
9	Guntur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	9
10	Kistna	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	10
11	Kurnool	171	140	—	—	—	—	13	9	810	481	421	130	345	53	3	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	4	4	9	4	1,259	873	11
12	Nellore City	92	15	6	—	11	7	1	1	14	10	13	10	6	6	16	17	2	2	4	3	3	3	3	2	7	6	—	—	199	130	12
13	Nellore	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	—	—	8	—	2	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	4	2	98	54	1,005	1,002	5	5	1,359	1,120	13
14	Nilgiris	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	5	5	7	7	11	8	41	31	20	20	251	211	92	14	321	304	180	180	8	6	1,014	2, 20	14
15	Nellore	3	3	—	—	2	1	5	3	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	13	6	15
16	Palghat, The	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	32	25	620	413	17	12	180	122	35	33	142	91	303	148	179	78	42	29	173	104	2,206	1,439	16
17	North Arcot	859	611	74	33	49	38	1,819	1,369	2,140	845	1,886	1,420	775	560	41	40	18	6	48	21	11	11	16	8	746	134	859	671	7,341	5,708	17
18	Ramnad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	6	1	18
19	Salem	691	490	219	182	1,502	1,171	1,995	1,891	4,708	4,007	1,198	819	385	1,890	186	16	307	201	1,216	975	950	261	1,181	715	1,315	1,128	1,307	1,013	19,000	17,264	19
20	South Arcot	—	—	—	—	6	3	1	—	8	7	5	3	6	6	55	40	—	—	4	1	—	1	2	2	9	6	25	15	105	102	20
21	South Canara	1	1	—	1	1	1	45	42	1 110	905	555	473	710	465	205	170	108	104	154	104	946	195	192	158	105	102	95	78	5,099	3,937	21
22	Tanjore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	4	4	1	—	10	10	22
23	Tinnevelly	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	23
24	Trichinopoly	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	7	7	3	3	75	62	5	5	102	85	24
25	Vizagapatam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	3	25
26	Cocanada State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	5	1	26
27	Sandur State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27
28	Travancore State,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	117	106	120	109	28
29	Banganapalle State	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29
30	Pudukkottai State.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30
	Total	2,769	2,504	3,113	884	1,583	1,373	7,966	6,193	17,915	14,008	20,911	13,513	20,976	14,905	5,979	5,001	921	659	6,671	4,880	5,516	3,409	6,026	4,360	10,501	8,307	18,230	14,901	119,526	93 173	

STATEMENT showing Plague Seizures and Deaths in each infected place in the Madras Presidency for three weeks ending 24th February 1912.

District and place.	Reported during the week ending 10th Feb. 1912.						Reported during the week ending 17th Feb. 1912.						Reported during the week ending 24th Feb. 1912.					
	Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Anantapur district	1	1	67	57	68	58	...	...	26	27	26	27	1	...	43	44	44	44
Bellary district	1	1	193	197	194	198	6	7	143	87	151	99	6	5	73	39	79	44
Bellary town	...	...	21	15	21	15	...	...	15	15	15	15	1	1	11	8	12	9
Chittoor district	2	1	12	9	14	10	1	1	1	4	2	5	1	3	3	1	4	4
Coimbatore district ...	...	...	73	56	73	56	3	3	37	34	40	37	...	...	10	21	10	21
Coimbatore town	...	...	13	10	13	10	...	...	3	3	3	3	...	...	3	3	3	3
Malabar district	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
The Nilgiris	1	...	6	6	7	6	...	...	3	3	3	3	1	...	6	7	7	7
North Arcot district	7	5	180	96	185	101	10	10	204	135	214	145	5	5	130	99	135	104
Salem district	4	5	41	30	45	35	...	...	30	20	30	20	...	...	24	21	24	21
South Arcot district ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Canara district...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly town	...	...	10	6	10	6	...	...	7	7	7	7	1	1	6	6	7	7
Tanjore State	...	...	6	5	6	5	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	2	2	2	2
Trichinopoly district	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	17	13	562	418	579	431	21	22	480	341	501	363	15	15	340	311	355	326

Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras,
26th February 1912.

W. A. JUSTICE, Capt., I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras.

JUDICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

ADJOURNMENT OF COURTS.

By order of the Honourable the Chief Justice the High Court will be adjourned and the Registrar's offices closed for the Easter Holidays from Friday the 5th April to Tuesday the 9th April 1912, both days inclusive.

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
22nd February 1912.

H. D. C. REILLY,
Registrar.

Notice is hereby given that the Courts in this district will be closed for the annual recess as follows:—

The District and Sessions Court, and the Temporary Subordinate Judge's Court, Guntur.	For two months from Monday the 22nd April to Friday the 21st June 1912, both days inclusive.
The District Munsifs' Courts of Guntur, Principal and Additional, Tenali and Bapatla.	For six weeks from Saturday the 11th May to Friday the 21st June 1912, both days inclusive.
The District Munsifs' Courts of Ongole and Narasaraopet.	For six weeks from Monday the 22nd April to Saturday the 1st June 1912, both days inclusive.

2. No plaint, petition or other paper will be received during the adjournment.

3. Arrangements will, however, be made for granting copies of decrees, judgments and other papers (provided that applications for such copies have been made before the recess), for transmission of records in appeal, etc., to the High Court, for service and return of processes received from the High Court and for all administrative correspondence of an urgent nature.

District Court, Guntur,
24th February 1912.

J. C. FERNANDEZ,
District Judge.

Except as hereunder mentioned, the Madras Court of Small Causes will be closed for the midsummer vacation from Monday the 13th May to Saturday the 13th July 1912, both days inclusive.

2. His Honor the Second Judge (Sir V. C. Desika Charlu, *Kt.*) will sit as Vacation Judge on Wednesdays and Thursdays for the disposal of *emergent work*.

3. In any case which requires immediate attention, the party concerned or his vakil may give 24 hours' notice of the same to the Registrar, when the papers will be sent to the Vacation Judge for disposal after hearing the party, if necessary.

4. The Office of the Registrar will be open from Tuesday to Friday in each week from 12 noon to 4 P.M. for the receipt of moneys and of urgent applications referred to in paragraph 3 *supra*.

5 Plaints, execution applications and other papers will be received *only* on the days on which the Judge sits.

Court of Small Causes, Madras,
20th February 1912.

F B LOVERY,
Registrar.

Notice is hereby given that the Courts of this district will be closed for the annual recess as follows:—

(1) The District and Sessions Court and the Subordinate Judge's Court of Trichinopoly for two months from Monday the 15th April to Saturday the 15th June 1912, both days inclusive.

(2) The District Munsifs' Courts of Trichinopoly, Srirangam, Ariyalur, Karur and Namakkal for six weeks from Monday the 6th May to Saturday the 15th June, both days inclusive.

(3) The District Munsif's Court of Kulittalai for six weeks from Monday the 15th April to Saturday the 25th May, both days inclusive.

2. No plaint, petition or other paper will be received during the above adjournment of the Courts.

3. Arrangements will, however, be made for granting copies of judgments, decrees, orders and other papers and documents to which parties to suits or their pleaders or others are entitled, provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

District and Sessions Court, Trichinopoly,
5th February 1912.

E. L. R. THORNTON,
District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the District and Sessions Court of North Malabar will be adjourned for the annual recess for two months from Monday the 22nd day of April 1912 to Saturday the 22nd day of June 1912 both days inclusive and the Courts of the District Munsifs in this district for six weeks from Monday the 22nd day of April 1912 to Saturday the 1st day of June 1912 both days inclusive.

During the adjournment no plaint, petition or other papers will be received.

Arrangements will however be made for granting copies of judgments, decrees and other papers and exhibits to which the parties to the suit or their pleaders are entitled, provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

District and Sessions Court of North Malabar,
Tellicherry, 6th February 1912.

S. G ROBERTS,
Ag. District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the Courts of this district will be closed for the annual recess as follows —

District and Sessions Court of South Malabar, Sub-Courts of Calicut, Palghat and Cochin	For two months from Monday the 22nd April 1912 to Saturday the 22nd June 1912 (both days inclusive).
District Munsif's Court of Vayittri ..	For two months from Friday the 5th April 1912 to Tuesday the 4th June 1912 (both days inclusive).

All the other District Munsifs' Courts of this district for six weeks from Monday the 22nd April 1912 to Sunday the 2nd day of June 1912 (both days inclusive)

During the adjournment plaints, petitions and other papers will not be received. Arrangements will, however, be made for granting copies of decrees and judgments and other papers, provided that the applications for such copies have been made before the recess.

District and Sessions Court of South Malabar,
Calicut, 10th February 1912.

A. EDGINGTON,
Ag. District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the Courts of the district will be closed for the annual recess as follows:—

(1) The District and Sessions Court of Bellary.	For two months from Monday the 15th April to Saturday the 15th June 1912, both days inclusive
(2) The District Munsif's Court, Hospet.	For six weeks from Monday the 15th April to Saturday the 25th May 1912, both days inclusive.
(3) The Courts of the District Munsifs of Bellary and Penukonda.	For six weeks from Monday the 6th May to Saturday the 15th June 1912, both days inclusive.

2. During the adjournment, no plaint, petition, or other paper will be received, nor copies of papers granted other than those for which applications have been presented before the adjournment.

3 Urgent applications for bail during the Sessions Judge's absence from the division during the recess should be made to the High Court.

District and Sessions Court, Bellary,
10th February 1911.

W. W PHILLIPS,
District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the Courts of this district named below will be closed for the annual recess as follows :—

(1) The District and Sessions Court of Salem	For two months from Monday the 15th day of April to Saturday the 15th day of June 1912 (both days inclusive).
(2) The Courts of the District Munsifs of Salem (Principal and Additional) and Krishnagiri.	For six weeks from Monday the 15th day of April to Saturday the 25th day of May 1912 (both days inclusive).
(3) The Court of the District Munsif of Dharmapuri.	For six weeks from Monday the 6th day of May to Saturday the 15th day of June 1912 (both days inclusive).

During the adjournment, plaints, petitions or other papers will not be received. Arrangements will, however, be made for granting copies of judgments, decrees and other papers, provided the applications for such copies have been presented before the recess.

District and Sessions Court, Salem,
13th February 1912.

H. G. D. HARDING,
District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the Courts in this district will be closed for the annual recess as follows :—

The District and Sessions Court and the Subordinate Judges' Courts of Coimbatore and the Nilgiris and the District Munsif's Court of Gudalur.	For two months from Monday the 1st April to Saturday the 1st June 1912, both days inclusive.
The District Munsifs' Courts of Coimbatore, Erode, Tirupur, Udumalpet and Kollegal	For six weeks from Monday the 22nd April to Saturday the 1st June 1912, both days inclusive.

During the adjournment, plaints, petitions, etc., will not be received nor copies of papers granted other than those for which applications have been presented before the adjournment and for the delivery of such copies, arrangements will be made by each Court.

District and Sessions Court, Coimbatore,
13th February 1912.

F. H. HAMNETT,
District Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the District and Sessions Court of Nellore will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Monday, the 29th day of April, to Saturday, the 29th day of June 1912, both days inclusive, and that the District Munsifs' Courts of Nellore and Kanigiri will be closed for six weeks from Monday, the 29th day of April to Saturday, the 8th day of June 1912, both days inclusive, and that the District Munsif's Court of Kavali for six weeks from Monday, the 20th day of May, to Saturday, the 29th day of June 1912, both days inclusive.

2. No plaint, petition or other paper will be received during the adjournment.

3. Arrangements will, however, be made for granting copies of judgments, decrees, orders and other papers and documents to which suitors or their pleaders or others are entitled, provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

District and Sessions Court, Nellore,
14th February 1912.

E. H. WALLACE,
Ag. District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the District and Sessions Court of South Canara and the Subordinate Court of South Canara will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Monday the 22nd April to Friday the 21st June 1912, both days inclusive, and all the District Munsifs' Courts in the district for six weeks from Monday the 22nd April to Saturday the 1st June 1912, both days inclusive.

No plaint, petition or other paper will be received during the adjournment. Arrangements will however be made for granting copies of decrees, judgments and other papers (provided that applications for such copies have been made before the recess), for transmission of records in appeals, etc., to the High Court, for service and return of processes received from the High Court and for all administrative correspondence.

District and Sessions Court, South Canara,
Mangalore, 14th February 1912.

V. VENUGOPAUL CHETTY,
District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the Civil Courts in the North Arcot district will be closed for the annual recess as follows :—

(1) The District Court and the Subordinate Judge's Court of North Arcot.	For two months from Monday the 22nd April to Friday the 21st June 1912 (both days inclusive)
(2) The Courts of the District Munsifs of Chittoor, Sholinghur, Ranipet, Tirupattur and Tiruvannamalai.	For six weeks from Monday the 22nd April to Saturday the 1st June 1912 (both days inclusive).
(3) The Courts of the District Munsifs of Arni, Madanapalle, Tirupati and Vellore.	For six weeks from Saturday the 11th May to Friday the 21st June 1912 (both days inclusive).

2. No plaint, petition or other paper will be received during the above adjournment of the Courts.

3. Arrangements will, however, be made for granting copies of judgments, decrees, orders and other papers and documents to which suitors or their pleaders or others are entitled, provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

District Court, North Arcot, Chittoor,
15th February 1912.

L. G. MOORE,
District Judge.

UNCLAIMED DOCUMENTS.

The following documents are lying unclaimed in this office. The same will be recommended for destruction under the provisions of the Registration Act XVI of 1908 if they are not claimed within two years from the date on which they were ready for delivery.

Serial number	Document number.	Book.	Nature and value.	Executant.	Claimant.	Person authorised to take back document	Date on which document was ready for delivery.
1	1252 / 1910	I	Lease for three years at a monthly rent of Rs. 12	S. Parthasarathy Aiyangar.	Ranganwami Naidu.	Ranganwami Naidu.	26th July 1910.
2	2154 / 1910	I	Lease for one month at a rent of Re. 1 per day.	Madras Corporation and Framji Dadabhoy Appa.	Framji Dadabhoy Appa.	Framji Dadabhoy Appa.	9th Dec. 1910.
3	1358 / 1911	I	Lease for two years at a monthly rent of Rs. 160	Miss Sarah Govindarajulu and Holland & Moss, Ltd.		Hari Row	14th Aug 1911.

Sub-Registrar's Office, North Madras,
15th February 1912.

D. THOMAS,
Ag. Sub-Registrar.

It is hereby notified to every person whom it may concern that the undermentioned document informally presented in this office remains unowned and unless it is claimed within six months from this date on proving right of ownership to the document it will be dealt with as unclaimed document

Number.	Nature.	Date of document.
1	Lease for two months Monthly rent Rs. 4	2nd December 1911.

Sub Registrar's Office, North Madras,
15th February 1912.

D. THOMAS,
Ag. Sub-Registrar.

UNCLAIMED COPIES.

The following certified copies are lying unclaimed in this office. The same will be recommended for destruction if they are not claimed within six months from this date.

Serial number	Copy of document number.	Date of application.	Date on which copy was ready for delivery.	Name of applicant or parties checking
1	Copy of an extract from the birth register filed in connection with document No. 1191 of 1911.	9th November 1911.	14th November 1911.	C. Rashyam Naidu (applicant).

Sub-Registrar's Office, North Madras,
15th February 1912.

D. THOMAS,
Ag. Sub-Registrar.

INSOLVENCY PETITIONS.

No. 1 of 1912 in the Court of the District Munsif, Bapatla.

Kankepudy Gurumadham, son of Pullayya of Pamidivaripalem, hamlet of Pusular, now at present Nandur, Bapatla taluk .. .. *Petitioner*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court to be declared an insolvent and that the petition is posted to 11th March 1912 for hearing. Anybody that wishes to oppose that petition may appear in person or by pleader on that date.

District Munsif's Court, Bapatla,
19th February 1912.

T. BHUJANGA RAO,
District Munsif.

No. 4 of 1911 in the Court of the District Munsif, Bellary.

Punnajee Rupchund and six others, merchants, Bellary, Bruceputta .. *Petitioners (Creditors).*
Jaibenchi Lingappa and Joyachund Rupchund, merchants of Bellary, Bruceputta .. .. *Counter-petitioners (Debtors).*

Notice is hereby given that the petitioners have filed an insolvency petition under sections 11 and 16 of Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907 to declare the first counter-petitioner (debtor) an insolvent and that the said petition stands posted to 13th March 1912.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the petition may appear before this Court either in person or by vakil on the said date.

District Munsif's Court, Bellary,
12th February 1912.

O. SUBBIAH SASTRI,
District Munsif.

No. 5 of 1911 on the file of the Court of the Subordinate Judge of South Malabar, Calicut.

Notice, under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1907 (the Provincial Insolvency Act), is hereby given that Kayamkkare Mumma of Trikkanniyur amsam, Kumaramangalam desam, Ponnani taluk, was adjudicated an insolvent by this Court on the 15th day of February 1912, and that creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible. A claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered cover to the Court an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules of 1908.

Subordinate Judge's Court, Calicut, 21st February 1912.

K. IMBICHUNNI NAIR, *Subordinate Judge.*

No. 4 of 1911 (No. 2 of 1909 on the file of the District Court, Chingleput) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Chingleput.

Kanna Chetty .. .. *Petitioner.*
P. Ramaswamy Chetty and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that, under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1907, Kanna Chetty, aged about 25, residing at Sathevedu, Tiruvallur taluk, was adjudged insolvent by the District Court, Chingleput, on the 20th July 1910 and the papers having been transferred to this Court for further disposal, the creditors are required to prove their debts on or before the 11th March 1912 by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, Chingleput, 22nd February 1912.

M. A. RANGACHARIAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 9 of 1911 in the Court of the District Judge, Godavari.

In the matter of Puram Mangapaty—Petitioning Debtor.

Take notice that pursuant to a petition, dated 10th July 1911, I. P. No. 3 of 1911 on the file of the District Court, Godavari, presented by Puram Mangapaty, Vysya, son of Puram Seetaramaswamy Garu, aged about 40, residing at Goosanda, Godavari district, it is ordered on 31st January 1912 that the debtor be and the said debtor is hereby adjudged an insolvent under section 16 (1) of Act III of 1907 and that the creditors will have to prove their debts on or before 18th March 1912.

The petition stands posted to 27th March 1912 for further proceedings.

District Court, Godavari, 15th February 1912.

M. O. PARTHASARATHY AIYANGAR, *District Judge.*

No. 1 of 1912 in the Court of the District Munsif, Gooty.

Akula Syed Mahadeo Saib of Gooty .. .. *Petitioner.*
Revoor Chinna Sanjiviah and twelve others of Gooty and Pamidi, taluk Gooty .. .. *Respondents.*

Take notice that the abovenamed petitioner has filed a petition for being declared insolvent and it will be heard on the 7th March 1912.

District Munsif's Court, Gooty, 20th February 1912.

K. SAMBASIVA RAU, *District Munsif.*

No. 3 of 1912 in the Court of the District Munsif, Gooty.

Chakala Melala Sanjeevadu of Konakondla, taluk Gooty .. .. *Petitioner.*
Panchangam Venkatasamiah and five others of the same village .. *Respondents.*

Take notice that the abovenamed petitioner has filed a petition for being declared insolvent and it will be heard on the 7th March 1912.

District Munsif's Court, Gooty, 22nd February 1912.

K. SAMBASIVA RAU, *District Munsif.*

No. 5 of 1911 in the Court of the Temporary Subordinate Judge, Guntur.

Tanneru Chinna Ellamanda .. .. *Petitioner.*
Nune Narasimham and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 16, clause 7, of the Act III of 1907, that the abovementioned petitioner has been adjudged an insolvent by an order of this Court, dated the 23rd day of February 1912, and the further hearing of the matter is adjourned to 13th March 1912. The creditors should prove their claims on or before that date.

Temporary Subordinate Judge's Court, Guntur, 23rd February 1912.

T. VARADARAJULU NAYUDU, *Subordinate Judge.*

No. 13 of 1911 in the Court of the Temporary Subordinate Judge, Guntur.

Suggala Jagannadham .. .. *Petitioner.*
Jonnala Venkatareddi and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 16, clause 7, of the Act III of 1907, that the abovementioned petitioner has been adjudged an insolvent by an order of this Court, dated the 22nd day of February 1912, and the further hearing of the matter is adjourned to 11th March 1912. The creditors should prove their claims on or before that date.

Temporary Subordinate Judge's Court, Guntur, 22nd February 1912.

T. VARADARAJULU NAYUDU,
Subordinate Judge.

No. 1 of 1912 in the Court of the District Munsif, Kavali.

Amperayani Kamayya .. .. *Petitioner.*
Kakani Mallureddi and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Amperayani Kamayya, Brahmin and landholder, residing in Marripad, Kavali taluk, Nellore district, has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to the 14th day of March 1912.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

District Munsif's Court, Kavali, 23rd February 1912.

P. RAMA RAO,
District Munsif.

No. 2 of 1911 in the Court of the District Munsif, Kovilpatti.

N. M. Suppayan Chetti .. .. *Petitioner.*
Ayyeppa Thevan and eleven others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice, under section 16, clause 7, of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, is hereby given that N. M. Soppayan Chetti, son of Muppidam Chetti, residing in Elamanathem village, Ettayapuram zamin, Kovilpatti taluk, is adjudicated an insolvent by this Court on the 20th February 1912 and further proceedings in the matter will be taken before the Official Receiver, Tinnevelly. The creditors should prove their claims on or before the 13th March 1912 either by delivering or sending by post to the Official Receiver an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Provincial Insolvency Rules or by appearing in person before him on that date

District Munsif's Court, Kovilpatti, 22nd February 1912.

N. KAILASAM AIYAR,
District Munsif.

No. 2 of 1912 (No. 1 of 1912 on the file of the District Court, Madura) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

Ramasami Aiyar .. .. *Petitioner.*
Kamala Ammal and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice, under section 12 (2) of the Insolvency Act, is hereby given that Ramasami Aiyar, son of Meenakshi Aiyar, residing at Bodinayakanur, Periakulam taluk, has presented a petition to the District Court, Madura, for being declared insolvent, and the said petition, having been transferred to this Court, has been posted to 16th March 1912. Any creditors wishing to oppose the same may appear on that date either in person or by vakil.

Dated 22nd February 1912.

T. S. RAMASWAMI AIYANGAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 6 of 1912 (No. 2 of 1912 on the file of the District Court, Madura) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

N. Ramanujam Pillai .. .. *Petitioner.*
Karuppayi Ammal and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice, under section 12 (2) of the Insolvency Act, is hereby given that N. Ramanujam Pillai, son of Narayana Das, residing at Sambandhamoorthi street, Madura, has presented a petition to the District Court for being declared insolvent and the said petition having been transferred to this Court, has been posted to 13th March 1912. Any creditors wishing to oppose the same may appear on that date either in person or by vakil.

Dated 22nd February 1912.

T. S. RAMASWAMI AIYANGAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 10 of 1910 (No. 7 of 1911 on the file of the District Court of Ramnad at Madura) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Ramnad at Madura.

Muhammed Meera Ambalam .. .. *Petitioner.*
Palaniappa Chetti and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice, under section 39 (4) of the Insolvency Act, is hereby given that a dividend is intended to be declared in the above matter and that, if the creditors do not establish their claims to the satisfaction of the Court on or before the sixth day of April 1912, or such later day as the Court may fix, their claims will be expunged and I shall proceed to make a dividend without regard to such claim.

T. S RAMASWAMI AIYANGAR,
Official Receiver.

Dated 22nd February 1912.

No. 34 of 1910 (No. 15 of 1910 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Madura) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

S. P Sikkandar Rowthar .. .. *Petitioner*
Abdulkadir Rowthar and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice, under section 39 (4) of the Insolvency Act, is hereby given that a divided is intended to be declared in the above matter and that if the creditors do not establish their claims to the satisfaction of the Court on or before the sixth day of April 1912, or such later day as the Court may fix, their claims will be expunged and I shall proceed to make a final dividend without regard to such claim.

T. S RAMASWAMI AIYANGAR,
Official Receiver

Dated 22nd February 1912

No. 38 of 1910 (No. 22 of 1910 on the file of the District Munsif's Court, Madura) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Madura.

B. P. Lakshmana Rau *alias* Banja .. .. *Petitioner.*
Ramasamy Ayyar and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice, under section 39 (4) of the Insolvency Act, is hereby given that a dividend is intended to be declared in the above matter and that if the creditors do not establish their claims to the satisfaction of the Court on or before the sixth day of April 1912, or such later day as the Court may fix, their claims will be expunged and I shall proceed to make a dividend without regard to such claim.

T. S. RAMASWAMI AIYANGAR,
Official Receiver

Dated 22nd February 1912.

No. 1 of 1912 in the Court of the District Munsif, Mannargudi.

Soni Gurukkal .. .. *Petitioner.*
P. R. Y. K. R. Kannappa Chettiar and fifteen others .. .. *Respondents*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Soni Gurukkal, son of Tiagaraja Gurukkal, living in Kottar, Mannargudi taluk, has applied to this Court for being declared insolvent and that any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear in person or by pleader before this Court on 9th March 1912.

District Munsif's Court, Mannargudi,
20th February 1912

K. SOURIRAJULU NAYUDU,
District Munsif.

No. 4 of 1911 in the Court of the District Munsif, Nellore

Survepally Raghavayya .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*
Yerugatipalli Krutna Reddi and eight others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Under section 10 (7) of Act III of 1907, notice is hereby given that Survepally Raghavayya, Brahmin and resident of Pushalapally, Mallam taluk Nellore district, has by this Court been adjudged an insolvent on 6th February 1912, and that his creditors should prove their debts on or before 8th March 1912 either by delivering or by sending by post in a registered letter to this Court an affidavit in Form No. 3.

District Munsif's Court, Nellore,
19th February 1912

K. SUNDARAM CHETTI,
District Munsif

No. 5 of 1911 in the Court of the District Munsif, Ongole.

In the matter of Syad Kamal Sahib, son of Syad Hussain Sahib, residing at Ongole.

Notice is hereby given that the debtor above named has been adjudicated an insolvent on the 8th February 1912, that creditors should prove their debts as soon as possible and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to this Court an affidavit in Form No. 3.

District Munsif's Court, Ongole,
19th February 1912.

C. VIRASWAMI REDDI,
District Munsif.

No. 2 of 1912 in the Court of the District Munsif, Penukonda.

Kuruba Papanna, son of Palenna, Kuruba caste, cooly, resident of Nyamedikle, taluk Dharmavaram .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*
Meda Subbarayudu and two others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice, under section 12 (1) of Act III of 1907, is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted to 5th April 1912 to hear the objections, if any, of his creditors.

District Munsif's Court, Penukonda,
22nd February 1912.

S. NARASINGA RAO,
District Munsif.

No. 2 of 1912 in the Court of the District Munsif, Shiyali.

Krishnasami Naikar .. .. *Petitioner.*
Krishnamacharlar and three others .. .. *Respondents.*

Under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, notice is hereby given that the abovenamed Krishnasami Naikar, son of Varadhappa Naikar, residing in Edamanal, Shiyali taluk, has applied to this Court to be declared an insolvent and that his application is posted to 29th March 1912 for hearing.

District Munsif's Court, Shiyali,
21st February 1912.

S. C. RAMASWAMY AIYAR,
District Munsif.

No. 32 of 1911 (No. 27 of 1911 on the file of the District Court, South Arcot) in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Arcot.

Ramasami Aiyar .. .. *Petitioner.*
Sundarammal and twenty-four others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 15 of Act III of 1907, that Ramasami Aiyar, son of Ponnaiyer, residing at Imayatpuram, hamlet of Salianthoppu, Chidambaram taluk, the petitioner above named, was adjudged insolvent by this Court on the 17th February 1912 and the creditors are required to prove their debts on or before the 18th March 1912 by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, Cuddalore,
20th February 1912.

A. CHAKRAPANI AIYAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 3 of 1902 in the Court of the District Munsif, Srirangam.

Ramalinga Kavundan .. .. *Petitioner.*
Govinda Udayan and three others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice, under clause 2 of section 12 of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, is hereby given that Ramalinga Kavundan, son of Kumaraswamy Kavundan, residing at Peruvalappoor village, Trichinopoly taluk, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his petition is posted to the 8th March 1912 for hearing. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

District Munsif's Court, Srirangam,
19th February 1912.

T. JIVAJI,
District Munsif.

No. 1 of 1912 in the Court of the District Munsif, Srirangam.

Lakshmana Aiyangar .. .. *Petitioner.*
Palaniappa Chetty and six others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice, under clause 2 of section 12 of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, is hereby given that Lakshmana Aiyangar, son of Gopa Aiyangar, residing in South Chitra Street, Srirangam, Trichinopoly taluk, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his petition is posted to the 1st day of March 1912 for hearing. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

District Munsif's Court, Srirangam,
19th February 1912.

T. JIVAJI,
District Munsif.

No. 3 of 1911 in the Court of the District Munsif, Tanjore.

Saminatha Pillai .. .. *Petitioner.*
Govinda Kithari and seven others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice, under clause 7, section 16 of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, is hereby given that Saminathe Pillai, son of Vayapuri Pillai, residing at Koranthattangudi, Tanjore, has been adjudicated an insolvent by this Court on 5th January 1912 and the papers have been forwarded to the Official Receiver for further action.

District Munsif's Court, Tanjore,
22nd February 1912.

P. C. THIRUVENKATA CHARIAR,
District Munsif.

No. 14 of 1909 (on the file of the District Judge, Tanjore) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tanjore.

Vaithinatha Sastri .. .. *Petitioner.*
Thankam Srinivasachariar and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 39 (4) of Act III of 1907, that such of the creditors of the abovenamed insolvent, who have not yet proved their debts should do so on or before 18th March 1912, failing which a final dividend will be distributed without regard to their claims.

Official Receiver's Court, Tanjore,
24th February 1912.

T. R. NARASIMHAMURTI SASTRI,
Official Receiver.

No. 9 of 1910 (on the file of the District Judge, Tanjore) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tanjore.

Pakkiraja Pillai .. .. *Petitioner.*
T. E. Gurusamy Chettiar and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 39 (4) of Act III of 1907, that such of the creditors of the abovenamed insolvent, who have not yet proved their debts should do so on or before 16th March 1912, failing which a final dividend will be declared without regard to their claims.

Official Receiver's Court, Tanjore,
24th February 1912.

T. R. NARASIMHAMURTI SASTRI,
Official Receiver.

No. 9 of 1911 (No. 1 of 1912 on the file of the District Munsif, Tanjore) in the Court of the Official Receiver, Tanjore.

V. Natesaier .. .. *Petitioner.*
G. Vaithinathaier and others .. .. *Respondents.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 39 (4) of Act III of 1907, that such of the creditors of the abovenamed insolvent, who have not yet proved their debts should do so on or before 16th March 1912, failing which a final dividend will be declared without regard to their claims.

Official Receiver's Court, Tanjore,
21th February 1912.

T. R. NARASIMHAMURTI SASTRI,
Official Receiver.

No. 3 of 1912 (No. 1 of 1912, Tinnevelly Sub-Court) in the Court of the District Official Receiver, Tinnevelly.

In the matter of S. Muthusamia Pillai.

S. Muthusamia Pillai .. .. *Petitioner.*
Sankaralingam Pillai and six others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1907, that Muthusamia Pillai, son of Subramania Pillai, residing at Tinnevelly Cantonment, Tinnevelly taluk, the petitioner above named, was adjudged insolvent by this Court on the 20th day of February 1912; and the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, Tinnevelly,
20th February 1912.

P. A. GOPALIAH,
Official Receiver.

No. 6 of 1912 (No. 2 of 1912, TINNEVELLY SUB-COURT,) IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT OFFICIAL RECEIVER, TINNEVELLY.

In the matter of A. E. Eswaram Pillai.

A. E. Eswaram Pillai .. .. *Petitioner.*
S. S. V. Vallinayagam Pillai and 10 others .. .. .. *Creditors*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that A. E. Eswaram Pillai, son of Arunachalam Pillai, residing at Pettai, Tinnevelly taluk, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that this application is posted for hearing to the 23nd day of March 1912.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before the Court either in person or by vakil on the said date.

Official Receiver's Court, Tinnevelly, 21st February 1912. P. A. GOPALIAH, *Official Receiver.*

No. 4 of 1912 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, TINNEVELLY.

In the matter of A. V. Virabahu Pillai.

A. V. Virabahu Pillai .. .. *Petitioner.*
Muhammad Ali Sheik Abdullahey and twenty-seven others.. .. *Creditors*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that A. V. Virabahu Pillai, son of Arunachalam Pillai, residing now at Ponnampuri, Tirchendur taluk, has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to the 22nd day of March 1912.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this Court either in person or by vakil on the said date.

Dated the 20th day of February 1912. F. D. P. OLDFIELD, *District Judge*

No. 43 of 1911 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF, TRICHINOPOLY.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1907, that Duraiswami Aiyar, son of Vythilingam Aiyar, residing at Nangaparuthar Store, Fort, Trichinopoly, was adjudicated an insolvent by this Court on the 21st February 1912.

District Munsif's Court, Trichinopoly, 21st February 1912. C. V. VISVANATHA SASTRI, *District Munsif*

No. 1 of 1912 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, TRICHINOPOLY.

S. Venkatachala Nambi *alias* Venkatajala Konar, son of Sivasami Nambiar residing at Samabisan street, Trichinopoly Fort .. *Petitioner*
T. S. P. L. S. Muthukaruppan Chetty and others .. .. .. *Counter-petitioners*

Whereas the abovenamed petitioner has applied to the District Court of Trichinopoly to be adjudged an insolvent and the said Court has transferred the application to me for disposal, notice is hereby given that the said application will be heard by me on 9th March 1912.

Office of the Official Receiver, Trichinopoly, 22nd February 1912. C. KUMARACHARNAVARTHY AIYANGAR, *Official Receiver.*

No. 8 of 1912 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF, TRICHINOPOLY.

Periyaswami Servai, son of Narayanaswami Servai, Vanniya, Servaite, Cigar Roller, residing at Straw-sellers' Street, Worriore, Trichinopoly .. .. *Petitioner.*
Arumugam Pillai and twelve others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to the 28th day of March 1912.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

District Munsif's Court, Trichinopoly, 20th February 1912. C. V. VISVANATHA SASTRI, *District Munsif.*

No. 1 of 1911 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, VIZAGAPATAM.

Mirza Zainulabdin Khorasani .. .. *Petitioner.*

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7, section 16 of Act III of 1907, that the abovenamed petitioner has been adjudicated an insolvent on the 12th day of February 1912 by this Court.

Creditors should prove their debts on or before 21st March 1912.

District Court, Vizagapatam, 21th February 1912. A. L. HANNAY, *District Judge*

FINANCIAL NOTIFICATION.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK OF MADRAS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 24TH FEBRUARY 1912.

Liabilities.		Rs.	A.	P.	Assets.		Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	..	50,00,000	0	0	Government securities	.. ..	76,12,163	7	6
Reserve Fund	.. ..	53,00,000	0	0	Other authorised Investments	..	49,543	5	6
Public Deposits at Head Office Rs. 31,44,860 8 6					Loans on Government and other authorised securities	.. ..	3,92,59,043	14	4
Public Deposits at Branches .. Rs. 43,20,198 8 6		74,65,059	16	0	Accounts of credit on Government and other authorised securities	..	1,60,80,027	10	8
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	..	6,10,13,283	3	11	Bills discounted and purchased	..	1,26,92,492	8	3
Bank Post Bills, etc.	.. ..	28,398	12	6	Balances with other Banks	.. ..	14,6 ,107	5	4
Sundries	.. ..	24,60,227	6	1	Bullion	.. .. ..	38,814	4	9
					Head Stock	.. ..	8,89,600	19	0
					Stamps	.. .. ..	14,068	2	10
					Sundries	.. ..	8,43,481	7	4
							6,79,85,388	10	2
					Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches*	.. .. ..	1,44,00,653	10	2
Total	..	8,32,86,942	4	6	Total	..	8,32,86,042	4	6

* Includes 180,678 sovereigns = Rs. 24,10,170.

(By order of the Directors.)

H. E. HOLMES,
Ag. Chief Accountant.

W. B. HUNTER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans—8 per cent.
Percentage of Cash to Liabilities payable on demand—43·66.

Bank of Madras, Madras, 26th February 1912.

PUBLIC WORKS NOTIFICATIONS.

UNCLAIMED SUMS.

Two mistries by name (1) Velayudam, father's name Devi, and (2) P. Murugan, father's name Sami, working on the Anamalai ghat road, died of cholera in December 1911. They belong to Malabar side. The following amounts are due to them :—

								Rs.	A.	P.
Velayudam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	4	2
P. Murugan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	14	11

All claimants for the sums as heirs of the deceased should apply to the undersigned for the disbursement of the amount within three months from the date of this notification, failing which the amounts will be credited to Government. The claimant should produce an heirship certificate from the Magistrate of the district in which he resides.

Office of the Executive Engineer, Coimbatore Dvn.,
Coimbatore, 12th February 1912

R. W. FORMBY,
Executive Engineer, Coimbatore Division.

CLOSURE OF PERIYAR TUNNEL.

The Periyar tunnel will be closed at 8 A.M. on the 20th March 1912. It will be re-opened probably about the middle of June 1912 on a date to be notified later on.

Office of the Exe. Engr., Madura Division,
24th February 1912.

J. M. PARKER,
Executive Engineer, Madura Division.

MARINE NOTIFICATIONS.

List of Shipping in the Madras Roadstead with their Destination, &c., on the 24th February 1912, as reported by Commanders or Agents at the office.

Ships' names.	Tonnage	Commanders.	Destination.	When to sail.	Agents.
				1912.	
S.S. "Colombo" ..	2730	A. H. Acheson ..	London *via* Colombo, Aden, Suez Canal, Genoa and Marseilles	24th Feb. ..	Messrs. Binny & Co., Ltd.
S.S. "Dan of Malus"	2761	Geo. Meedis ..	Calcutta ..	27th " ..	Messrs. Gordon, Woodroffe & Co.
S.S. "Trentham Hall".	2661	R. Jones	Cuddalore and Pondicherry *via* Marseilles.	24th " ..	Messrs. Best & Co., Ltd.
S.S. "Kullu".	2257	T. K. Wilson ..	Calcutta	26th " ..	" Binny & Co., Ltd.

Report of Vessels arrived at and departed from the Port of Madras from the 18th to the 24th February 1912.

ARRIVALS.

Date arrived.	Vessel's name.	Tons.	Nation.	Commander's name.	Where from.	When left.
1912.						1912.
19th Feb. ..	S.S. "Dilwara" ..	3160	B.	H. A. Sharpe ..	Negapatam *via* Pondicherry.	17th Feb.
20th " ..	S.S. "Dunera" ..	3402	"	L. Y. Archdeacon	Rangoon	16th "
20th " ..	S.S. "Regina" ..	2942	"	A. McNicoll ..	Calcutta *via* Coconada	12th "
21st " ..	S.S. "Nadir"	2041	"	R. White ..	Bombay *via* Pondicherry	8th "
21st " ..	S.S. "Teesta"	3423	"	D. Wilks ..	Singapore *via* Penang	15th "
22nd " ..	S.S. "Dan of Malus" ..	2761	"	Geo. Meedis ..	Glasgow *via* Colombo ..	12th Jan.
23rd " ..	S.S. "Colombo" ..	3730	"	A. H. Acheson ..	Calcutta	20th Feb.
24th " ..	S.S. "Kullu" ..	2257	"	T. K. Wilson ..	Bunbury	5th "
24th " ..	S.S. "Trentham Hall" ..	2661	"	R. Jones ..	Coconada *via* Kalingapatam	20th "

DEPARTURES.

Date sailed.	Vessel's name.	Tons.	Nation.	Commander's name.	Whither bound.
1912.					
18th Feb ..	S.S. "Colaba" ..	3893	B.	J. A. Robertson ..	London *via* Colombo, Aden, Suez Canal, Genoa and Marseilles.
18th " ..	S.S. "Lord Erne" ..	2714	"	W. E. Magrane ..	London *via* Galle, Tuticorin, Malabar Coast and Suez Canal.
19th " ..	S.S. "Nordkarr" ..	3397	D.	W. Olsen ..	Calcutta.
21st " ..	S.S. "Regina" ..	2942	B.	A. McNicoll ..	Bombay *via* Coast ports.
22nd " ..	S.S. "Dunera" ..	3402	"	L. Y. Archdeacon	Negapatam
22nd " ..	S.S. "Dilwara" ..	3460	"	H. A. Sharpe ..	Rangoon and thence to Calcutta.
22nd " ..	S.S. "Nadir" ..	2041	"	R. White ..	Calcutta *via* Coast ports.
22nd " ..	S.S. "Teesta"	3423	"	E. G. M. Dutkinson	Singapore *via* Negapatam, Penang and Portsweltenham.

Fort Office, Madras,
24th Feb. 1912.

M. W. FAREWELL, Commander, R.I.M.,
Deputy Conservator of the Port.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 7 of 1912.

India—East Coast—Godavari Point.

Intimation has been received from Commander Hand, R.I.M., Officer in charge of Madras Minor Ports Survey, that the Godavari Point has extended in a North westerly direction to a position from which—

Vakalapudi Lighthouse bears N. 46° W.
Coconada Old Lighthouse bears S. 77½° W.
Hope Island Old Lighthouse bears S. 8° W.

} All bearings are (True)

The five fathoms contour has extended seawards approximately to a line drawn from the above position to 1½ miles East of Vokalapudi Lighthouse, it then runs parallel to the Coast approximately in its old position.

This Notice affects Admiralty Chart No. 1711, Bay of Bengal, Narsapur Point to Bimlipatam.

Presidency Port Office, Madras,
19th February 1912.

T. A. L. DeBERRY, Commander, R.I.M.,
Presidency Port Officer.

No. 8 of 1912.

The following is republished for information.

Presidency Port Office, Madras,
22nd February 1912.

T. A. L. DeBERRY, Commander, R.I.M.,
Presidency Port Officer.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

BAY OF BENGAL—BURMA.

North Terribles—Construction of a Beacon.

Subject.—The Beacon being erected on North Terribles was completed on the 26th January 1912.

Position.—Latitude 19° 27′ N.; Longitude 93° 18′ E.

Charts affected.—821, Elephant Point to Cheduba Strait.
829, Cocanada to Bassein River.

Publication.—Bay of Bengal, 1910, page 950.
This office Notice to Mariners, dated the 1st September 1911.

Authority.—Port Officer, Bassein.

Rangoon, 2nd February 1912.

C. GARDNER, Commander, R.I.M.,
for *Principal Port Officer, Burma.*

No. 9 of 1912.

The following is republished for information:—

Presidency Port Office, Madras,
22nd February 1912.

T. A. L. DeBERRY, Commander, R.I.M.,
Presidency Port Officer.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

BAY OF BENGAL—CHEDUBA STRAIT.

The Port Officer, Akyab, reports that the Volcanic eruption between Flat Island and Cheduba is well clear of, and is no danger to, shipping.

Approximate Position.—Latitude 18° 39′ North; Longitude 93° 45′ East.

Reference.—This office Notice to Mariners, dated the 26th January 1912.

Rangoon, 16th February 1912.

C. GARDNER, Commander, R.I.M.,
for *Principal Port Officer, Burma.*

MILITARY NOTIFICATION.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

REPORT of a deserter or absentee without leave from the 1st West Riding Regiment of Infantry, dated at Ambala, the 23rd day of February 1912.

Number, rank and name, 9059 Private Walter Goldthrope Sykes; age, 23 years; height, 5 feet 6½ inches; colour of complexion, medium; hair, dark brown; eyes, blue; trade, tinsmith; date of

enlistment, 25th April 1907; place of enlistment, Huddersfield; parish and county in which born, Greetland, Halifax, Yorkshire; date of desertion or absence, 23rd February 1912; place of desertion or absence, Ambala; marks, small mole on left breast; under five years' service.

J. H. B. WILSON, Capt., for Lieut.-Col.,
Commanding 1st Battalion, West Riding Regiment.

REVENUE NOTIFICATION.

NOTIFICATION

The Board resolves to notify for the information of the public that, under section 32 of Madras Proprietary Estates Village Service Act II of 1894, the following draft amendment of clause (ix) to rule 7 under the Act published at page 285 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, Part II, dated 8th February 1910, will be taken into consideration on or after the 1st May 1912 and that all suggestions or objections relating to it should be submitted, so as to reach the Board before that date :—

Draft Amendment.

Add the following to clause (ix) to rule 7 :—

"The registers and accounts shall, at all reasonable times be open to the inspection of the officials authorized by the proprietor or by Government to inspect the same and of persons owning or cultivating lands in the village and shall also be produced before the Collector or the proprietor or any official authorized by either of them at such times and places as they may direct, and the headmen shall furnish to the proprietor or to the Government officials the returns required to be prepared therefrom."

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue).
Madras, 19th February 1912.

W. G. McFARLAND,
Secretary.

ERRATA.

No. 9.—In Government Notification No. 241, dated 5th June 1905, published on page 461 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 20th June 1905, Part I.

For

District.	Circle.	Ranges.	District.	Circle.	Ranges.
Tinnevelly	Tuticorin	Tayyar. Lovinapuram. Ettayapuram. Kayatar. Virudupatti.	Tinnevelly	Srivilliputtur	Vasudevanallur. Nilithanallur. Kadayanallur. Tenkasi.
	Srivilliputtur.	Sattur. Watrap. Srivilliputtur. Rajapalliam. Karavanallur (Karivelavandanallur).		Tinnevelly	Alangulam. Adampatti. Ambasamudram. Sermadevi. Tinnevelly. Melpattam. Mannarpalliam.

Read

District.	Circle.	Ranges.	District.	Circle.	Ranges.
Tinnevelly	Tuticorin	Vilattikulam. Tuticorin. Ettayapuram. Kayattar.	Tinnevelly	Tinnevelly	Kadayanallur. Tenkasi. Alangulam. Adampatti. Ambasamudram. Sermadevi. Tinnevelly. Melpattam. Mannarpalliam. Karavanallur (Karivelavandanallur). Vasudevanallur. Nilithanallur.
Ramnad	Sattur	Virudupatti. Sattur. Watrap. Srivilliputtur. Rajapalliam.			

No. 10.—In Government Notification No. 98, dated 2nd March 1909, published on page 254 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 6th March 1909, Part I,

	District.	Circle.	Ranges
For—	Madura.	Morekulam.	Uchipalli Madukulattur Seyalkudi.
Read—	Ramnad.	Morekulam.	Uchipalli Madukulattur Seyalkudi

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue), Chepauk, dated 26th February 1912.

R. G. A. THOMSON,
for Acting Secretary.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATION.

NOTIFICATION.

Extract from the *Gazette of India*, dated 17th February 1912.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT

The 17th February 1912.

No. 1468-39.—Sir Charles Stewart-Wilson, K.C.S.I., Director-General of the Post Office of India, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the appointment of Director-General of Telegraphs in addition to his own duties, under the title of Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, with effect from the 1st April 1912 and until further orders.

Office of the Postmaster-General, Madras, 26th February 1912.

R. E. ENTHOVEN,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF STONES.

Tenders are invited for the supply of stones for the Survey of Government villages of Vellore taluk, 1912 and Polur taluk, 1913.

The stones must be cut and passed in depots to be mentioned in the tenders and thence carted to the villages.

Payment will only be made for the stones supplied after three months from the dates of carting to villages.

The successful tenderer must be prepared to cut not less than 12,000 field and sub-division stones per mensem and to cart that number to the villages according to the requirements of each village.

The stones required will probably be of the number and dimensions noted below, and must be of granite roughly squared for one-third of their length from the top—

Boundary stations—
Size 3′ × 9″ × 9″,
Marks "|-|" on top and broad arrow on side.
Probable requirements (9 per 2 villages outside forest reserves).

Khandum stations—
Size 2½′ × 8″ × 8″.
Marks "⊙" on top and broad arrow on side.
Probable requirements (2 per village outside forest reserves).

Field stones—
Size 2′ × 6″ × 6″.
Marks broad arrow on side ⅄.
Probable requirements 102 stones per square mile.

Subdivision stones—
Size 2′ × 5″ × 5″.
Marks "S" on top and broad arrow on side.
Probable requirements 551 stones per square mile.

The "marks" on stone shall be cut not less than 1½ inch deep.

Undersigned reserves to himself the right to reject any tender without giving any reason for doing so, nor does he bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

The passing or rejection of stones will be at the discretion of the undersigned or any subordinate of his to whom powers of passing are delegated; rejected stones must at once be broken up and removed from the depots.

There shall be not less than 4 depots in the taluk, one in each sub-section.

Tenders must be submitted by 31st March.

The successful tenderer will be required to deposit Rs 500 as security for the due performance of his contract and will sign a stamped contract in terms to be drawn up by undersigned embodying the above conditions.

Survey Office, Mount,
23rd February 1912.

H S. MULLINS,
Deputy Director, Madras Survey, No V Party.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF STANDARD INDIAN WEIGHTS.

SEALED tenders for the supply of the undermentioned standard Indian weights during the official year 1912–1913 will be received by the Collector of Madras up to 12 noon on Friday the 15th March 1912 :—

Sets of standard Indian weights (not exceeding 200 in number, each set consisting of—
1 standard maund of 200 tolas.
1 viss of 120 tolas.
1 seer of 24 tolas,
1 palam of 3 tolas on or before 15th April 1912 and as many sets as may be required thereafter not exceeding 250 sets at a time on a fortnight's notice.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

1 Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for standard Indian weights" and should specify the rates at which the tenderers undertake to supply a complete set and each of the weights making up a set They should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 25. This deposit should be remitted to the Madras Taluk Treasury and the Treasury receipt attached to the tender. No money will be accepted.

2 The successful tenderer will be required to deposit as security Rs. 100 with the necessary stamp duty and to sign a contract bond (form of which can be seen at the office) within a week of his being informed of the acceptance of his tender. In case of failure his deposit of Rs. 25 delivered with the tender will be forfeited and his tender considered to be cancelled.

3. The quantities mentioned above are only approximate, the actual quantities required will be intimated to the contractor from time to time and should be delivered at the cost and risk of the contractor in the Taluk Office, Madras, punctually on the dates fixed in the orders issued, failing which the terms of the contract bond will be strictly enforced.

4. The Collector of Madras reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

5. Any further information can be obtained on application to the Collector's office on any office day between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

Collector's Office, Madras,
22nd February 1912.

A. R. CUMMING,
Collector.

AUCTION FOR THE SUPPLY OF ARTICLES OF DIET.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Superintendent of the Central Jail, Trichinopoly, will hold a public auction at the Central Jail, Trichinopoly, on Thursday the 14th March 1912 at 3 A.M. for the supply of the following articles required during 1912–13 :—

Samba paddy	180,000 lb.	To be supplied within two months.
Tenkar ragi	250,000 "	Do.
Uncleaned new tamarind	10,000 "	Do.
Do old tamarind (of last year)	10,000 "	Do.
Chillies	4,000 "	Do.
Coriander (new)	2,000 "	Do.
Turmeric	300 "	Do.
Country dhall	60,000 "	Do.
Onions	14,400 "	To be supplied monthly as required.
Gingelly seed	26,000 "	Do.
Firewood	250 tons.	Do.
Bread	1,200 lb.	Do.
Mutton, free from bone	1,200 "	Do.
White sugar	260 "	Do.
Brown sugar	1,000 "	Do.
Jaggery	1,000 "	Do.
Kerosine oil	7,000 "	Do.
Cholam, white	100,000 "	As required.
Salt fish	20,000 "	Do.

2. Intending bidders should deposit *Rs.* 100 for ragi paddy and dhall and *Rs.* 50 for other articles as earnest-money The deposits of the successful bidders will be retained by the Superintendent and those of unsuccessful bidders will be returned after the auction is over.

3. The successful bidders will be required to deposit one-tenth of the value of the supplies and to execute a bond within a week of the date of the auction, failing which their deposits will be confiscated. In the case of failure to undertake the supply, the bidders will also be liable to pay the difference between the price accepted and that ultimately obtained.

4. Bidders at the auction must bring with them a sample of each article for which they intend to bid

5. In the case of merchants who may be unable to attend the auction, sealed tenders will be considered, provided they reach the undersigned before the 14th March 1912 with the samples and earnest-money referred to.

6 The Superintendent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any bid or tender.

7. Any further information can be had from the Superintendent, Central Jail, Trichinopoly.

Central Jail, Trichinopoly,
20th February 1912.

R. SHUBRICK,
Superintendent.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS FOR FIREWOOD.

SEALED tenders for the supply of firewood to the hospitals specified in the subjoined schedule, for the period from 1st April 1912 to 31st March 1913 will be received by the Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras up to 12 o'clock noon on *Friday*, 15*th March* 1912, and opened in the presence of those who may choose to attend at the office of the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras in Temple Gardens, Royapettah, Madras S.W.

2. Cover to be superscribed "Tender for supply of Firewood to the Madras Government Hospitals and Lunatic Asylum."

3. Tender must not only contain the rate but the total value of the item of supply.

4. Tender must be accompanied by an earnest security money of Rs. 300 (in Government promissory note or Bank receipt); and, in default of such deposit, the tender will be rejected, nor will any tender be received after the date fixed for the opening of tenders *No cash will be received.* This deposit will be returned to the unsuccessful tenderers immediately and to the others as soon as they have lodged the security mentioned in paragraph 6.

5. No tenderers shall be allowed to withdraw their tenders for the space of thirty days from the date thereof; and, in the event of their so doing, their deposit shall be forfeited to Government.

6 The successful tenderer must, within three days from date of receiving intimation that his tender has been accepted, lodge security, viz., 10 per cent. on the total value of the article, failing which his deposit will be forfeited to Government.

7. No advance of cash will be made to the contractor.

8. Bills on presentation will be passed by the Accountant-General for payment at the Madras Bank after delivery of the articles

9 A fine not exceeding Rs. 50 will be levied for any infringement of the stipulations of the bond, and, if frequently repeated, the contract will be annulled and the security confiscated to Government.

10. The contract must not be sublet. The contractor's security will be returned to him immediately on completion of his contract.

11. The Surgeon-General reserves to himself the right of rejecting tenders without assigning any reason for so doing

12. The successful competitor will be required to pay the value of the proper stamp duty on the contract.

13 The Government promissory notes lodged as earnest money or security deposit for a period of twelve months or less shall not be endorsed over to the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, but shall remain in the name of the depositor. Government will appropriate or cancel the notes as per G.O. No. 2358, dated 31st March 1899, authority to that effect being duly entered in the contract or other documents executed by the depositor.

14. With reference to the stipulations contained in the preceding paragraph No. 13, the tenderer should attach a certificate to his schedule to the following effect:—

"I, the tenderer, agree to have the earnest security, if in the Government promissory notes, confiscated to Government in case of my failure to undertake the contract."

SCHEDULE

Institutions.	Firewood		Earnest security money	Remarks.
	Probable requirement of each institution during the year.	Probable quantity to be tendered for by the contractor.		
	tons.	tons.	Rs.	
General Hospital	240	661	300	(a) Information as to dimensions, etc., of firewood may be had on personal application at the hospitals concerned. The wood must be well dried and ready for use. (b) There should be only one rate for the requirements of all the institutions irrespective of size, etc., of wood. (c) The Medical Officers in charge of the institutions will indent on the contractor for the quantity they need from time to time during the year. (d) The contract rate should include delivery charge.
Maternity Hospital	120			
Voluntary Venereal Hospital	16			
Ophthalmic Hospital	45			
Leper Hospital	60			
Lunatic Asylum, Madras	200			

(By order.)

Madras, 25th January 1912. C. A. F. KINGSTON, Captain, I.M.S., *Personal Asst. to Surgn.-Genl. with the Govt. of Madras.*

AUCTION FOR SUPPLY OF ARTICLES OF DIET, ETC.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Superintendent of the Central Jail, Salem, will hold a public auction at the Central Jail, Salem, on Saturday the 16th March 1912, at about 2-30 P.M. for the supply of the following articles of diet required for the use of the Salem Central Jail during 1912-1913.

Probable quantity.

1. Ragi, 400,000 lbs.—To be delivered in four months' time in four instalments free of husk; one-half of the quantity to be old and not new grain. Wastage above 10 per cent. is to be made good by the contractor.

2. Dhall gram, 100,000 lbs.—In two lots in three months' time.

3. Dhall, 76 000 lbs.—Clean and free from husk, dust and stones; to be delivered in two lots.

4. New tamarind, 10,000 lbs.—Free from stones; to be delivered in one lot.

5. New coriander, dry, 4,000 lbs.—To be free from weevil; to be delivered in one lot.

6. Samba paddy, dry, 120,000 lbs.—In two lots within three months' time. Rice must be white.

7. Gingelly seed, 60,000 lbs. (more or less).—To be of good quality and clean; to be delivered in in such quantities as may be required from time to time. Wastage more than 10 per cent. is to be made good by the contractor.

8. Mutton without bone.—Hospital requirements to be supplied daily, and every Wednesday such quantity as may be required—200 lbs. more or less.

9. Chillies, dry, 5,000 lbs.—To be delivered in one lot.

10. Turmeric, dry, 800 lbs.—To be delivered in one lot.

11. Cow's milk.—To be supplied daily to the Jail Hospital as required. Cows to be brought to the jail premises and milked.

12. Onions.—600 lbs. monthly (more or less).

13. Salt fish, dry.—500 lbs. monthly.

14. Kerosine oil—36 tins (more or less) monthly.

15. Intending bidders should deposit Rs. 60 as earnest-money. The deposit of the successful bidders will be retained by the Superintendent of the Central Jail, Salem, until the supplies are made, and those of unsuccessful bidders will be returned immediately after the auction is over. Bidders are at liberty to bid for whatever quantity they may wish to supply up to quantity required.

16. In the case of the large supplies, the successful bidder will be required to deposit at once a sum equal to one-hundredth part of the value of the articles bid or tendered for and to execute a bond within seven days of the date of the auction, failing which their deposits will be confiscated. In case of failure to undertake the supply, the bidders will also be liable to pay the difference between the price accepted and that ultimately obtained.

17. Samples of articles of diet can be seen at the time of auction. The date of supply will be intimated by the Superintendent in person.

* 18. No advance of cash will be made for supplies ordered.

19. In the case of those merchants who may be unable to attend the auction, sealed tenders will be considered provided they reach the Superintendent on or before 12 noon of the 16th March 1911 and are accompanied by the deposit of Rs. 50. These tenders will be opened only at the time of the auction and the rate offered will be considered with the auction bids. Tenders should specify in words as well as in figures the rates offered, which should be in lbs. per rupee delivered at the Salem Central Jail.

20. The Superintendent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any bid or tender.

21. The merchants will be required to deposit one-tenth of the value of articles bid or tendered for.

Salem Central Jail,
7th February 1912.

S. DAVIS,
Superintendent.

* The cost of the articles supplied will be paid upon delivery as soon as passed by the Superintendent.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT: GOVERNMENT VOLUNTARY VENEREAL HOSPITAL, MADRAS.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF ARTICLES OF DIET AND OTHER HOSPITAL REQUIREMENTS.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders in duplicate will be received up to 10 o'clock (morning) on Friday 1st March 1912 by the Superintendent, Voluntary Venereal Hospital, for the supply of the following articles :—

Diet, storable and non-diet, storable—consists of articles which must be supplied in bulk within seven days after acceptance of tender. Payment will be made on bills as soon after receipt as possible.

Diet, perishable—consists of perishable articles of daily supply (supply to continue from 1st April 1912 to 31st March 1913). An indent for each day's requirement will be given to the contractor. Payment will be made on monthly bills.

Non-diet, perishable, and surgical dressings—consists of articles to be indented for in quantities as required. Payment will be made on monthly bills. Supplies to continue from 1st April 1912 to 31st March 1913.

2. The articles required are detailed in the classified schedules annexed, and information as to samples, etc., may be had on personal application at the hospital.

3. Tenders will be opened by the Superintendent at the Voluntary Venereal Hospital at the appointed time in the presence of those interested who may choose to attend.

4. Tenders to be superscribed in the manner classified in paragraph 1 and on the covers the words "Tenders for hospital supplies" written. Each tender must contain not only the rates, but the total value of each item of supply entered in a separate column, the items in which must be totalled up showing the aggregate value of such entire tender.

5. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit (in Government Promissory notes or Bank receipts) as earnest-money of the amount noted against each article. When several articles are tendered for, one Bank receipt for the total amount of earnest-money will be received. In default of such deposit the tender will be rejected, nor will any tender be received after the time fixed for the opening of tenders. *No cash will be received.* This deposit will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers immediately and to the others as soon as they have lodged the security mentioned in paragraph 7 *infra*.

6. No person making a tender shall be allowed to withdraw his tender for the space of thirty days from the date thereof, and, in the event of his so doing, his deposit shall be forfeited to Government.

7. The successful tenderer must within three days from date of receiving intimation that his tender has been accepted, lodge security, viz., 10 per cent on the total value of the articles, failing which his deposit will be forfeited to Government.

8. No advance of cash will be made to the contractor.

9. Bills on presentation will be passed by the Accountant-General for payment at the Madras Bank after delivery of the articles.

10. A fine, not exceeding 10 per cent. of deposit money, will be levied for any infringement of the stipulations of the bond, and, if frequently repeated, the contract will be annulled and the security confiscated to Government.

11. The contract must not be sublet. The contractor's security, if not confiscated, will be returned to him immediately on completion of his contract.

12. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right to decline or accept the tender for any one or more of the articles tendered for by the successful tenderer without assigning any reason for so doing.

13. The Superintendent also reserves to himself the right of rejecting tenders without assigning any reason for so doing.

14. The successful competator will be required to pay the value of the proper stamp duty on the contract.

15. Government promissory notes lodged as earnest-money or security deposit for a period of twelve months or less *shall not be endorsed over to the Superintendent, but shall remain in the name of the depositor.* Government will appropriate or cancel the notes as per G.O. No. 2358, dated 31st March 1890, authority to that effect being duly entered in the contract or other document executed by the depositor.

16. With reference to the stipulations contained in the preceding paragraph 15, the tenderer should attach a certificate to his schedule or schedules to the following effect :—

"I, the tenderer, agree to have the earnest-money, if in Government promissory notes or Bank receipts, confiscated to Government in case of my failure to undertake the contract."

17. No article shall be supplied to the hospital except on authority signed by the Superintendent or by some responsible person authorized by him in writing to do so.

18. Printed forms of tenders can be had on application at the Voluntary Venereal Hospital, Madras.

19. Samples are not required unless called for. When called for they must be sent in within two days. If approved and tender accepted, the samples received will be counted as part of the supply. If rejected, the samples will be paid for at the tender rates. Tenderers are distinctly to understand that, if the tender be accepted, the balance of the article or articles required must be in every way equal to the approved sample. The opinion of the Superintendent to be final on this point.

Articles.	Probable quantity more or less required	Earnest deposit.	Remarks.
Dust, storable. (Bulk supply. Quantities noted in this group represent six months' supply.)		Rs.	
Barley lb.	400	5	Sample required.
Chillies, dry, 1st sort "	50	1	
Coffee powder "	150	10	Sample required.
Coontoo "	250	10	
Coriander, 1st sort, clean "	50	2	
Cummum seeds, clean "	5	1	
* Dhall, 1st sort, clean "	125	9	Sample required.
Garlic "	20	1	Do. If the whole of this group is included in one tender Rs. 40 as earnest money.
Mustard "	5	1	
Pepper, black 1st sort "	35	4	
* Rice, 1st sort, clean, stones picked "	7,000	35	Sample required
Salt, common "	170	5	
Tamarind, 1st sort, stones and seeds picked "	150	6	
Non-dirts storable (Bulk supplies)			
Brooms bundles, 12 as. each No.	70	1	
Chunam lb.	50	2	
Winnowa No.	6	1	
Surgical dressing (Quantities noted in this group represent twelve months' supply.)			
Cotton, clean lb	35	1	
Non-dirt, perishable (Quantities noted in this group represent twelve months' supply.)			
Coal tar, good quality lb.	100	4	
Dry earth Cart load	10	1	Rs. 20 as earnest money.
Mullays No.	250	5	
Munthays "	300	6	
Oil, cocoanut lb.	25	1	Tins to be returned after oil is used up.
Oil, kerosine *Accessories*, to be supplied in tins gal.	200	10	
Soap, country lb.	50	1	
Straw "	8,000	16	
Diet, perishable (Quantities noted in the group represent twelve months' supply.)			
Betel and nut lb.	300	5	
Bread, first sort "	600	5	Sample required.
Eggs, hen, fresh, to weigh 2½ oz. each No.	5,000	20	
Fish fresh, excluding wastage lb.	50	1	Rs. 35 as earnest money.
† Mutton, with bone, best quality "	200	1	
* Mutton, without bone, best quality "	3,200	16	
Peppers, to weigh 3 oz. each, fresh, white "	4,000	16	
Buttermilk, fresh, specific gravity not under 1·014°, pint of 20 oz. pints.	7,000	10	
Milk, cows, best, cows to be milked at hospital, specific gravity 1030°. Pint of 20 oz. "	3,000	15	
Vegetable, country, fresh lb.	1,500	10	
Plantains No.	1,000	5	

* Will be taken in two instalments

† Only male sheep will be accepted. The feet and tail of the sheep must be attached, when mutton is being passed by the medical officer. Goats' flesh will not be accepted as mutton under any condition. Each sheep must weigh not less than 25 lbs.

Madras, 16th February 1912.

L. HIRSCH,
Superintendent, Govt. Voluntary Venereal Hospital.

GOVERNMENT OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF ARTICLES OF DIET AND HOSPITAL SUPPLIES.

NOTICE is hereby given that sealed tenders, *in duplicate*, will be received up to 10 A.M. on Wednesday the 6th March 1912 by the Superintendent, Government Ophthalmic Hospital, for the supply of perishable articles and non-perishable articles in bulk, as detailed in Schedules A and B, for the Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras.

2. A separate tender must be sent for each group or article.

3. Tenders will be opened by the Superintendent, Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Marshall's Road, Egmore, at the appointed time in the presence of those interested who may choose to attend.

4. Tenders to be superscribed showing the number of the group or article and schedule. Each tender must contain not only the rates, but the total value of the each item of supply entered in a separate column, the items in which must be totalled up.

5. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit in Government Promissory notes or Bank receipts set opposite to each group of the schedule, and in default of such deposit the tender will be rejected, nor will any tender be received after the time fixed for the opening of tenders. *No cash will be received.* The deposit will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers immediately.

6. The successful tenderer for non-perishable articles shall be required to deliver the articles in bulk one week after acceptance of tender. Payment will be made as soon as possible after delivery.

7. The successful tenderer for perishable articles shall be required to have ready daily at 7-30 A.M. the day's supply for the inspection of the Superintendent, Government Ophthalmic Hospital. He will find out daily the requirements of the following day.

8. The successful tenderer for non-perishable articles excepting Groups Nos. 6 and 7, after receiving intimation that his tender has been accepted, must supply the articles in bulk before the prescribed date, failing which his earnest-money will be forfeited to Government.

9. The successful tenderer for perishable articles must, within three days from date of receiving intimation that his tender has been accepted, lodge security, viz., 10 per cent. on the total value of the articles, failing which his deposit shall be forfeited to Government.

10. No advance of cash will be made to the contractor.

11. A fine not exceeding 10 per cent. of the deposit money will be levied from the successful contractor of perishable articles for any infringement of the stipulations of the bond, and if frequently repeated the contract will be annulled and the security confiscated to Government. The contract must not be sublet. The contractor's security will be returned to him on completion of his contract.

12. Samples of the different articles must be furnished by each tenderer along with his tender. The samples of the accepted tenderer will be sealed and lodged in the office of the Superintendent, Government Ophthalmic Hospital.

13. The Superintendent, Government Ophthalmic Hospital, reserves to himself the right to decline to accept the tender for any one or more of the articles tendered for by the successful tenderer without assigning any reason for doing so.

14. The Superintendent, Government Ophthalmic Hospital, also reserves to himself the right of rejecting tenders without assigning any reason for doing so.

15. Tenders containing rates manifestly below the market value of articles will be summarily rejected.

16. Every correction in the tender must invariably be initialled by the tenderer, failing which the tender will be rejected.

17. The successful contractor will be required to sign a bond and to pay the value of the proper stamp duty on the contract only in case of perishable articles.

18. Government Promissory notes lodged as earnest security money or security deposit for a period of 12 months or less shall not be endorsed over to the Superintendent, but shall remain in the name of the depositor. Government will appropriate or cancel the notes as per G.O. No. 2338 of 31st March 1890, authority to that effect being duly entered in the contract or other agreement executed by the depositors.

19. The tenderer should attach a certificate to his tender or tenders to the following effect :—

"I, the tenderer, agree to have the earnest-money confiscated to Government in case of my failure to undertake the tender."

SCHEDULE A.

NON-PERISHABLE ARTICLES.

Description of articles.		Quantity required.	Earnest-money	Description of articles.		Quantity required.	Earnest-money.
Group No. 1.			Rs.	*Group No. 3.*			Rs.
Cornflour	lb.	1		Arrow-root	lb.	5	
Coffee, powder, 1st sort, in tins	"	770		Asafœtida	"	6	
Sugar, brown, best quality	"	1,220	12	Blackgram, broken	"	50	
Sugar, white, 1st sort	"	240		Chillies, 1st sort	"	200	
Tea, 1st sort	oz.	20		Coriander seeds	"	200	
Sago	"	2		Cummin seeds	"	24	
				Dhall	"	1,100	
				Mustard seed, country	"	25	18
				Pepper, black	"	150	
				Poppy seeds	"	3	

SCHEDULE A—*contd.*

NON-PERISHABLE ARTICLES—*contd.*

Description of articles.	Quantity required.	Earnest money.
Group No. 2—contd.		Rs.
Dry ginger .. .. lb.	2	
Salt, white .. .. ,,	72	
Tamarind, good and clean, without seeds .. .. ,,	600	
Turmeric .. .. .. ,,	20	
Vendiyam .. .. .. ,,	24	
Group No. 3		
Ekas, 1st sort, good and clean. lb.	10 000	
Rice, raw, 1st sort, good and clean .. .. .. ,,	8,000	16
Group No. 4.		
Hurricane .. .. .. No.	1,000	
Mullays .. .. .. ,,	200	3
Group No. 5.		
Oil, kerosene, 150° in tins .. Gallo.	60	
Do. do. 150° ,, do. .. ,,	20	5
Group No. 6.		
Iron pails with cover for night-soil as per hospital pattern .. .. Doz.	1	
Latrine paper, sheets .. .. Grs.	30	
Baskets, common, large .. No.	6	
Do. ration, large .. .. ,,	8	
Broom, handles, ... ,,	100	
Do. cocoanut, bundles .. ,,	200	
Cotton-waste oil .. .. lb.	60	
Coquanut scrubbers .. .. No.	70	
Methylated spirit in bottles Bots.	36	
Soap, Europ. bar .. .. No.	60	
Sunlight soap cakes .. .. ,,	180	18
Bandage cloth, dungary, pieces of 12 yards .. Pieces	70	
Soap, Europ. cake, Pears, glycerine .. .. No.	120	
Sieves .. .. ,,	10	
Needle, packs of 24 each .. Pack	4	
Matches, safety, boxes .. No.	200	
Zinc buckets as per hospital pattern .. .. Doz.	2	
Thread, sewing .. .. .. lb.	2	

Description of articles.	Quantity required	Earnest money.
Group No. 7.		Rs.
Bamboo flannel .. .. .. No.	16	
Blankets, red .. .. .. ,,	60	
Do white, 1st sort .. .. ,,	10	
Blue cloth for eye-shade .. Yds.	200	
Carpets, large .. .. .. No.	80	
Cloth, long, fine .. .. .. Yds.	120	
Do. red, Turkey, 1½ yards wide, 10 stripes	300	
Coats, gingham, men's .. .. No.	10	
Do do. children's .. .. ,,	12	
Frocks chints, children's .. .. ,,	12	
Gowns, white, women's .. .. ,,	24	
Do. chints do .. .. ,,	24	
Jackets, white, men's .. .. ,,	180	
Do do women's .. .. ,,	100	
Do. do. children's .. .. ,,	24	
Mittoons, coir .. .. .. ,,	12	
Do cotton .. .. .. ,,	8	
Muscatto curtains .. .. .. ,,	10	
Pillow cases .. .. .. ,,	140	
Pillows, cotton .. .. .. ,,	30	
Quilts, chints, red lined .. .. ,,	24	
Do gingham, cotton .. .. ,,	200	
Screen, hanging .. .. .. ,,	4	60
Bed sheets 7½ ft. × 4 ft. .. ,,	80	
Shifts, white, women's .. .. ,,	24	
Do. do children's .. .. ,,	10	
Shirts, white, first size .. .. ,,	30	
Do do second size .. .. ,,	10	
Slippers, pairs, large .. .. ,,	36	
Do small .. .. ,,	12	
Socks, cotton, pairs .. .. ,,	40	
Towels, bath .. .. .. ,,	60	
Do. dungary .. .. .. ,,	80	
Do. face .. .. .. ,,	40	
Do. Patna .. .. .. ,,	50	
Do square .. .. .. ,,	80	
Toilet covers .. .. .. ,,	6	
Trousers, gingham, first size .. .. .. ,,	38	
Trousers, gingham, second size .. .. .. ,,	10	
Counterpanes .. .. .. ,,	12	
Table cloths, 7½ ft. × 5½ ft. .. ,,	24	
,, napkins .. .. .. ,,	48	
Tea cloths .. .. .. ,,	12	
Glass cloths .. .. .. ,,	24	
Pillows, coir .. .. .. ,,	80	

* Groups Nos. 3 and 7 to be supplied monthly or occasionally as required from 1st April 1912 to 31st March 1913.

SCHEDULE B.

PERISHABLE ARTICLES.

Description of articles.	Probable quantity required	Earnest-money.	Period of delivery.	Remarks.
Group No. 1.		Rs.		
Beef, best, grass-fed, without bone .. lb.	30	4	To be supplied in such quantities as may be required daily at 7-30 A.M. from 1st April 1912 to 31st March 1913.	Goat's flesh will not be accepted. The feet of the sheep must be attached to the legs when mutton is being passed by the Superintendent. To be supplied in carcase when the daily supply exceeds 25 lb.
Chickens, 10 oz. each in weight when dressed .. .. .. ,,	200			
Ducks .. .. ,,	10			
Eggs, hen, fresh, to weigh 1¼ oz. each. ..	1 000			
Fish, fresh, excluding wastage .. lb.	1 000			
Fowls, lb 1-4-0 each, dressed .. No.	300			
Mutton, grass-fed, 1st sort, without bone .. .. lb.	2,000	80		
Partridges .. .. No.	10			
Pigeons .. .. ,,	10			
Snipe .. .. ,,	10			
Teals .. .. ,,	10			
Plate leaf for meals (100 per bundle) .. Bdls.	500			
Rabbits .. .. No.	10			

SCHEDULE B—*cont.*

PERISHABLE ARTICLES—*cont.*

Description of articles.		Probable quantity required.	Earnest-money.	Period of delivery.	Remarks.
			Rs.		
Group No. 2.					
Butter, fresh, best quality	lb	350			
Milk, cow's of good and wholesome quality, pints of 20 oz. each. Cows to be milked at the hospital; fresh specific gravity not less than 1026°.	Pts.	24,000	50	To be supplied in such quantities as may be required daily at 7-30 A.M. from 1st April 1912 to 31st March 1913.	Cows to be ready at the hospital at 6 o'clock in the morning and 4 o'clock in the evening
Group No. 4					
Hoppers, white, not to weigh less than 2 oz. each	No.	60,000	12		To be ready at the hospital at 6-30 A.M.
Group No. 6.					
Apples, sweet good size	No.	60			
Arrack, Cuddalore, 25° under-proof	Rots.	60			
Coconut, fresh, without shell	lb.	1,000			
Ghee, fresh, 1st sort	"	1,200			
Gingelly-oil, fresh	"	150			
Garlic	"	10			
Green chillies	"	1,250			
Ice	"	1,800			
Leeches	No.	150			
Karunjilai leaves	lb	200			
Limes, fresh, good size	No.	100			
Mangoes, good, full size	"	6			
Mint and parsley, fresh	lb.	1			
Oil, cocoanut, bottles	Doz.	500	40		
Onions	lb.	60,000			
Plantains, good size, ripe	No.	200			
Oranges, fresh and sweet	"				
Potatoes, 1st sort, cease to weigh less than 2 oz. each	lb.	1,800		To be supplied in such quantities as may be required daily at 7 A.M. from 1st April 1912 to 31st March 1913.	
Vegetables, country, fresh, exclusive of wastage	"	2,800			Vegetables should be varied as available according to season.
Vegetables, European, fresh, exclusive of wastage	"	50			
Lemonade bottles	Doz.	20			
Soda do.	"	60			
Group No. 5					
Bread, 4 oz., 8 oz., and 1 lb., white, best quality	lb.	5,000	16		
Flour, wheat	"	100			
Soojee	"	50			
Group No. 8.					
Tinning copper pots of sizes to be done twice a month about 6 at a time	No.	200	3		

Madras, 19th February 1912.

B. H. ELLIOT, Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,
Superintendent, Government Ophthalmic Hospital.

AUCTION FOR SUPPLY OF ARTICLES OF DIET AND MANUFACTURES.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Superintendent of the District Jail, Madura, will hold a public auction at the Jail Office, Madura, on Saturday the 23rd March 1912 at 9 A.M. for the supply of the following articles required for the use of the Madura District Jail during 1912–1913.

Articles		Probable quantity more or less.		
Ragi	lb	220,000.	To be delivered in such quantities as will be required from time to time, free of husk, one-half the quantity to be old and not new grain.
Dhall	"	35,000	Clean and free of stones and mud.
Tamarind	"	5,000.	New clean and free of seeds and stones
Chillies	"	3,000.	New and dried.
Turmeric	"	350.	Of good quality.
Coriander	"	2,500	To be free from weevil and mud.
Paddy	"	30,000	To be old grain and delivered in such quantities as will be required.

Articles.	Probable quantity more or less.	
Firewood	20,000	To be well dried and in billets of 2 to 3 feet.
	more or less per month.	
Gingelli seeds	16. 32,000	To be of good quality and clean; to be delivered in such quantities as may be required from time to time. The outturn should not be less than 40 per cent.
Aloe fibre	1,000.	Wastage must not exceed 20 per cent.
Cocoanut muttays	10,000.	Big size outturn not less than 10 per cent. fibre.
Jaggery, palmyra	1,200.	In such quantities as may be required.

2. Intending bidders should deposit Rs. 50 as earnest-money. The deposits of the successful bidders will be retained by the Superintendent, District Jail, Madura, until the supplies are made and those of unsuccessful bidders will be returned immediately after the auction is over. Bidders are at liberty to bid for whatever quantity they may wish to supply up to the quantity required.

3. In the case of the larger supplies, the successful bidders will be required to execute a bond within seven days of the date of the auction, failing which their deposits will be confiscated. In case of failure to undertake the supply, the bidders will also be liable to pay the difference between the price accepted and that ultimately obtained.

4. Samples of articles should be furnished for inspection at the time of auction and bidders by tender should not fail to send in their samples in time. The date of supply will be intimated by the Superintendent in person. The cost of the articles will be paid upon delivery; but no advance will be made on any account.

5. In the case of those merchants who may be unable to attend the auction, sealed tenders will be considered, provided they reach the Superintendent at or before 9 A.M. of the 23rd March 1912 and are accompanied by the deposits of Rs. 50. These tenders will be opened only at the time of the auction and the rates offered will be considered with the auction bids. Tenders should specify in words as well as in figures the rates offered which should be in lb. per rupee delivered at the Madura District Jail.

6. The Superintendent does not bind himself to accept the lowest of any bid or tender.

7. Wastage exceeding 10 per cent. in the case of ragi, chillies, coriander, turmeric and gingelli seeds and 5 per cent. in the case of dhall and 33⅓ per cent. in the case of paddy will have to be made good by the contractor.

8. The contract in each case is subject to the approval of the Inspector-General of Prisons.

T. W. HARLEY, Captain, I.M.S.,
Superintendent.

Madura District Jail, 13th February 1912.

AUCTION FOR SUPPLY OF GRAINS, ETC.

Notice is hereby given that an auction will be held at the Penitentiary, Madras, at 2-30 P.M. on 15th March 1912, for the supply of grains, etc., detailed below.

2. The amount deposited against each item will form the security for due performance of the contract by successful bidders and they will also execute a bond.

3. The contract will be subject to the confirmation of the Inspector-General of Prisons.

4. Any further information can be obtained from the Superintendent of Prisons, Madras.

	Amount to be deposited before bidding. Rs.	A.	P.
Rice.—80,000 lb. One half of the quantity old; thin and of white colour called Samba to be delivered in four lots; not to be damped	450	0	0
Ragi.—400,000 lb. Bangalore, in six lots, free of husk and not to be damped ..	1,000	0	0
Dhall.—Country, 75,000 lb. Clean and free of stones; in four lots	350	0	0
Tenaroad.—12,000 lb. Free of stones, first half quantity to be old and not be damped, to be supplied as required	80	0	0
Coriander.—8,000 lb. Free from weevil and mud; to be supplied as required ..	80	0	0
Chillies.—8,000 lb. Dry, not to contain much seed; the supply to be made as required	100	0	0
Turmeric.—800 lb. Free from insects; the supply to be made as required ..	10	0	0
Onions.—10,000 lb. To be delivered four times a month in small quantities as required	26	0	0
Mutton.—Every Wednesday, without bones, as much as required; 250 lb. more or less weekly	150	0	0
Beef.—Without bones, three times a week; 10 lb. more or less as required ..			
Bread.—Brown and white, good quality; 480 lb. monthly more or less as required ..			
Vegetables.—Country, of different varieties except greens and radishes; 10,000 lb. monthly more or less as required	25	0	0
Milk.—Fresh, rawdrawn, to be supplied as required both morning and evening ..	25	0	0
Gingelly seed.—Brown, 80,000 lb. Wastage and dryage should not exceed 5 per cent., to be supplied in eight lots	50	0	0
Grass.—17,500 lb. White, free from stones and dust; may be supplied in one lot ..	700	0	0
	75	0	0

The Penitentiary Office, Madras,
20th February 1912.

J. J. ROBB, Captain, I.M.S.,
Superintendent of Prisons.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES FOR THE PENITENTIARY, MADRAS.

SEALED tenders for the supply of the undermentioned articles required during the period 26th March 1912 to 25th March 1913 will be received by the Superintendent of Prisons, Madras, up to 12 noon on 18th March 1912.—

Schedule of miscellaneous articles required during the year 1911 in the Penitentiary, Madras.

Description of articles		Probable requirements
Group I.		
Eggs, hen, fresh, 1½ oz. in weight each.	No.	450
Chicken, 18 oz. each in weight when dressed.	"	25
Peppers, white, fresh, 3 oz. each	"	400
Kerosene oil (chicken)	Tins.	18
Sago	Lb.	6
Arrowroot	Tins.	18
Barley, 1st sort	Lb.	25
Cornflour	Tins	4
Lime-pickle	Lb.	1
Milk tins	Nos.	24
Butter	Lb.	10
Ice	"	200
Brandy	Bottles	8
Linseed	Lb.	8
Cocoanut oil	"	40
Olive oil	Bottles.	6
Benzoline	Lb.	4
Safety matches	Dozen	18
Limes, fresh, 1st size	No.	100
Dry ginger	Lb.	2
Onions	"	6
Mustard (Europe), ½ lb. bottles (Colman's)	Bottles	2
Condy's fluid	Tins.	6
Medicine glasses	Dozen.	1
Empty glass bottles, large	No.	14
Carbolic soap	Cakes.	70
Sunlight soap	"	90
Bar soap, Hoochoo	No.	70
Lux	Pkts.	4
Flannel	Yds.	20
Long cloth	"	25
Water-proof cloth	"	6
Muslin cloth	"	25
Sand	Parahs.	20
Charcoal	Lb.	300
Fuller's earth	Cwts	120
Chunam	Parahs	200
Soapnuts	Lb.	275
Marking nuts	"	12
Naphthaline	"	2
Enamel paint	Tins.	6
Gobi powder	Lb.	16
Spectacles	Pairs	10
Combs for females	No.	18
Needles	Pkts	4
Shoe black	Tins.	35
Do. brushes	No.	6
Blacco	Tins	25
Bath bricks	No.	2

Description of articles		Probable requirements.
Group I—cont.		
Brass padlocks	No.	5
Do almirah locks	"	4
Group II.		
Sieves	No.	100
Winnows	"	50
Baskets, large	"	300
Ladles	"	12
Leaf umbrellas	"	42
Large palmyra leaf fans	"	5
Mudiyes and pots	"	3,000
Urinal earthen pots	"	100
Earthen basins	"	35
Do shallow pans	"	12
Do. pots, small	"	30
Do goglets	"	30
Fog water pots	"	20
Cork mats	"	30
Date mats	"	12
Soft brooms	"	400
Cocoanut brooms	"	1,250
Chunam brushes	"	100
Group III		
Galvanized buckets	No.	12
Enamel spittoons	"	5
Do. basins	"	4
Do tumblers	"	8
Do chamber pots	"	6
Do tumblers	"	3
Glass tumblers	"	4
Lamp globes, large	"	5
Bazaar langlish, large and small	"	45
Chimneys, ordinary	"	175
Wicks, lamp	Yds	45
Button collars	No	10
Candles, Belmont	Lb.	4
Group IV.		
Kelong	Lb.	800
Coffee	"	210
Tea	"	150
Potatoes	"	2,650
Pepper	"	35
Brown sugar	"	1,440
Gingelly	"	170
Sago	"	350
Flour, Australian wheat, good quality	"	1,200

Note.—The articles to be delivered as required.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

1. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of Miscellaneous articles for the Penitentiary, Madras."

2. Tenders will only be received on printed forms which can be obtained, free of cost, on application.

3. Tenders should specify in words as well as in figures the rate at which each description of article will be supplied, and the total value of each article should also be entered in the appropriate column.

4. No tenders will be received unless accompanied by a deposit of 2 per cent. on the total value of articles tendered for.

5 Tenders not complying with the above conditions will be rejected.

6. Tenders may be for one or more groups but must be for ALL articles in each group.

7. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

8. The successful tenderer will be required to pay a security of 10 per cent. on the value of his tender together with the necessary stamp duty, and to sign a contract bond within fifteen days from the date of his being informed of the acceptance of the tender. In the case of failure his deposit of 2 per cent. delivered with the tender will be forfeited and credited to Government.

9. No advance of cash will be made to the contractor; payment for the articles supplied will be made by the Superintendent of Prisons, Madras, as soon as the articles are received.

10. The contract must not be sublet.

11. A fine not exceeding Rs. 5 will be levied at the discretion of the Superintendent for any infringement of stipulations of the contract, or for the supply of inferior articles, or if frequently repeated, the contract may be annulled and security confiscated to Government.

12. The decision of the Inspector-General of Prisons will be final in all questions of infringement of contract.

13. The contract is subject to the confirmation of the Inspector-General of Prisons.

14. In case the contractor after taking the contract is not willing to carry out his agreement, he shall give at least one month's notice and shall forfeit the security money to Government; the contractor will also be bound to make good to Government any loss which may arise from his failure or by Government having to purchase the articles specified in the contract in the local market at higher rate than those accounted for.

15. Any further information can be obtained from the Superintendent of Prisons, Madras, on application on any office day between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

16. Government Promissory notes lodged as security deposit (for a period of twelve months or less) will not be endorsed over to the Superintendent of Prisons, Madras, but will remain in the name of the depositor. Government will appropriate or cancel the notes as per G.O. No. 2358, dated 1st March 1890, authority to that effect being duly entered in the contract executed by the depositor.

The Penitentiary Office, Madras,
20th February 1912.

J. J. ROSE, Captain, I.M.S.,
Superintendent of Prisons.

CENTRAL JAIL, CANNANORE.

Notice is hereby given that an auction will be held at the Central Jail, Cannanore, on Saturday, 9th March 1912, at 2 P.M. for the supply of the following articles of diet required for the year 1912-13:

	Probable quantity.
Paddy	210,000 lb
Ragi (Bangalore)	300,000 ,,
Dhall (country thovary)	30,000 ,, (Three times a year).
Cleaned tamarind	10,000 ,,
Chillies (new)	6,000 ,,
Coriander (clean)	3,000 ,,
Tamarind	400 ,,
Onions	10,000 ,, (Three times a year).
Sugar	400 ,,
Garlic	28 ,,

2. Intending bidders should deposit Rs. 100 as earnest-money which, in the case of unsuccessful bidders, will be returned immediately after the auction is over.

3. In the case of paddy, ragi and dhall the successful bidders will be required to execute a bond within seven days from the date of auction and to deposit in addition to the earnest-money already deposited a sum of Rs. 250 for ragi, Rs. 100 for dhall and Rs. 100 for paddy, failing which their earnest-money will be confiscated. In case of failure to undertake the supply, they will also be liable to pay the difference between the price accepted and that ultimately obtained.

4. In the case of merchants who may be unable to attend the auction, sealed tenders will be considered provided they reach the undersigned on or before the hour and date fixed for the auction and are accompanied by the required earnest-money, viz., Rs. 100. These tenders will be opened only at the time of auction.

5. The contract will be subject to the confirmation of the Inspector-General of Prisons.

Cannanore, 14th February 1912.

W. CHAMIER,
Superintendent.

RECOVERY OF WRECKS.

Notice is hereby given, under section 76 of Act VII of 1858, that the undermentioned property has been salvaged within the limits of the Port of Madras, and claimants should submit their claim within a week's time from the date of the circular and remove the articles claimed within the space of the month on payment of the salvage charge. Should they fail, the articles will be sold in the following month by the Engineer No. 2, Port Trust, Madras.

Description of articles	Mark.	Date of recovery	Place of recovery.
Fifty-seven steel bars, 13½'	Nil	15th February 1912.	Within the Madras Harbour.
Three bundle steel bars	"	15th "	
Ninety one square iron bars	"	15th "	
Seventy-three flat iron bars	"	16th "	
Twenty-three steel bars, 13½'	"	15th "	
Two bundle steel bars	"	16th "	
Eight square iron bars, 16' × 2"	"	16th "	
Twenty square iron bars, 16' × 2"	"	17th "	
Nineteen wrought iron plates 4' × 2"	"	17th "	
Fourteen wrought iron plates, 4' × 2'	"	18th "	
Seven flat iron bars	"	20th "	
Twenty-eight steel bars, 14'	"	20th "	
Two square iron axles	"	20th "	
Three wrought iron plates, 4' × 2'	"	20th "	
One flat iron bar, 2" × ½'	"	21st "	
Two square iron axles, ...	"	21st "	
Eight steel bars, 14'	"	21st "	
Three wrought iron plates, 4' × 2'	"	21st "	
Five square iron bars, 6' × 2"	"	21st "	
One jungle-wood plank	"	22nd "	
One galvanised iron pipe, 16' × 2'	"	22nd "	
One flat iron bar	"	22nd "	
Seven square iron bars	"	22nd "	
One square iron axle	"	22nd "	
One steel bar	"	22nd "	
One bundle wrought iron plates, 4' × 2'	"	22nd "	
Three jungle-wood planks	"	23rd "	
One telegraph post tube	"	23rd "	
Eleven pot sleepers	"	23rd "	

விளம்பரம்.

இதனால் 1850 ஆம்வருடத்திய 7-வது சட்டம் 76-வது செக்ஷனுக்கு விளம்பரப்படுத்தியது யாதெனில், மதராஸ் போர்ட் ஸ்வீகருப்பட்ட கப்பலாயிலும் கடற்கரையிலும் கண்டெடுக்கப்பட்ட இரும்பால் விளைந்த தொழுதலை மூன்று கண்காட்சி அதிகாரிகளால் பரிசோதனை செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. தொழுதலையாளர் கண்ணுடைய பத்திரத்தை இந்த விளம்பரத்திற்றுல் ஒரு மாதத்திற்குள்ளாக ஒப்பித்து தமதென்று சொல்லி கட்டிக்கொள்ளலாம். பிறகு தொழுதலைக் கொடுத்தவிர அப்புறம் தாக்கீதுசெய்யப்படமாட்டாது. அப்படி தொழுதலையும் மதராஸ் போர்ட்டுக்கட்டுப்பட்டவருடைய அதிகாரத்தில் விற்கவோ கொடுக்கப்படும்:—

சாமான்களின் விவரம்.	குறி.	கண்டெடுத்த தேதி.	அகப்பட்ட இடம்.
57 எழுகு கம்பிகள், 13½' நீளம் ...	ஒன்றுமில்லை ...	1912-ம் வருஷம் பிப்ரவரி 15-ம் ...	மதராஸ் துறைமுக கரை.
3 கட்டு எழுகு கம்பிகள்	Ditto ...	Ditto 15-ம் ..	
91 சதுர இரும்பு இருகுகள்	Ditto ...	Ditto 15-ம் ..	
73 தட்டை இரும்பு கட்டுக்கள்	Ditto ...	Ditto 15-ம் ...	
23 எழுகு கம்பிகள், 13½' நீளம் ...	Ditto ..	Ditto 16-ம் ...	
2 கட்டு எழுகு கம்பிகள்	Ditto ..	Ditto 16-ம் ...	
8 சதுர இரும்பு கம்பிகள், 16'×2" நீளம்.	Ditto .	Ditto 16-ம் ...	
20 சதுர இரும்பு கம்பிகள், 16'×2" நீளம்	Ditto ..	Ditto 17-ம் ..	
19 இரும்பு தகடுகள், 4'×2"	Ditto ...	Ditto 17-ம் ...	
14 இரும்பு தகடுகள், 4'×2"	Ditto ...	Ditto 19-ம் ...	
7 தட்டை இரும்பு கட்டுக்கள்	Ditto ...	Ditto 20-ம் ..	
28 எழுகு கம்பிகள் 14' நீளம்... ...	Ditto ...	Ditto 20-ம் ...	
2 சதுர இரும்பு இருகுகள்	Ditto ...	Ditto 20-ம் ...	
9 இரும்பு தகடுகள், 4'×2"	Ditto ..	Ditto 20-ம் ...	
1 தட்டை இரும்பு கட்டம் 2"×½" ...	Ditto ..	Ditto 21-ம் ..	
2 சதுர இரும்பு இருகுகள்	Ditto ...	Ditto 21-ம் ...	
8 எழுகு கம்பிகள் 14' நீளம்	Ditto ..	Ditto 21-ம் ..	
8 இரும்பு தகடுகள் 4' × 2"	Ditto ...	Ditto 21-ம் ...	
6 சதுர இரும்பு கம்பிகள் 6' × 2" ...	Ditto ...	Ditto 21-ம் ...	
1 கட்டைப்பை பலகை	Ditto ...	Ditto 22-ம் ...	
1 காலாம்பிய இரும்பு குழாய் 16' × 2".	Ditto ...	Ditto 22-ம் ...	
1 தட்டை இரும்பு கட்டம்	Ditto ...	Ditto 22-ம் ...	
7 சதுர இரும்பு கம்பிகள்	Ditto ...	Ditto 22-ம் ...	
1 சதுர இரும்பு இருகு	Ditto ..	Ditto 22-ம் ...	
1 எழுகு கம்பி	Ditto ...	Ditto 22-ம் ...	
1 கட்டு இரும்பு தகடுகள் 4' × 2" ...	Ditto ...	Ditto 22-ம் ...	
3 கட்டைப் பலகைகள்	Ditto ...	Ditto 23-ம் ...	
1 தந்தி குழாய் மாதிரி	Ditto ...	Ditto 23-ம் ...	
11 மண்ணு இரும்பு சட்டங்கள்	Ditto ...	Ditto 23-ம் ...	

M. W. FAREWELL, Commander, R.I.M.,
Deputy Conservator of the Port,
for Receiver of Wrecks for the Port of Madras.

Port Office, Madras,
24th Feb. 1912.

II-11

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December 1910, for Pattai in Tinnevelly; No. 5, dated 11th October 1910, for Polur; No. 3, dated 3rd March 1911, for Arakandanallur; No. 4, dated 3rd March 1911, for Bhavanagiri; No. 5, dated 3rd March 1911, for Chengam; No. 6, dated 3rd March 1911, for Chidambaram; Nos. 7 and 8, dated 3rd March 1911, for Kallakurichi; No. 9, dated 3rd March 1911, for Sankari; No. 10, dated 3rd March 1911, for Mangalampettai; No. 11, dated 3rd March 1911, for Marakanam; Nos. 12 and 13, dated 3rd March 1911, for Panruti; No. 14, dated 3rd March 1911, for Porto Novo; No. 15, dated 3rd March 1911, for Tirukkoyilur; No. 16, dated 3rd March 1911, for Tiruvannamalai; No. 17, dated 3rd March 1911, for Tiruvarpuvanallur; No. 18, dated 3rd March 1911, for Vanur; No. 20, dated 3rd March 1911, for Vriddhachalam; No. 21, dated 3rd March 1911, for Villupuram; Nos. 22 and 23, dated 3rd March 1911, for Vriddhachalam; No. 37, dated 14th March 1911, for Aravankurichi; No. 28, dated 18th March 1911, for Karur; No. 29, dated 14th March 1911, for Dharapuram; No. 30, dated 14th March 1911, for Lakshmanarayanapuram; No. 31 dated 14th March 1911, for Dharapuram; No. 7 for Arni; No. 32, dated 14th March 1911, for Aedravur; No. 4, dated 10th June 1911, for Vayalpad; No. 6, dated 22nd February 1911, for East Nellore; No. 8, dated 22nd February 1911, for East Nellore; Each Pies 6. (3 p.) Nos. 7 and 8, dated 20th July 1911, for Chittoor; No. 13, dated 21st December 1910 for Uudi; No. 28, dated 4th April 1911 for Arakandanallur; No. 10, dated 16th June 1911, for Gudur; No. 23, dated 7th July 1911, for Kattapatnam; No. 31, dated 7th July 1911 for Addanki; No. 33, dated 7th July 1911, for Repalle; No. 5, dated 30th June 1911, for the district of Cuddapah; Nos. 34, 35 and 36, dated 25th July 1911, for the district of Guntur; No. 34, dated 1st July 1911, for Bhavani; Nos. 35 and 36 for Coimbatore; No. 35, dated 23rd January 1911, for Salur; No. 28, dated 28th April 1911, for Bapatla; No. 27, dated 6th May 1911, for Chittakarnet and for Ganjam; Nos. 1 and 2 in Surada Ganjam district; No. 11 for Nellore.

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P. S. P. RICE,
Collector.

Godavari, 9th February 1912.

APPLICATIONS are invited from persons qualified under the examination rules who have passed the type-writing test in the intermediate grade for the permanent vacancy of the First Typist in the Collector's office, Nellore.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Collector.

Nellore, 23rd February 1912.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates who are qualified under the Examination rules for the post of quit-rent Karnam on Rs 18, 21 and 24 in the Madras Taluk Office. Selected candidates will have to furnish a security of Rs 200 either in cash or in Government pro-notes.

A. R. CUMMING,
Collector of Madras.

Collector's Office, Madras,
9th February 1912.

APPLICATIONS are invited from duly qualified candidates for permanent and acting vacancies in the Kistna Collectorate. None but those who are conversant with Telugu need apply.

H. I. BRAIDWOOD,
Ag. Collector.

Office of the Collector of Kistna, Masulipatam,
Camp, Ellore, 15th February 1912.

APPLICATIONS are invited from passed candidates whose vernacular is Telugu for the permanent Eighth Clerk's post (pay Rs 20) and also for the post of Typist on Rs. 20—1—25. The latter, though a temporary vacancy, is likely to be a pukka one in the long run.

N. LAKSHMANA RAO,
Subordinate Judge.

Subordinate Judge's Court, Kurnool,
17th February 1912.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates in Arts and in Law for the post of the Head Clerk permanently vacant in this Court (District Munsif's Court at Sivaganga, Ramnad district). The pay is Rs. 50 per mensem. If the applicant be not a Tamil graduate, he must have passed the Translation test (Higher or Lower) in Tamil. The application should be in the annexed form and give the necessary particulars and must reach the undersigned on or before the 29th February 1912. The application must be accompanied by copies of testimonials as to character and business habits.

The candidate who may be appointed will have to furnish competent security for Rs. 250 and he will be kept on probation for 6 months and will be confirmed if the work be satisfactory.

Further prospects of promotion in the district all depend upon the work turned out by him.

Application.

To,

The District Munsif of Sivaganga, Ramnad District.

1. Name.
2. Father's name.
3. Age.
4. Caste or race, religion.
5. Residence and address.
6. Relations in service, how and where employed.
7. Landed property, if any, and in which District Munsif's jurisdiction.
8. Examination qualifications with reference to *Fort St. George Gazette*.
9. Past and present occupation.
10. If the applicant was once employed in any service why it was given up.

Signature of applicant.

Date.

District Munsif's Court, Sivaganga, 8th February 1912.

P. S. SITARAMA AIYAR, *District Munsif.*

APPLICATIONS are invited from F.A.'s and Matriculates for a clerk's place on Rs. 20 in this Court in a temporary vacancy which is likely to become permanent. A good handwriting is essential. Preference will be given to a candidate that knows shorthand. Applications must contain the following particulars :—

(1) Name and family of the applicant.
(2) His caste or religion.
(3) His residence.
(4) His age.
(5) His relatives in the public service.
(6) Whether the applicant holds any landed property, if so, to what amount of annual value and in what taluk.
(7) Applicant's past and present occupations and the length of service in each, if a public situation.
(8) Examinations passed by the applicant with reference to the Gazette page.
(9) Abstract of any testimonials of qualifications and character held by applicant.

District Munsif's Court, Tiruvallur, 24th February 1912.

K. S. KOTHANDARAMA AIYAR, *District Munsif.*

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates who are qualified for Draftsmen posts for the following vacancies in the office of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation :—

One Computing Clerk on Rs. 80.
One Draftsman on Rs. 80.
One Draftsman on Rs. 60.

The appointments are *prima* permanent.

Applications, which will be received up to 15th March, should be in the applicants' own handwriting accompanied with copies of testimonials.

Office of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, Madras, 17th February 1912.

F. E. MORGAN, *Assistant Chief Engineer for Irrigation.*

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates who have passed the Draftman's or the Lower Subordinate test of the College of Engineering, Madras, for appointment as acting and temporary Draftsmen on the First Circle.

Office of Suptg. Engr., I Circle, Visagapatam, 24th February 1912.

A. C. LANGSTON, *Superintending Engineer, I Circle.*

APPLICATIONS are invited from graduates for appointment as a temporary Clerk on Rs. 40 per mensem in the office of the Executive Engineer, Kurnool division at Kurnool. The appointment is likely to last for about six months, at the end of which it may be possible to find a permanent appointment on Rs. 20—2—30 to which the successful candidate will be appointed if his work is satisfactory.

P. R. ALLEN, *Superintending Engineer, III Circle.*

Bellary, 14th February 1912.

H-13

WANTED a temporary Draftsman for the Executive Engineer's Office, West Coast Division. Pay Rs. 30 per mensem. None but qualified men need apply.

Executive Engineer's Office, West Coast Division, Cuddalore, 20th February 1912. A. CAMPBELL, *Executive Engineer.*

APPLICATIONS are invited for the acting post of a Draftsman from candidates who have passed the examinations prescribed for the post.

Applications with copies of testimonials, if any, should reach the undersigned not later than the 10th March 1912.

Executive Engineer's Office, Cauvery Division, Tanjore, 22nd February 1912. A. V. RAMALINGA AIYAR, *Executive Engineer, Cauvery Division.*

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of a Typist permanently vacant in the District Police Office, Anantapur. Pay Rs. 20—1—25, Rs. 25—1—35, Rs. 35—1—50 according to qualifications.

Candidates who have passed the Matriculation and the Advanced Test in Type-writing and who have had previous office experience will be preferred.

Applications will be received up to the 15th March 1912.

Office of the Dist. Supdt. of Police, Anantapur, 13th February 1912. B. SWIRE, *District Superintendent of Police.*

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of temporary Clerk for sorting records for a period of three months on a salary of Rs. 30 per mensem from 1st March or so. None but those who have had experience in Government offices in this particular branch of work and are qualified under the rules need apply.

Archæological Department, Southern Circle, Madras, 5th February 1912. A. REA, *Superintendent.*

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Supervisor to be in charge of Water Works and Public Works in this Municipality. The salary of the combined post is Rs. 30 rising to Rs. 100 by annual increments of Rs. 2 with a conveyance allowance of Rs. 15 per mensem. Applicants must possess an Upper Subordinate Certificate from the Madras College of Engineering and be of sufficient experience. Applications accompanied by certificates, if any, will be received by the undersigned up to the 5th March 1912. The successful candidate must be prepared to furnish a cash security of Rs. 500 and to join the appointment as soon as called upon to do so. He should also enter into an agreement to serve the Council for not less than three years.

Municipal Council, Vellore, 8th February 1912. MD. HABIBULLAH, *Chairman.*

WANTED a certificated Sanitary Inspector, temporarily for four and a half months from 1st April 1912. The pay for the first one and a half months will be at Rs. 25 per mensem and the remaining three months at Rs. 12-8-0. Applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 25th instant.

Municipal Office, Salem, 16th February 1912. E. S. RAMASWAMI AIYAR, *Chairman.*

APPLICATIONS are invited from duly qualified candidates for the posts of Lady Apothecaries attached to (1) Local Fund Hospital at Chatrapur and (2) Jubilee Hospital at Berhampur. The pay of the posts will be Rs. 50 to Rs. 150 per mensem, the increase being regulated in accordance with the provisions of article 249, Civil Medical Code.

2. The Lady Apothecary at Chatrapur will be allowed a house-rent allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem and the one at Berhampur will be provided with quarters free of rent.

3. The candidates should agree to serve the Board at least for one year.

4. Applications should be addressed to the President, District Board, Ganjam, Chatrapur, not later than 15th March 1912.

District Board's Office, Ganjam, Chatrapur, 4th February 1912. T. VENKATAKRISHNAIYA, *Vice-President, District Board.*

APPLICATIONS will be received up to 1st April 1912 for two second-class Vaccinators' posts permanent and acting on Rs. 20—2—30 and one Reserve Vaccinator's post on Rs. 20 in the district. The posts are not pensionable and the selected candidates should subscribe to the provident fund. None but those that are qualified under the examination rules need apply.

Chingleput District Board's Office, Saidapet, 15th February 1912. L. VIBERT, *President, District Board.*

PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE

HERBERT DOUGLAS TAYLOR, I.C.S. (Deceased)

The Administrator of the estate and effects limited to the Presidency of Madras of Herbert Douglas Taylor, late of Starcross, West Byfleet, in the County of Surrey, formerly a member of the Indian Civil Service, retired but now deceased, who died at Prashata House, Marlborough, in the County of Wilts, on or about the 17th day of September 1911, being about to close the accounts of the deceased's estate: notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having claims or demands against the said estate are required to send particulars in writing of their claims or demands to the undersigned on or before the 28th day of March 1912 at the undermentioned address after which date the said administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims and demands of which he shall then have had notice and the said administrator will not be liable for the assets of the said Herbert Douglas Taylor (deceased) or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands he shall not then have had notice.

No. 7, Armenian Street, Madras,
26th February 1912.

D. ANNAN,
Administrator of the Estate of H. D. Taylor (deceased).

NOTICE.

EUGENE PHILLIP OAKSHOTT, DECEASED.

The Executor with Probate, to have effect throughout the whole of British India, of the Will and Codicil of EUGENE PHILLIP OAKSHOTT, late of No. 6, Hillcrest Road, Ealing, in the County of Middlesex, and of Madras, who died on the 24th day of September 1911, at No. 5, Hillcrest Road, Ealing, aforesaid, being about to close the accounts of the deceased's estate, notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having claims or demands against the said estate are required to send particulars, in writing, of their claims or demands to the undersigned, on or before the 25th day of March 1912 at the undermentioned address, after which date the said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which he shall then have had notice and the said Executor will not be liable for the assets of the said Eugene Philip Oakshott, deceased, or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands he shall not then have had notice.

Spencer's Buildings, Madras,
21st February 1912.

J. H. THONGER,
Attorney for Executor.

I HEREBY give notice that I am the Proprietor of the Pall Mall Co. from this date and all business transactions of the Company and signing of cheques will be done by me

P. PARTHASARATHY NAIDU,
The Pall Mall Co.

Madras, 28th January 1912.

I.P. No. 2 OF 1912 IN THE COURT OF THE TEMPORARY SUBORDINATE JUDGE, GUNTUR.

Gudavalla Lakshmayya .. .. *Petitioner.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovementioned petitioner of Guntur has applied to be declared an insolvent, and that his petition is posted to 18th March 1912 for opposition.

B. VENKU AIYAR,
Vakil for petitioner.

21st February 1912.

No. 7 OF 1912 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIF, TRICHINOPOLY.

F. E. V. Rodrigues .. .. *Petitioner.*
T. K. Maraya & Co. and sixteen others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioner has applied to the District Munsif's Court of Trichinopoly to be adjudged an insolvent and his petition is posted to 15th March 1912 for hearing. Creditors may oppose.

V. KRISHNASWAMI RAU,
Pleader for petitioner.

Trichinopoly, 21st February 1912

Notice is hereby given that Annadam-Pillai, son of Aniya Pillai, residing at Kollukara street, Trichinopoly Fort, has applied to the District Munsif's Court of Trichinopoly to be declared an insolvent and that his petition I.P. No. 6 of 1912 is posted for hearing to the 14th of March 1912, when creditors may appear and oppose.

T. V. SWAMINATHA AIYAR,
Petitioner's Pleader.

Trichinopoly, 21st February 1912.

Notice is hereby given that O. Mohideen Khan Sahib, son of Khadir Khan Sahib, residing at Drobadilai Acmal keel street, Puthur, Trichinopoly, has applied to the District Munsif's Court, Trichinopoly, in I.P. No. 1 of 1912 to be declared an insolvent and that the petition is posted for hearing on 15th March 1912. Creditors may oppose on that day.

P. D. SAMINATHA PILLAI,
Pleader.

Trichinopoly, 23rd February 1912.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 9.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 27, 1912. [Price, 1 anna.

UNCLAIMED SUMS IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES, MADRAS.

NOTICE.

Under the authority conferred by section 9 of the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, XV of 1882, the Small Cause Court at Madras has, with the previous sanction of the High Court, made certain rules to regulate the mode of accounting for and dealing with moneys paid into Court, and notice is hereby given, under rule 23 of the said rules, that, unless the parties interested in the undermentioned suits prefer their claims on or before the 31st March ensuing, the sums will become liable to be credited to Government.

DECREE OR ORDER.

Volume number of the Deposit Register	Date of payment into Court.	Suit number.	Amount.	Volume number of the Deposit Register.	Date of payment into Court.	Suit number.	Amount.
			Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.
88 Q_2 ..	2nd Jan. 1903 ..	14826—07 ..	7 0 0	24 R_2 ..	18th Jan. 1903 ..	1377—07 ..	2 0 0
100 Q_2 ..	2nd " " ..	10708—07 ..	1 8 0		13th " " ..	15853—06 ..	4 0 0
101 Q_2 ..	2nd " " ..	15838—07 ..	2 0 0	30 R_2 ..	13th " " ..	8578—07 ..	1 8 0
	2nd " " ..	12217—07 ..	5 0 0	33 R_2 ..	13th " " ..	11447—05 ..	2 0 0
103 Q_2 ..	2nd " " ..	12709—07 ..	0 0 0	35 R_2 ..	16th " " ..	17168—06 ..	6 0 0
108 Q_2 ..	2nd " " ..	16364—06 ..	2 0 0	37 R_2 ..	15th " " ..	13228—06 ..	12 0 0
	2nd " " ..	19952—06 ..	2 0 0	46 R_2	16th " " ..	2557—06 ..	5 0 0
113 Q_2 .	2nd " " ..	907—06 ..	1 8 0		16th " " ..	14317—07 ..	3 0 0
125 Q_2 .	6th " " ..	16731—05 ..	* 4 0 0	52 R_2	17th " " ..	3960—07 ..	4 0 0
130 Q_2 ..	6th " " ..	13471—07 ..	89 13 0	59 R_2 ..	19th " " ..	12736—06 ..	1 8 0
134 Q_2 ..	6th " " ..	4316—06 ..	4 0 0	63 R_2	18th " " ..	395—98 ..	2 0 0
136 Q_2 ..	7th " " ..	18408—07 ..	1 8 0	64 R_2 ..	20th " " ..	18021—06 ..	8 0 0
138 Q_2 ..	7th " " ..	18808—07 ..	8 0 0	66 R_2 ..	19th " " ..	18781—06 ..	† 8 0 0
144 Q_2 .	8th " " ..	11747—06 ..	4 0 0	67 R_2 ..	20th " " ..	8489—06 ..	5 0 0
147 Q_2 ..	9th " " ..	12963—07 ..	3 0 0		20th " " ..	6980—06 ..	2 0 0
160 Q_2 ..	9th " " ..	6921—07 ..	10 0 0	72 R_2 .	21st " " ..	9379—07 ..	8 0 0
2 R_2 .	9th " " ..	17292—06 ..	1 8 0	76 R_2 ..	20th " " ..	1333—07 ..	8 0 0
8 R_2 ..	9th " " ..	12913—05 ..	3 0 0	83 R_2 ..	21st " " ..	12709—07 ..	3 0 0
16 R_2 ..	10th " " ..	18231—07 ..	4 0 0	85 R_2 ..	21st " " ..	D Nu 499 ..	8 0 0
17 R_2 .	10th " " ..	4499—07 ..	5 0 0	93 R_2 ..	22nd " " ..	16726—04 ..	4 14 9
18 R_2 ..	10th " " ..	1537—07 .	2 0 0		22nd " " ..	S-No 499 ..	60 0 0
	11th " " .	11050—07 .	7 0 0		22nd " " ..	1413—06 ..	1 8 0
	11th " " ..	18338— 06 ..	1 8 0	94 R_2 ..	24th " " ..	9830—07 ..	1 8 0
20 R_2 ..	11th " " ..	11296—07 ..	3 8 0	95 R_2 .	24th " " ..	19032—06 ..	8 0 0
21 R_2 .	11th " " ..	12014—07 ..	8 0 0	97 R_2	24th " " ..	3432—07 ..	4 0 0

* Drain.

† Attached in S. No. 18110—11

DECREE OR ORDER—*contd.*

Volume number of the Deposit Register.	Date of payment into Court.	Suit number.	Amount.	Volume number of the Deposit Register.	Date of payment into Court.	Suit number.	Amount.
			Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.
99 R_3 ..	27th Jan 1908 ..	12217—07 ..	0 0 0	13 T_3 ..	19th Mar. 1908 ..	4480—07 ..	0 0 0
108 R_3 ..	27th " ..	D. No. 482 ..	0 0 0	17 T_3 ..	23rd " ..	3507—06 ..	1 0 0
109 R_3 ..	30th " ..	4366—06 ..	4 0 0	21 T_3 ..	14th " ..	3573—07 ..	1 0 0
113 R_3 ..	3rd Feb. 1908 ..	Ej. 406—07 ..	10 1 0	22 T_3 ..	24th " ..	13226—06 ..	13 0 0
114 R_3 ..	3rd " ..	12174—07 ..	5 0 0	23 T_3 ..	14th " ..	Ej. 133—07 ..	3 0 0
115 R_3 ..	3rd " ..	14895—07 ..	7 0 0	25 T_3 ..	14th " ..	13222—07 ..	4 0 0
118 R_3 ..	4th " ..	10774—06 ..	3 0 0	26 T_3 ..	15th " ..	7877—07 ..	3 0 0
120 R_3 ..	5th " ..	12415—07 ..	2 0 0	26 T_3 ..	16th " ..	15663—06 ..	4 0 0
124 R_3 ..	5th " ..	16281—07 ..	2 0 0	27 T_3 ..	16th " ..	17176—06 ..	4 0 0
128 R_3 ..	6th " ..	13539—07 ..	2 0 0	32 T_3 ..	16th " ..	18611—06 ..	7 0 0
130 R_3 ..	6th " ..	717—07 ..	3 12 0	38 T_3 ..	17th " ..	3646—07 ..	4 0 0
133 R_3 ..	6th " ..	16068—07 ..	10 0 0	42 T_3 ..	17th " ..	19621—07 ..	2 0 0
	8th " ..	18198—06 ..	1 12 0	43 T_3 ..	18th " ..	3759—08 ..	228 7 0
134 R_3 ..	8th " ..	6806—01 ..	7 8 0	45 T_3 ..	17th " ..	10617—07 ..	3 8 0
136 R_3 ..	8th " ..	16198—07 ..	1 8 0	46 T_3 ..	14th " ..	11813—07 ..	3 8 0
142 R_3 ..	8th " ..	8463—07 ..	2, 0 0	47 T_3 ..	18th " ..	13514—07 ..	4 8 0
143 R_3 ..	8th " ..	17282—06 ..	1 8 0	49 T_3 ..	18th " ..	12846—06 ..	6 0 0
144 R_3 ..	8th " ..	O. S. 83—09, District Munsif, Cuddalore.	2 0 0	49 T_3 ..	18th " ..	649—08 ..	2 0 0
				55 T_3 ..	19th " ..	20832—07 ..	0 0 0
				64 T_3 ..	20th " ..	1386—08 ..	2 0 0
				66 T_3 ..	20th " ..	D No 1338 ..	0 0 0
				69 T_3 ..	21st " ..	1423—08 ..	1 8 0
147 R_3 ..	10th " ..	9021—07 ..	26 8 0	70 T_3 ..	21st " ..	18791—06 ..	8 0 0
148 R_3 ..	10th " ..	14195—07 ..	1 8 0	73 T_3 ..	22nd " ..	12709—07 ..	3 0 0
5 S_3 ..	10th " ..	13331—07 ..	4 0 0	76 T_3 ..	23rd " ..	D No 1378 ..	80 0 0
9 S_3 ..	11th " ..	3057—06 ..	8 0 0	78 T_3 ..	24th " ..	3741—08 ..	§ 1 15 6
10 S_3 ..	11th " ..	1831—07 ..	2 8 0	81 T_3 ..	25th " ..	12213—07 ..	10 0 0
13 S_3 ..	12th " ..	17060—07 ..	7 0 0	81 T_3 ..	26th " ..	16708—07 ..	1 8 0
16 S_3 ..	12th " ..	18338—06 ..	1 8 0	84 T_3 ..	25th " ..	12738—08 ..	1 8 0
18 S_3 ..	12th " ..	823—01 ..	1 8 0	87 T_3 ..	26th " ..	13217—07 ..	5 0 0
17 S_3 ..	13th " ..	18583—06 ..	8 0 0	103 T_3 ..	3rd April 1908 ..	4305—05 ..	4 0 0
17 S_3 ..	13th " ..	7827—07 ..	2 0 0	107 T_3 ..	6th " ..	14896—07 ..	7 0 0
18 S_3 ..	13th " ..	11098—07 ..	5 8 0	111 T_3 ..	6th " ..	16264—07 ..	2 0 0
20 S_3 ..	14th " ..	D No 819 ..	2 8 0	117 T_3 ..	6th " ..	92—00 District Munsif, Cuddalore.	7 0 0
22 S_3 ..	13th " ..	3509—07 ..	2 0 0				
27 S_3 ..	15th " ..	13228—06 ..	12 0 0				
28 S_3 ..	16th " ..	17256—06 ..	4 0 0				
40 S_3 ..	16th " ..	12486—07 ..	15 0 0				
42 S_3 ..	15th " ..	13732—07 ..	4 0 0				
44 S_3 ..	15th " ..	3908—07 ..	4 0 0	124 T_3 ..	8th " ..	3830—08 ..	2 0 0
46 S_3 ..	17th " ..	13614—07 ..	4 0 0	125 T_3 ..	8th " ..	8710—07 ..	8 0 0
49 S_3 ..	17th " ..	10617—07 ..	3 0 0	127 T_3 ..	8th " ..	11031—07 ..	10 0 0
52 S_3 ..	18th " ..	9137—08 ..	4 0 0	127 T_3 ..	8th " ..	2837—07 ..	2 0 0
59 S_3 ..	17th " ..	D No. 791 ..	10 0 0	128 T_3 ..	8th " ..	4170—08 ..	2 0 0
61 S_3 ..	19th " ..	18291—06 ..	8 0 0	129 T_3 ..	9th " ..	13351—07 ..	1 8 0
66 S_3 ..	20th " ..	4778—07 ..	2 8 0	130 T_3 ..	9th " ..	Ej. 132—07 ..	3 0 0
67 S_3 ..	20th " ..	758—07 ..	3 0 0	130 T_3 ..	9th " ..	13229—07 ..	12 0 0
69 S_3 ..	20th " ..	8116—06 ..	20 0 0	131 T_3 ..	9th " ..	16734—06 ..	3 0 0
72 S_3 ..	20th " ..	16848—06 ..	5 0 0	133 T_3 ..	9th " ..	13426—07 ..	2 0 0
77 S_3 ..	21st " ..	12709—07 ..	3 8 0	134 T_3 ..	10th " ..	11129—06 ..	1 0 0
79 S_3 ..	21st " ..	D No 804 ..	60 0 0	142 T_3 ..	10th " ..	1 441—06 ..	8 0 0
82 S_3 ..	22nd " ..	D No 804 ..	2 8 0	144 T_3 ..	10th " ..	13132—07 ..	4 0 0
83 S_3 ..	24th " ..	10736—06 ..	1 0 0	3 U_3 ..	14th " ..	3557—06 ..	8 0 0
85 S_3 ..	21th " ..	2803—07 ..	3 8 0	4 U_3 ..	14th " ..	11046—07 ..	3 8 0
87 S_3 ..	24th " ..	14772—06 ..	8 0 0	4 U_3 ..	14th " ..	11060—07 ..	7 0 0
88 S_3 ..	24th " ..	12213—07 ..	10 0 0	7 U_3 ..	14th " ..	3628—08 ..	1 8 0
90 S_3 ..	25th " ..	16108—07 ..	1 8 0	7 U_3 ..	14th " ..	10617—07 ..	3 8 0
93 S_3 ..	25th " ..	13217—07 ..	2 0 0	12 U_3 ..	14th " ..	14338—07 ..	4 0 0
94 S_3 ..	26th " ..	698—08 ..	2 12 0	15 U_3 ..	14th " ..	12150—08 ..	4 0 0
103 S_3 ..	3rd Mar 1908 ..	14185—07 ..	7 8 0	15 U_3 ..	15th " ..	18583—06 ..	4 0 0
104 S_3 ..	3rd " ..	14078—08 ..	3 0 0	18 U_3 ..	15th " ..	17196—06 ..	4 0 0
108 S_3 ..	3rd " ..	1362—08 ..	7 10 0	27 U_3 ..	15th " ..	12185—07 ..	4 8 0
106 S_3 ..	3rd " ..	D No. 803 ..	30 0 0	27 U_3 ..	15th " ..	635—08 ..	8 0 0
109 S_3 ..	4th " ..	10306—07 ..	1 2 0	28 U_3 ..	16th " ..	13614—07 ..	4 8 0
114 S_3 ..	5th " ..	43—08 ..	8 8 0	28 U_3 ..	16th " ..	3800—07 ..	8 8 0
119 S_3 ..	5th " ..	17418—07 ..	2 0 0	31 U_3 ..	16th " ..	10622—08 ..	8 2 0
123 S_3 ..	6th " ..	16844—07 ..	10 8 2	34 U_3 ..	16th " ..	8564—07 ..	3 11 6
		99—06, District Munsif, Cuddalore.	7 8 0	48 U_3 ..	21st " ..	14.2—08 ..	1 8 0
				52 U_3 ..	21st " ..	18701—06 ..	§ 5 8 0
				58 U_3 ..	21st " ..	14488—07 ..	8 0 0
124 S_3 ..	7th " ..	16254—07 ..	2 0 0	66 U_3 ..	22nd " ..	8245—07 ..	2 8 0
125 S_3 ..	7th " ..	1537—07 ..	2 0 0	81 U_3 ..	22nd " ..	1537—07 ..	2 8 0
130 S_3 ..	8th " ..	16734—06 ..	† 3 0 0	91 U_3 ..	23rd " ..	14848—08 ..	6 0 0
133 S_3 ..	9th " ..	8130—07 ..	3 0 0	69 U_3 ..	23rd " ..	544—07 ..	2 8 0
134 S_3 ..	9th " ..	804—08 ..	7 0 0	62 U_3 ..	23rd " ..	12709—07 ..	3 0 0
141 S_3 ..	10th " ..	14060—07 ..	7 0 0	85 U_3 ..	23rd " ..	12730—08 ..	1 8 0
146 S_3 ..	10th " ..	12468—07 ..	4 8 0	86 U_3 ..	24th " ..	14796—07 ..	1 8 0
2 T_3 ..	11th " ..	14796—07 ..	1 8 0	70 U_3 ..	24th " ..	18303—06 ..	8 0 0
6 T_3 ..	11th " ..	14060—07 ..	8 8 0	73 U_3 ..	27th " ..	12213—07 ..	10 0 0
8 T_3 ..	11th " ..	16841—06 ..	8 0 0	74 U_3 ..	27th " ..	1.204—07 ..	8 8 0
10 T_3 ..	12th " ..	691—07 ..	1 8 0	78 U_3 ..	27th " ..	1756—08 ..	8 8 0
12 T_3 ..	12th " ..	18578—07 ..	‡ 32 4 0	79 U_3 ..	27th " ..	12217—07 ..	8 8 0
				77 U_3 ..	27th " ..	10709—07 ..	1 8 0

* Detain—Attached in S. No 11079—07 (claim).
‡ Detain.
† Detain—Attached in O.S. No. 416—09, District Munsif, Kattr.
§ Attached in S. No. 18518—11.

DECREE OR ORDER—*contd.*

Volume number of the Deposit Register.	Date of payment into Court.	Suit number.	Amount.	Volume number of the Deposit Register.	Date of payment into Court.	Suit number.	Amount.
			Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.
84 D_3	30th April 1908.	10818—06	2 0 0	110 V_3	6th June 1908	6427—06	2 0 0
86 D_3	30th "	13950—07	43 0 0	113 V_3	29th "	14196—07	1 8 0
86 D_3	30th "	3530—07	10 0 0	114 V_3	10th "	6687—08	8 0 0
87 D_3	1st May 1908	4048—08	3 0 0	118 V_3	13th "	18272—06	2 0 0
88 D_3	1st "	4456—08	4 0 0	119 V_3	30th "	14927—06	8 0 0
90 D_3	2nd "	12317—07	2 0 0	123 V_3	13th "	16284—07	5 0 0
93 D_3	2nd "	12429—06	8 8 0	125 V_3	31st "	2044—08	7 0 0
97 D_3	4th "	7463—07	3 0 0	127 V_3	31st "	13232—07	4 0 0
101 D_3	4th "	15264—07	2 0 0	134 V_3	18th "	821—07	1 0 0
107 D_3	6th "	D. No 1984	7 0 0	138 V_3	18th "	132—07	3 0 0
108 D_3	6th "	2230—07	0 0 0	139 V_3	21st "	13223—06	12 0 0
111 D_3	6th "	14640—07	5 0 0	141 V_3	15th "	16790—06	2 0 0
113 D_3	7th "	14045—07	5 0 0	143 V_3	19th "	5498—06	‡5 0 0
118 D_3	8th "	1795—08	20 0 0	148 V_3	18th "	3557—06	8 0 0
123 D_3	9th "	6730—07	3 0 0	5 W_3	16th "	11845—07	1, 8 0
125 D_3	9th "	4283—08	3 0 0	6 W_3	16th "	13918—07	2 0 0
128 D_3	9th "	1487—08	4 0 0	7 W_3	16th "	2002—08	‡1 8 0
127 D_3	9th "	13264—07	1 8 0	8 W_3	16th "	13047—07	†10 0 0
128 D_3	9th "	Th731—06	*2 8 0	12 W_3	17th "	18408—07	2 0 0
130 D_3	11th "	1054—08	2 8 0	13 W_3	17th "	5959—08	8 0 0
143 D_3	11th "	11243—06	2 0 0	16 W_3	17th "	11937—07	3 0 0
148 D_3	11th "	4199—07	8 0 0	14 W_3	19th "	6095—07	2 8 0
8 V_3	13th "	11969—07	7 0 0	17 W_3	18th "	D No 2781	8 0 0
8 V_3	13th "	D. No. 2133	1 0 0	18 W_3	18th "	18781—06	‡2 0 0
9 V_3	13th "	8146—08	8 0 0	24 W_3	22nd "	1421—08	1 8 0
9 V_3	14th "	8427—07	1 8 0	28 W_3	22nd "	776—07	8 0 0
14 V_3	14th "	821—07	1 8 0	23 W_3	22nd "	7927—06	8 0 0
16 V_3	14th "	9687—06	8 0 0	31 W_3	22nd "	13888—07	8 0 0
20 V_3	15th "	Ejt. 132—07	6 0 0	34 W_3	23rd "	3377—07	3 8 0
20 V_3	15th "	13328—06	12 0 0	35 W_3	23rd "	13845—06	8 8 0
22 V_3	15th "	16471—06	2 0 0	36 W_3	23rd "	1537—07	0 8 0
27 V_3	16th "	1207—08	8 0 0	42 W_3	28th "	D. No 2940	h 0 0
28 V_3	16th "	13614—07	4 0 0	43 W_3	29th "	14213—07	10 0 0
29 V_3	16th "	1294—08	†10 0 0	44 W_3	29th "	12736—06	1 8 0
30 V_3	16th "	635—08	8 0 0	47 W_3	29th "	5252—08	2 0 0
33 V_3	19th "	17186—06	4 0 0	50 W_3	1st July 1908	13214—07	4 0 0
37 V_3	19th "	1911—08	8 0 0	52 W_3	2nd "	2373—08	8 0 0
37 V_3	19th "	5969—08	8 0 0	53 W_3	6th "	4356—08	4 0 0
38 V_3	19th "	13392—07	4 0 0	57 W_3	8th "	O.S. 92—00, District Munsif, Cuddalore.	7 0 0
39 V_3	19th "	1537—07	8 0 0				
40 V_3	19th "	3800—07	8 0 0				
42 V_3	19th "	D. No 2278	31 0 0				
45 V_3	20th "	4802—08	1 8 0	72 W_3	8th "	16254—07	2 0 0
49 V_3	20th "	3455—08	1 8 0	72 W_3	8th "	15734—06	*3 0 0
50 V_3	20th "	15946—08	5 0 0	73 W_3	8th "	13364—07	1 8 0
52 V_3	21st "	11897—08	3 0 0	76 W_3	9th "	6687—08	5 0 0
54 V_3	21st "	14929—07	0 8 0	80 W_3	9th "	1013—08	2 8 0
54 V_3	21st "	1423—08	1 8 0	81 W_3	9th "	13232—07	4 0 0
55 V_3	21st "	15836—07	8 0 0	81 W_3	9th "	3173—08	2 0 0
58 V_3	21st "	4158—08	1 8 0	86 W_3	13th "	16841—06	8 0 0
59 V_3	22nd "	12268—07	8 0 0	91 W_3	13th "	14296—07	1 8 0
62 V_3	25th "	3358—08	2 0 0	97 W_3	13th "	4478—08	‡2 0 0
63 V_3	25th "	846—07	2 0 0	102 W_3	13th "	Do No. 3791	4 0 0
64 V_3	26th "	10708—07	1 8 0	107 W_3	14th "	3557—06	5 0 0
67 V_3	26th "	12336—06	1 8 0	112 W_3	15th "	Ejt. 132—07	3 0 0
68 V_3	26th "	12213—07	10 0 0	115 W_3	15th "	18228—06	12 0 0
69 V_3	26th "	2372—08	2 0 0	114 W_3	15th "	6986—08	20 0 0
72 V_3	27th "	6382—08	2 0 0	120 W_3	16th "	2340—08	8 0 0
74 V_3	28th "	6932—07	‡22 8 0	121 W_3	16th "	18328—07	1 8 0
76 V_3	29th "	3812—08	3 0 0	122 W_3	17th "	15761—06	†8 0 0
Th V_3	29th "	2702—08	2 0 0	126 W_3	17th "	2110—07	8 0 0
75 V_3	29th "	8978—08	9 0 0	132 W_3	20th "	17186—06	4 0 0
78 V_3	1st June 1908	3178—08	2 0 0	143 W_3	20th "	13849—06	8 0 0
79 V_3	2nd "	4048—08	3 0 0	143 W_3	20th "	1437—07	8 0 0
80 V_3	2nd "	1282—06	8 10 0	118 W_3	21st "	1423—08	1 8 0
86 V_3	4th "	639—08	2 8 0	147 W_3	21st "	1255—08	4 0 0
89 V_3	4th "	82—1900, District Munsif, Cuddalore	7 0 0	148 W_3	21st "	10097—06	2 0 0
				118 W_3	21st "	18428—07	8 0 0
				8 X_3	24th "	3360—07	4 0 0
88 V_3	4th "	D No. 2447	32 0 0	12 X_3	24th "	7437—06	†3 8 0
89 V_3	4th "	D. No. 2443	21 0 0	17 X_3	24th "	5964—06	†8 11 0
				12 X_3	24th "	10781—06	†2 1 0
				13 X_3	24th "	2482—03	†2 12 0
90 V_3	4th "	4356—08	4 8 0	12 X_3	24th "	Ejt. 115—07	†3 4 0
92 V_3	4th "	14030—07	4 8 0	14 X_3	25th "	10527—06	†3 4 0
94 V_3	5th "	18295—02	2 8 0	23 X_3	24th "	Ejt. 80—07	†4 6 0
95 V_3	5th "	13364—07	1 8 0	22 X_3	24th "	Ejt. 241—07	†1 8 0
98 V_3	5th "	16841—06	2 0 0	19 X_3	24th "	10779—06	†1 15 0
106 V_3	9th "	16134—05	*3 8 0	18 X_3	24th "	*10870—07	†4 15 0
109 V_3	9th "	2206—08	8 8 0	16 X_3	27th "	5382—08	8 0 0
109 V_3	9th "	D No 2614	4 0 0	17 X_3	27th "	17382—07	7 8 0

* Detain—Attached in O S No 465—03, District Munsif, Karur. † Detain.
‡ Detain as per order of H. H. the Chief Judge, dated 1st July 1908 § Attached in S. No. 18518—11.

DECREE OR ORDER—*contd.*

Volume number of the Deposit Register	Date of payment into Court.	Suit number	Amount.	Volume number of the Deposit Register.	Date of payment into Court.	Suit number	Amount.
			Rs. a. p.				Rs. a. p.
21 X_4 ..	27th July 1908 ..	9715—07 ..	2 8 0	70 Y_3 ..	15th Sept. 1908 ..	3857—04 ..	5 0 0
22 X_3 ..	28th " ..	12512—01 ..	10 0 0	78 Y_3 ..	16th " ..	8694—06 ..	2 8 0
26 X_3 ..	28th " ..	9710—07 ..	3 8 0	78 Y_3 ..	16th " ..	10011—05 ..	7 0 0
22 X_3 ..	28th " ..	11945—07 ..	2 0 0	80 Y_3 ..	17th " ..	7690—08 ..	2 8 0
23 X_3 ..	29th " ..	11946—07 ..	2 0 0	89 Y_3 ..	18th " ..	12701—06 ..	42 0 0
24 X_3 ..	31st " ..	11944—01 ..	14 0 0	94 Y_3 ..	21st " ..	12636—07 ..	3 8 0
76 X_3 ..	1st Aug. 1908 ..	12736—06 ..	1 0 0	95 Y_3 ..	21st " ..	12214—07 ..	4 0 0
27 X_3 ..	2nd " ..	10928—04 ..	1 14 0	102 Y_3 ..	21st " ..	1423—08 ..	1 8 0
27 X_3 ..	1st " ..	12311—01 ..	2 2 0	101 Y_3 ..	21st " ..	753—01 ..	0 8 0
29 X_3 ..	1st " ..	3181—08 ..	11 4 0	102 Y_3 ..	21st " ..	½, No 4119 ..	6 0 0
27 X_3 ..	2nd " ..	8064—06 ..	2 0 0	103 Y_3 ..	21st " ..	13636—07 ..	6 0 0
33 X_3 ..	4th " ..	4365—08 ..	4 0 0	105 Y_3 ..	22nd " ..	3417—07 ..	2 8 0
35 X_3 ..	5th " ..	7280—08 ..	2 0 0	106 Y_3 ..	22nd " ..	10384—06 ..	2 0 0
44 X_3 ..	6th " ..	8378—07 ..	1 12 0	207 Y_3 ..	22nd " ..	12003—07 ..	2 0 0
50 X_3 ..	8th " ..	7486—08 ..	2 0 0	108 Y_3 ..	23rd " ..	8664—06 ..	2 0 0
54 X_3 ..	8th " ..	D. No. 3464 ..	7 0 0	110 Y_3 ..	23rd " ..	8462—08 ..	1 8 0
58 X_3 ..	10th " ..	20723—06 ..	8 0 0	113 Y_3 ..	24th " ..	12846—06 ..	8 0 0
58 X_3 ..	10th " ..	7408—08 ..	2 8 0	117 Y_3 ..	28th " ..	12213—07 ..	10 0 0
60 X_3 ..	10th " ..	13134—06 ..	2 8 0	111 Y_3 ..	28th " ..	7408—08 ..	2 8 0
66 X_3 ..	10th " ..	92—09, District Munsif, Cuddalore.	7 0 0	118 Y_3 ..	28th " ..	4128—08 ..	14 10 0
				119 Y_3 ..	28th " ..	15916—07 ..	2 0 0
				121 Y_3 ..	29th " ..	16291—06 ..	10 0 0
				122 Y_3 ..	30th " ..	No 4128 ..	5 0 0
				124 Y_3 ..	30th " ..	10826—10 ..	11 14 8
67 X_3 ..	11th " ..	12264—07 ..	1 8 0	126 Y_3 ..	1st Oct. 1908 ..	5922—08 ..	10 0 0
70 X_3 ..	11th " ..	3179—08 ..	2 0 0	129 Y_3 ..	3rd " ..	1003—03 ..	1 8 0
71 X_3 ..	11th " ..	13232—07 ..	4 0 0	131 Y_3 ..	3rd " ..	5492—08 ..	1 7 0
71 X_3 ..	11th " ..	9464—07 ..	8 0 0	134 Y_3 ..	5th " ..	8730—07 ..	1 8 0
82 X_3 ..	14th " ..	2021—06 ..	4 0 0	136 Y_3 ..	6th " ..	4351—05 ..	4 0 0
85 X_3 ..	14th " ..	E11132—07 ..	3 8 0	148 Y_3 ..	6th " ..	O.s 92—09, District Munsif, Cuddalore.	7 0 0
84 X_3 ..	14th " ..	13326—08 ..	12 6 6				
90 X_3 ..	15th " ..	14796—01 ..	1 8 0				
93 X_3 ..	16th " ..	2380—08 ..	1 0 0				
94 X_3 ..	16th " ..	6765—08 ..	20 8 0				
91 X_3 ..	17th " ..	396—1908.	0 8 0	144 Y_3 ..	7th " ..	9966—08 ..	2 0 0
98 X_3 ..	17th " ..	11848—07 ..	1 8 0	146 Y_3 ..	7th " ..	9846—08 ..	2 0 0
100 X_3 ..	17th " ..	7169—08 ..	1 8 0	147 Y_3 ..	7th " ..	4096—08 ..	2 0 0
100 X_3 ..	17th " ..	10811—05 ..	7 0 0	2 Z_3 ..	8th " ..	4093—08 ..	2 0 0
102 X_3 ..	18th " ..	8561—06 ..	5 0 0	8 Z_3 ..	9th " ..	3537—08 ..	5 0 0
103 X_3 ..	18th " ..	1235—08 ..	2 8 0	6 Z_3 ..	9th " ..	15734—03 ..	42 0 0
104 X_3 ..	18th " ..	12290—06 ..	5 0 0	11 Z_3 ..	9th " ..	1537—07 ..	2 8 0
109 X_3 ..	19th " ..	3403—08 ..	2 8 0	11 Z_3 ..	9th " ..	13268—06 ..	4 0 0
110 X_3 ..	19th " ..	13781—05 ..	12 8 0	11 ..	9th " ..	13069—06 ..	2 0 0
111 X_3 ..	19th " ..	17196—08 ..	4 0 0	13 ..	9th " ..	8172—08 ..	2 0 0
112 X_3 ..	19th " ..	13846—06 ..	8 8 0	19 ..	10th " ..	7408—08 ..	2 8 0
116 X_3 ..	27th " ..	13586—07 ..	5 0 0	22 Z_3 ..	12th " ..	13384—07 ..	1 8 0
116 X_3 ..	26th " ..	5658—08 ..	18 0 0	26 Z_3 ..	12th " ..	6967—08 ..	2 0 0
120 X_3 ..	21st " ..	6776—07 ..	2 8 0	26 Z_3 ..	12th " ..	14284—07 ..	2 0 0
120 X_3 ..	22nd " ..	1424—08 ..	1 8 0	27 Z_3 ..	12th " ..	7440—07 ..	2 0 0
126 X_3 ..	22nd " ..	13016—07 ..	2 0 0	28 Z_3 ..	12th " ..	1550—06 ..	4 0 0
128 X_3 ..	27th " ..	8371—08 ..	2 0 0	32 Z_3 ..	12th " ..	3490—07 ..	2 0 0
128 X_3 ..	27th " ..	14317—07 ..	2 0 0	37 Z_3 ..	13th " ..	15093—04 ..	32 8 0
129 X_3 ..	28th " ..	12213—07 ..	10 0 0	46 Z_3 ..	14th " ..	3586—08 ..	5 0 0
140 X_3 ..	28th " ..	7408—08 ..	2 8 0	49 Z_3 ..	16th " ..	9729—08 ..	2 8 0
141 X_3 ..	1st Sept. 1908 ..	8743—08 ..	2 8 0	51 Z_3 ..	16th " ..	7958—06 ..	16 0 0
145 X_3 ..	1st " ..	1637—07 ..	8 8 0	52 Z_3 ..	16th " ..	Ej. 132—07 ..	2 0 0
145 X_3 ..	1st " ..	5376—07 ..	10 8 0	55 Z_3 ..	16th " ..	7074—04 ..	52 8 0
146 X_3 ..	1st " ..	15891—07 ..	10 8 0	57 Z_3 ..	19th " ..	15196—07 ..	5 0 0
146 X_3 ..	1st " ..	1349—08 ..	84 8 0	59 Z_3 ..	19th " ..	3557—07 ..	5 0 0
146 X_3 ..	1st " ..	17261—07 ..	52 12 0	60 Z_3 ..	19th " ..	13238—04 ..	42 0 0
148 X_3 ..	2nd " ..	D. No. 3795 ..	8 8 0	61 Z_3 ..	19th " ..	11846—07 ..	1 8 0
7 Y_3 ..	6th " ..	4365—08 ..	4 0 0	67 Z_3 ..	19th " ..	13814—07 ..	1 8 0
8 Y_3 ..	6th " ..	92—09, District Munsif, Cuddalore.	7 0 0	68 Z_3 ..	17th " ..	7398—04 ..	0 0 0
				74 Z_3 ..	17th " ..	7694—08 ..	168 0 0
				79 Z_3 ..	19th " ..	768—07 ..	0 0 0
				81 Z_3 ..	19th " ..	1008—08 ..	8 0 0
				81 Z_3 ..	19th " ..	15761—06 ..	42 0 0
11 Y_3 ..	8th " ..	7826—08 ..	26 0 0	84 Z_3 ..	21st " ..	3417—07 ..	2 0 0
15 Y_3 ..	7th " ..	11409—08 ..	52 0 0	84 Z_3 ..	21st " ..	13484—07 ..	2 0 0
16 Y_3 ..	7th " ..	186—08 ..	2 0 0	86 Z_3 ..	21st " ..	8462—08 ..	1 0 0
17 Y_3 ..	7th " ..	10241—06 ..	16 0 0	108 Z_3 ..	26th " ..	9708—08 ..	2 0 0
21 Y_3 ..	10th " ..	13324—01 ..	1 0 0	109 Z_3 ..	26th " ..	11264—08 ..	1 8 0
24 Y_3 ..	10th " ..	7408—08 ..	2 0 0	110 Z_3 ..	26th " ..	12008—07 ..	2 0 0
26 Y_3 ..	10th " ..	7408—07 ..	2 0 0	112 Z_3 ..	26th " ..	13384—06 ..	2 0 0
37 Y_3 ..	10th " ..	10124—03 ..	2 0 0	113 Z_3 ..	26th " ..	10650—08 ..	125 0 0
36 Y_3 ..	10th " ..	6272—01 ..	7 0 0	113 Z_3 ..	26th " ..	7409—08 ..	2 0 0
39 Y_3 ..	10th " ..	8173—08 ..	2 0 0	115 Z_3 ..	28th " ..	1637—07 ..	2 0 0
41 Y_3 ..	12th " ..	6370—07 ..	1 0 0	118 Z_3 ..	28th " ..	10421—07 ..	2 0 0
40 Y_3 ..	14th " ..	D. No. 3981 ..	8 0 0	116 Z_3 ..	28th " ..	7353—07 ..	2 0 0
41 Y_3 ..	16th " ..	8365—08 ..	0 0 0	117 Z_3 ..	29th " ..	7191—07 ..	5 0 0
46 Y_3 ..	13th " ..	E.R. 132—01 ..	4 0 0	121 Z_3 ..	3rd Nov 1908 ..	2021—06 ..	2 0 0
45 Y_3 ..	19th " ..	13728—06 ..	12 0 0	124 Z_3 ..	4th " ..	2008—06 ..	0 0 0

* Detain—Attached in O.S. No. 464—08, District Munsif, Karur.
† Attached in S. No. 18510—11.
‡ Detain—Attached in 13419—01.
§ Detain
‖ Proceedings under in 8187—07, 9166—05 and 13418—01.

DECREE OR ORDER—*contd.*

Volume number of the Deposit Register.	Date of payment into Court.	Suit number.	Amount.			Volume number of the Deposit Register.	Date of payment into Court.	Suit number.	Amount.		
			Rs.	A.	P.				Rs.	A.	P.
127 Z_2	4th Nov. 1908	9805—08	7	0	0	97 A_3	26th Nov. 1908	31072—07	2	0	0
128 Z_2	4th "	D. No. 4540	3	0	0	100 A_3	25th "	1231—08	3	0	0
129 Z_2	5th "	11508—08	0	0	0	100 A_3	25th "	13971—06	3	0	0
131 Z_2	5th "	4356—05	1	0	0	101 A_3	28th "	9104—08	4	2	0
132 Z_2	5th "	8401—08	0	0	0	97 A_3	26th "	8664—08	0	0	0
134 Z_2	5th "	10284—08	2	0	0	61 A_1	27th "	14384—10	7	0	0
135 Z_2	5th "	95—09, District Munsif, Cuddalore.	7	0	0	108 A_3	30th "	7403—08	0	0	0
						110 A_3	30th "	5814—09	† 1	0	0
138 Z_2	6th "	4098—08	3	0	0	121 A_3	4th Dec. 1908	13476—08	3	0	0
144 Z_2	7th "	8968—08	2	0	0	124 A_3	4th "	—09, District Munsif, Cuddalore.	7	0	0
146 Z_2	7th "	562—08	2	0	0						
149 Z_2	9th "	14734—08	0	4	0	144 A_3	4th "	4353—08	4	0	0
3 A_4	10th "	74 (S.)—08	2	8	0	126 A_3	5th "	621—07	1	0	0
14 A_4	10th "	6715—06	†20	4	0	127 A_3	5th "	14795—07	1	0	0
26 A_4	12th "	14807—08	2	0	0	131 A_3	7th "	9855—08	4	0	0
28 A_4	12th "	12213—07	10	0	0	134 A_3	7th "	9988—08	2	0	0
27 A_4	12th "	14354—07	2	0	0	135 A_3	7th "	11506—08	3	0	0
27 B_4	12th "	9806—03	287	8	2	148 A_3	8th "	5489—03	10	0	0
33 A_4	13th "	9567—06	0	0	0	140 A_3	9th "	15731—05	‡ 2	0	0
39 A_4	13th "	1555—08	4	0	0	8 F_1	10th "	13903—08	5	0	0
52 A_4	11th "	7208—06	0	8	0	8 H_1	10th "	7408—08	2	0	0
53 A_4	14th "	13443—08	† 7	0	0	10 H_1	10th "	13857—08	2	0	0
49 A_4	14th "	Ejt. 132—07	3	0	0	13 H_1	10th "	15106—08	66	3	3
43 A_4	14th "	1.228—061	12	0	0	21 H_1	9th "	6697—07	1	0	0
47 A_4	14th "	13583—07	† 4	0	0	23 H_1	12th "	1558—03	4	0	0
54 A_4	14th "	8945—08	0	0	0	28 H_1	10th "	10198—07	8	0	0
56 A_4	14th "	11846—07	1	8	0	30 H_1	10th "	838—08	7	0	0
59 A_4	16th "	12214—07	0	0	0	44 H_1	16th "	14327—08	0	0	0
84 A_4	19th "	D. No. 4272	1	0	0	45 H_1	15th "	2440—08	24	2	6
88 A_4	19th "	15108—07	2	0	0	46 H_1	15th "	8256—08	3	0	0
70 A_4	17th "	7099—08	2	0	0	46 H_1	15th "	D. No. 1261	0	0	0
91 A_4	17th "	3070—08	2	0	0	47 H_1	15th "	9106—07	2	0	0
64 A_4	17th "	1152—02, Assistant Munsif, Vellore.	20	0	0	49 H_1	16th "	13688—07	0	0	0
						50 H_1	16th "	8304—06	1	0	0
94 A_4	17th "	10193—08	2	0	0	66 H_1	10th "	2872—07	7	0	0
65 A_4	17th "	417—05	1	12	0	56 H_1	17th "	7599—08	0	0	0
66 A_4	18th "	11014—08	1	0	0	57 H_1	17th "	1207—08	1	0	0
69 A_4	18th "	12731—06	1	0	0	58 H_1	17th "	11483—07	2	0	0
71 A_4	19th "	2.28—08	0	0	0	59 H_1	17th "	13514—07	7	0	0
79 A_4	17th "	10 91—06	2	0	0	59 H_1	17th "	12213—07	10	0	0
74 A_4	19th "	7872—07	7	0	0	64 H_1	18th "	13379—07	10	0	0
78 A_4	20th "	753—07	3	0	0	64 H_1	18th "	9630—08	0	0	0
80 A_4	20th "	2823—08	2	0	0	68 H_1	18th "	4078—08	5	0	0
84 A_4	21st "	4141—08	0	0	0	66 H_1	18th "	4028—08	4	12	0
91 A_4	21st "	10112—07	0	0	0	68 H_1	18th "	10182—08	2	0	0
80 A_4	21st "	8578—08	3	0	0	72 H_1	19th "	10101—06	§ 5	0	0
84 A_4	21st "	10279—08	41	0	0	73 H_1	21st "	748—07	2	0	0
96 A_4	21st "	15856—07	0	0	0	74 H_1	21st "	10407—05	2	0	0
83 A_4	22nd "	11538—08	10	0	0	80 H_1	21st "	3027—07	5	0	0
93 A_4	22nd "	1537—07	0	0	0	80 H_1	21st "	4323—08	2	0	0
95 A_4	24th "	13008—06	† 0	0	0	81 H_1	21st "	13083—07	0	8	0
96 A_4	24th "	10440—07	† 0	12	0	83 H_1	22nd "	13019—08	2	0	0
98 A_4	24th "	6273—08	† 7	15	0	86 H_1	22nd "	9275—08	3	0	0
96 A_4	24th "	30—08	† 0	12	0	86 H_1	22nd "	11528—08	38	0	0
98 A_4	24th "	13811—07	† 0	0	0	87 H_1	22nd "	1537—07	0	0	0
98 A_4	24th "	17385—07	†29	3	0	90 H_1	23rd "	8016—07	8	0	0
								21990—08	7	0	0

* Detain—Attached in O.S. No. 468—09, District Munsif, Karur
† Detain.
‡ Detain as per order of H.H the Registrar, dated 14th November 1908
§ Attached in 16419—12.

ATTACHMENT OF HALF SALARIES.

Volume number of the Deposit Register.	Date of payment into Court.	Suit number.	Amount.	Volume number of the Deposit Register.	Date of payment into Court.	Suit number.	Amount.
			Rs. A. P.				Rs. A. P.
113 G	3rd Jan. 1908	2930—06 ..	1 0 3	82 J ..	9th July 1908 ..	747—07, Small Cause Court, Bombay.	3 3 4
115 G ..	2nd " ..	16792—06 ..	1 3 11				
118 G ..	2nd " ..	16343—06 ..	1 3 6				
118 G ..	2nd " ..	Serial No. 3929	3 4 4				
118 G ..	2nd " ..	10481—07 ..	4 9 4	4 J ..	9th " ..	5471—07 ..	12 3 0
118 G ..	2nd " ..	10984—06 ..	1 4 0	26 J ..	8th Aug. 1908 ..	11226—07 ..	2 2 3
127 G ..	8th " ..	10035—06 ..	6 5 4	31 J ..	11th " ..	4562—06 ..	1 3 3
129 G ..	9th " ..	4562—03 ..	2 7 3	37 J ..	17th " ..	2547—07 ..	3 3 4
138 G ..	19th " ..	17238—01 ..	2 1 3	37 J ..	17th " ..	317—03, District Munsif, Bellary	3 14 0
4 H ..	3rd Feb. 1908 ..	10984—06 ..	1 2 6				
17 H ..	4th " ..	16318—06 ..	1 3 4				
49 H ..	6th Mar. 1908 ..	7311—05 ..	1 3 3	60 J ..	16th Sept. 1908 ..	10078—07 ..	2 3 0
51 H ..	8th " ..	341—07, District Munsif, Gooty.	3 2 3	61 J ..	16th " ..	15787—05 ..	1 3 3
				64 J ..	14th " ..	9863—07 ..	1 14 4
				64 J ..	14th " ..	2567—07 ..	4 2 5
61 H ..	17th " ..	120,2—07 ..	4 0 0	64 J ..	14th " ..	317—03, District Munsif Bellary	3 4 0
72 H ..	1st April 1908 ..	4667—06 ..	1 3 3				
71 H ..	3rd " ..	942—07, Sub-Court, Calicut.	3 13 10				
				58 J ..	30th " ..	1958—07 ..	1 3 1
77 H ..	3rd " ..	10444—07 ..	30 3 3	67 J ..	4th Oct 1908 ..	15863—06 ..	*1 4 1
87 H ..	10th " ..	13306—06 ..	2 1 1	73 J ..	9th " ..	15075—07 ..	3 2 3
92 H ..	16th " ..	14023—07 ..	4 4 3	75 J ..	26th " ..	W. C. 157—08	*2 11 0
91 H ..	2nd May 1908 ..	6301—07 ..	2 11 1	76 J ..	26th " ..	2482—08 ..	*4 11 3
114 H ..	14th " ..	12238—07 ..	2 14 3	79 J ..	4th Nov. 1908 ..	2436—08 ..	*5 13 4
114 H ..	19th " ..	317—03, District Munsif, Bellary.	1 3 0	83 J ..	10th " ..	6888—03 ..	3 4 3
						1307—08, District Munsif, Pennamallee.	1 10 4
123 H ..	3rd June 1908 ..	10444—07 ..	3 3 3				
127 H ..	8th " ..	11228—07 ..	4 14 3	91 J ..	14th " ..	365—06, District Munsif, Pennamallee.	2 3 6
130 H ..	8th " ..	16562—08 ..	1 14 4				
134 H ..	9th " ..	10668—07 ..	1 7 10				
138 H ..	9th " ..	317—03, District Munsif, Bellary.	2 10 4				
				99 J ..	3rd Dec 1908 ..	5893—07 ..	3 4 0
				103 J ..	7th " ..	4274—07 ..	*1 3 3.
144 H ..	2nd July 1908 ..	11228—07 ..	1 2 0	108 J ..	9th " ..	12472—06 ..	2 10 4
1 J ..	7th " ..	317—03, District Munsif, Bellary.	3 16 4				

** Detain.

DISTRESS.

Volume number of the Deposit Register.	Date of payment into Court.	Suit number.	Amount.
			Rs. A. P.
52	3rd April 1908	17—04	36 5 0
56	19th October 1908	63—08	12 3 3
dd	11th December 1908	86—08	325 1 7

Court of Small Causes, Madras,
13th February 1912.

F. B. LOVERY,
Registrar.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 9.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 27, 1912. [PRICE, 6 *pice*

MADRAS PORT TRUST.

MINUTES OF MEETINGS.

MINUTES of a Board Meeting, No 24 of 1911–1912, held on the 9th February 1912

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble Sir Francis J. E. Spring, K.C.I.E., *Chairman*

Mr A. S. A. Westropp, I.C.S
Commander T. A. L. deBerry, R.I.M.
Mr S. D. Pears
Mr. J. A. Boyson.
Sir Hugh S. Fraser, *Kt*
Mr. A. H. Deane.
Mr. W B Wright, C.I.E.
Mr. J. O Robinson.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mahomed Abdul Kuddus Badsha Sahib.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. Theagaraya Chetty Garu, B.A.
M.B.Ry. Rao Bahadur G Narayanaswamy Chetty Garu,

276. Read, approved and recorded the minutes of the proceedings of the previous meeting held on Friday the 26th January 1912

277. Read again Resolution No 239, dated 19th January 1912 Read also and recorded G.O. No. 35 M., dated 6th February 1912, sanctioning the sale of the Trust's Carlton House property, to the Standard Oil Company

278. Read correspondence with the Indo-Burma Petroleum Company ending with Messrs Steel Brothers & Co.'s letter, dated 25th January 1912. Read also a note by the Chairman and a draft letter to the Indo-Burma Petroleum Company offering them for rent or sale a piece of land of about 3½ acres in area at Cassimode for an oil installation.

Resolved to adopt the Chairman's draft letter

279. Sanctioned a list of claims amounting to Rs 1,046-5-10 paid by the Chairman since the 1st September 1911.

280 Recorded G O. No 13, Marine, dated 10th January 1912, stating that the Government do not consider that any amendment of the Madras Port Trust Act, 1905, to make the Port Trust liable to municipal taxation is called for.

281 Read again Resolution No. 234, dated the 22nd December 1911, and adopted a draft letter by the Chairman to the Chief Secretary to Government, Marine Department, replying to Government Endorsement No. 1997–1, dated 2nd December 1911, regarding through railway connection between India and Ceylon.

282 Read again G Os. No 214 M, dated the 24th July 1911, and No. 11, dated 16th January 1912 Read also a note by the Chairman, dated 1st February 1912, submitting for sanction a plan and an estimate amounting to Rs 70,000 for certain alterations to the Trust's shedding in order the better to equip them for trade requirements, and proposing the cancelment of previous estimates aggregating Rs. 61,000 referred to in the Government Orders read above.

Resolved that the plan and estimate for Rs 70,000 be approved and be submitted to Government for sanction under section 75 and for sanction to its debit to capital under section 75 of the Madras Port Trust Act, and that Government be asked to cancel the estimate for Rs. 58,000 already sanctioned by G.O No 214 M, dated 24th July 1911, and that for Rs. 3,000 already sanctioned by G.O No. 11, dated 16th January 1912

283 The Board confirmed the Chairman's action in dispensing with the services of shunting master Ponnuswamy Pillai with a month's notice

284 The Board read and approved of the arrangements proposed by the Chairman in a note, dated 5th February 1912, for carrying on Mr. H. H. G. Mitchell's duties during his absence on the leave sanctioned in Resolution No. 211, dated 28th November 1911.

285 The following statement of estimates sanctioned since the 26th January 1912 was ordered to be recorded :—

Statement of sanctions by Chairman and Board.

Serial number.	Authority. Number	Authority. Date.	Name of work	Amount sanctioned.	Balance of budget allotment still available	Chargeable to	Remarks
			Capital Major Works.	Rs.			
4	G O. No. 11, Mar.	16th January 1912.	Walling and gating Nos. 6 and 7 sheds.	3,000	..	Revenue (2) Contributions to Capital	..
5	G O. No. 24, Mar.	26th January 1912.	Equipping old Block-yard for traffic.	82,000	..	Do	..
			Revenue Works. Nil.				
			Madras Port Fund Nil				
			Madras Pilotage Fund. Nil.				

286 Recorded the Trust's Capital and Revenue accounts for November 1911.

287. Recorded G O. No 24, Marine, dated 26th January 1912, sanctioning the estimate amounting to Rs. 82,000 for converting part of the late block-making yard into a yard for general traffic use—*vide* Board's Resolution No 260, dated 19th January 1912.

288 Securities and cash held by the Bank of Madras, for the Madras Port Trust on the 8th February 1912, were ordered to be recorded as follows :—

	Government securities	Cash balances		
	Rs	Rs.	A.	P.
Revenue Account	2,10,200	2,23,725	14	2
Provident Fund Account	1,62,500	4,186	13	5
Deposit Fund Account	18,200	890	8	5
Sailors' Home Charity Account	87,500	2,234	10	8
Disabled Boatmen's Fund Account	35,500	615	2	2
Pilotage Fund Account	74,400	2,289	7	0
Harbour Dues Advance Account	*Nil*	28,979	1	3

Port Trust Office, Madras,
23rd February 1912

F. J. E. SPRING,
Chairman

MADRAS : PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

No. 9.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 27, 1912. [PRICE, 6 *pies*.

SEASON REPORT FOR JANUARY 1912.

SECTION I.—Statement showing the average fall of rain in each district during the month of January 1912, and also the total fall from 1st April 1911, up to the month, compared with the corresponding figures of the preceding year and with the averages of the forty years ending 1909

Districts.	Averages for 40 years.			1910-1911			1911-1912.		
	In the month.		From 1st April the month.	In the month		From 1st April the month.	In the month.		From 1st April the month.
	Rainy days.	Rainfall.		Rainy days.	Rainfall.		Rainy days	Rainfall.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Circars—	NO.	INCHES.	INCHES	NO	INCHES	INCHES	NO.	INCHES.	INCHES.
1. Ganjam	..	0 26	44 19	..	..	52 67	..	..	37 11
2. Vizagapatam { Agency .. / Littoral ..	..	0 11	45 06	..	..	71 61	..	..	37 11
	..	0 20	39 78	..	..	51 99	..	..	32 85
3. Godavari	..	0 17	36 76	..	..	56 51	..	..	36 17
4 Kistna	..	0 17	34 63	..	..	44 22	..	..	40 29
5 Guntur	1	0 52	31 08	..	..	40 59	..	..	32 67
Deccan—									
6. Karnool ..	..	0 10	26 53	..	..	32 49	..	..	29 52
7. Bellary	..	0 04	32 39	..	..	22 11	..	..	20 90
8. Anantapur ..	..	0 09	22 45	..	..	30 19	..	..	16 53
9. Cuddapah ..	1	0 34	27 56	..	..	36 67	..	..	19 95
Carnatic—									
10 Nellore	1	0 52	31 97	..	..	37 11	1	0 53	35 67
11. Madras*	2	0 86	48 36	..	..	41 27	2	2 63	39 36
12. Chingleput ..	..	0 75	44 41	..	0 04	30 38	2	0 79	33 53
13. South Arcot ..	1	0 78	43 92	..	0 05	41 25	1	0 39	46 18
Central—									
14 Chittoor	1	0 60	32 32	..	..	43 26	..	0 01	27 70
15. North Arcot ..	1	0 61	37 02	..	..	39 85	..	0 14	26 43
16. Salem	2	0 94	39 03	..	..	25 80	..	..	25 43
17 Coimbatore ..	1	0 43	24 61	..	0 02	24 80	..	0 05	22 01
18 Trichinopoly ..	1	0 62	31 36	..	0 03	33 59	..	0 16	26 39
South—									
19 Tanjore	3	1 16	43 17	2	0 72	36 80	2	0 63	43 73
20. Madura	1	0 56	29 23	..	0 01	34 08	..	0 10	21 76
21. Ramnad	1	0 82	37 67	1	0 25	28 61	1	0 17	25 54
22 Tinnevelly ..	2	1 16	31 76	1	0 16	17 06	1	0 44	26 65
West Coast—									
23. Malabar	..	0 26	115 45	..	0 00	110 50	..	0 05	104 92
24. South Canara ..	..	0 22	145 15	..	..	141 63	..	0 08	133 76
Hills—									
25. The Nilgiris ..	2	1 06	75 71	1	0 23	77 61	1	1 16	76 52

* Averages are for 35 years ending 1907

River freshes.—Moderate in Tricbinopoly and slight or *nil* elsewhere. The Godavari was 1·5 foot above and the Kistna 1·6 foot below their respective mounts.

Supply reserved in tanks.—Sufficient except in Vizagapatam and in parts of Ganjam, Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Chittoor, North Arcot, Salem, Trichinopoly and Madura.

Statement II.—Statement showing the extent of cultivation (Government and Minor Inam) for the month of January 1912.

Districts.	In the month.				Up to the month.				Up to the month in the previous year.				Average of the five previous years including last year for the corresponding period.			
	First crop.		Second crop.		First crop.		Second crop.		First crop.		Second crop.		First crop.		Second crop.	
	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry	Wet.	Dry	Wet.	Dry	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.
Circars—																
Ganjam	1,103	146	4,758	20,962	101,112	103,169	18,020	58,249	314,562	188,218	14,015	30,180	207,698	193,742	16,534	92,928
Vizagapatam	98	186	626	3,273	94,828	73,492	34,897	28,757	66,888	85,813	44,160	22,997	100,318	82,238	45,782	33,118
Godavari	2,200	399	3,307	18,965	271,814	292,962	62,165	48,727	346,539	367,336	84,635	70,991	330,866	332,781	81,094	72,497
Kistna	2,896	310	12,347	7,205	417,044	508,383	85,078	16,429	489,084	430,530	82,062	37,028	442,294	470,066	87,185	83,460
Guntur	36,473	1,900	28,702	88,892	1,001,981	260,810	146,743	160,503	1,032,373	202,435	234,987	141,388	1,009,928	248,391	117,564	123,667
Total	42,744	3,139	50,099	148,427	2,636,733	1,239,966	320,311	316,665	2,868,133	1,331,079	459,819	313,470	4,711,202	1,343,090	324,164	294,465
Deccan—																
Karnool	11,818	1,031	7,603	4,778	1,926,652	54,467	37,651	9,568	1,812,722	82,847	40,031	15,026	1,871,192	59,606	40,892	13,178
Bellary	14,781	349	1,098	1,654	*2,172,448	38,794	*9,111	3,068	2,296,479	46,765	26,852	8,647	2,291,806	43,411	28,427	8,955
Anantapur	22,389	2,426	6,170	7,045	1,591,361	95,263	23,430	13,609	1,849,055	126,673	27,823	42,103	1,713,740	115,239	37,192	35,215
Cuddapah	17,898	7,914	8,620	8,534	583,648	83,809	50,327	22,364	1,122,523	156,377	41,446	98,822	1,262,978	148,630	53,735	49 884
Total	66,871	11,510	23,189	19,011	8,273,609	272,333	120,728	49,373	7,078,778	370,262	136,331	164,135	7,099,716	366,486	160,316	89 434
Carnatic—																
Mellore	38,669	21,772	10,898	2,931	611,448	218,066	40,065	13,772	554 231	223,886	52,981	14,011	521,983	221,853	42,864	16,936
Chingleput	3,984	17,031	4,721	21,370	295,274	342,232	12 615	53,243	209,858	310,543	10,207	44,446	208,411	335 082	18,681	62,708
South Arcot	18,973	7,137	12,838	4,683	1,037,124	370 207	90,120	43,240	984 122	383,229	97,870	98,802	956,976	336,614	108,748	65,343
Total	61,626	45 943	47,754	35,984	1,943,846	947 505	142,822	230 285	1,739,734	876,087	160,940	149,171	1 687,967	893,349	168 478	145,034
Central—																
Chittoor	1,293	8,194	6,958	10,107	292,445	62 194	18 130	17 816	305 880	807,484	18,722	28 906	325 182	84 695	14 871	28 286
North Arcot	11,998	13,253	15,113	19,306	884,732	856 794	76 362	60 023	653,395	269,911	96,784	82,963	653,244	240 982	89,210	77,187
Salem	12,726	1,473	2,927	8 006	920 580	7 915	123,614	21 561	1,046 581	64,201	140 484	20 168	1,031 594	70 475	134 106	28 884
Coimbatore	39,978	338	23,366	2,736	1,767,070	30,018	313 940	18 744	1,851,218	78,837	188,543	24,267	2,065,645	92,139	221,456	30,469
Trichinopoly	38,494	4,803	13,851	7,954	1,010 555	161,014	61 952	60,382	1,846,424	167,194	96,324	31 870	1,941,094	161,815	59,489	35,394
Total	65,638	27,811	66,233	43,017	4,705,188	328,485	480,864	180,266	4,825,340	1,390,777	540,403	238,065	6,130,831	589,115	511,136	210,394
Southern—																
Tanjore	3,669	1,018	6,913	804	284,790	741,830	13,402	86 238	280,291	782,488	15,001	66,764	280,795	779,176	16,672	62,421
Madura	138,632	34,599	17,403	30,163	1,091,288	228,346	72,721	84,955	817,837	180 350	59,402	61,828	824,467	178,918	68,189	68,799
Ramnad	4,018	9,878	718	903	235,147	23,808	8,186	4,128	241,307	28,289	6,703	4,140	274,109	27,788	7,901	8 363
Tinnevelly	48,282	8,442	4,800	8,564	548,267	181,848	28,363	97,799	867,884	178,922	26,930	63,881	871,900	156,109	39 307	92,109
Total	192,607	46,821	29,834	43,334	2,159 189	1,214,134	118 782	346,719	1,807,328	1,170 529	108,441	206,580	1,967,464	1,150,990	132,069	230,692
West Coast—																
Malabar	940	151	71	1,447	748,914	538,870	56,825	227,487	788,264	541,829	28,432	249,680	732,497	530 501	28,683	229,479
South Canara	31	327	73	9,995	53,000	446,563	103	190,590	63,732	466 557	97	179,784	84,477	439,618	121	178,127
Total	971	478	144	11,442	801,914	985,242	56,929	408,057	818,006	987 396	28,529	429,473	776,978	980,122	28,804	417,606
Hills—																
The Nilgiris	2	..	1	..	*63,710	*5,254	3,030	..	62,472	4,878	2,602	..	62,163	5,045	3,520	..
Grand Total	450,339	135,052	222,261	301,805	18,808,408	8,342,981	1,214,806	1,314,246	19,350,142	8,142,630	1,312,174	1,438,060	16,430,107	8,369,059	1,308,147	2,388,518

* Revised figure.

SECTION III.—Statement showing the average prices of the principal food-grains and salt for the month of January 1912

Group.	Districts.	Number of Imperial Seers of 80 Tolas per Rupee					
		Ragi, second sort.			Ragi.		
		In the previous month.	In the month.	Average.*	In the previous month.	In the month.	Average.*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Circars	1 Ganjam	8·2	9·3	10·7	15·6	16·7	19·6
	2 Vizagapatam	7·9	8·0	11·1	15·4	15·4	20·2
	3 Godavari	7·2	7·8	11·0	13·2	13·0	19·7
	4 Kistna	6·1	6·2	10·4	13·8	13·6	18·7
	5 Guntur	8·1	7·6	10·4	15·3	16·3	.
	6 Kurnool	7·4	7·4	9·6	15·5	15·6	.
2. Deccan	7 Bellary	7·6	7·5	8·6	15·9	16·2	.
	8 Anantapur	6·1	6·0	9·6	15·7	15·7	20·2
	9 Cuddapah	6·5	6·5	9·5	15·1	15·2	17·6
3. Carnatic	10 Nellore	10·0	9·5	11·3	15·1	15·7	17·6
	11 Chingleput	6·4	6·6	10·4	14·5	14·4	16·6
	12 Madras	7·6	7·4	9·6	13·2	13·6	17·6
	13 South Arcot	7·0	7·6	10·6	13·8	13·9	15·3
	14 Chittoor	9·4	8·5	11·6	14·5	13·9	16·3
4. Central	25. North Arcot	6·6	6·7	10·6	13·5	13·8	16·6
	18 Salem	6·1	5·6	9·7	13·2	13·6	17·6
	17. Coimbatore	7·2	7·4	9·6	16·9	14·8	17·6
	16. Trichinopoly	7·3	7·4	10·6	14·7	15·4	16·0
	19 Tanjore	6·2	6·0	10·4	12·6	13·0	15·2
5. South	20 Madura	7·1	7·2	10·3	12·4	12·6	15·6
	21. Ramnad	7·2	7·1	10·1	12·8	13·5	17·4
	22 Tinnevelly	7·4	7·6	10·0	13·0	13·8	16·8
6 West Coast	23. Malabar	7·7	7·6	9·6	..	..	.
7. Hills	24. South Canara	6·1	6·1	13·6	..	..	.
	25. The Nilgiris	6·6	7·2	7·6	12·1	13·6	12·6

Group.	Districts.	Number of Imperial Seers of 80 Tolas per Rupee—*cont.*								
		Cholam.			Cumbu.			Salt.		
		In the previous month.	In the month.	Average.*	In the previous month.	In the month.	Average.*	In the previous month.	In the month.	Average.†
		9	10	11	12	12	14	15	16	17
1	1. Ganjam	.	.	..	..	.	..	24·6	24·5	24·6
	2 Vizagapatam	..	..	..	14·5	14·5	21·0	23·2	23·2	22·7
	3. Godavari	‡ 13·6	‡ 13·5	16·1	14·5	13·4	..	22·3	22·2	22·3
	4 Kistna	11·2	11·0	16·4	14·0	14·0	..	23·0	23·0	22·9
	5. Guntur	12·6	12·6	18·2	12·1	12·6	17·6	22·4	22·6	22·6
	6 Kurnool	‡ 14·1	‡ 14·4	20·0	(a)12·8	13·1	18·1	19·0	19·0	18·8
2	7. Bellary	‡ 14·8	‡ 14·3	17·7	..	.	.	17·4	17·1	17·8
	8 Anantapur	‡ 14·6	‡ 14·6	16·6	15·4	15·2	16·7	19·4	(b)	16·8
	9 Cuddapah	‡ 13·6	‡ 13·4	17·6	13·8	13·8	17·3	20·7	20·7	20·0
	10 Nellore	12·6	12·9	16·6	14·0	14·3	16·4	24·6	23·9	23·1
	11. Chingleput	.	..	.	.	..	..	25·5	25·5	25·6
	12 Madras	.	..	.	..	..	..	27·6	28·0	24·6
	13. South Arcot	.	..	..	12·6	12·5	15·6	23·6	23·0	23·6
	14. Chittoor	.	.	..	15·6	13·2	17·3	22·6	22·6	..
	15. North Arcot	..	..	.	13·6	13·3	16·6	23·4	23·3	23·2
4	16. Salem	13·7	12·7	16·4	12·5	12·4	17·0	20·1	19·7	19·4
	17. Coimbatore	11·4	11·6	16·6	13·1	13·9	17·9	19·4	19·4	19·7
	18. Trichinopoly	§ 13·1	§ 13·0	16·5	13·6	13·6	17·7	20·6	20·5	20·7
	19. Tanjore	..	..	..	13·5	13·6	.	24·6	24·6	24·5
5	20 Madura	§ 12·6	§ 12·4	15·5	11·0	11·0	16·6	21·2	21·2	22·1
	21. Ramnad	11·2	11·0	15·6	10·2	10·9	14·6	23·2	22·9	24·7
	22. Tinnevelly	10·6	12·1	16·6	11·3	12·6	12·8	24·9	25·0	21·0
6	23. Malabar	..	..	..	..	..	..	18·2	18·6	20·7
	24. South Canara	.	..	..	..	..	.	20·6	21·5	17·3
7	25. The Nilgiris	..	..	..	..	..	.	24·4	24·6	16·9

* Of the fifteen years ending 1910–1911.
† Of the three years ending 1910–1911.
‡ Average of white and yellow cholam.
§ Includes black cholam.
(a) Revised figure.
(b) Not received.

Remarks.—As compared with the previous month, the price of raw was stationary in five districts, fell in ten and rose in ten; ragi was stationary in four districts, fell in four and rose in five; cholam fell in ten districts, and rose in four; cumbu was stationary in four districts, fell in seven and rose in seven; salt was stationary in nine districts, fell in seven and rose in eight.

DEPTT. OF REV. SETT., SUR., LAND RECORDS AND AGRI.,
BOARD OF REVENUE, MADRAS
20th February 1912.

S. VENKATARAMADAS,
Secretary.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 8.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 27, 1912. [Price 6 pies.

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS.

FROM THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY REGISTER.

1912	Barometer reduced to 32°	Thermometers: Corrected Daily Means. Dry	Thermometers: Corrected Daily Means. Wet.	Thermometers: Observed Extremes. Max.	Thermometers: Observed Extremes. Min.	Solar Heat in Vacuo, Maximum	Humidity	Wind: Prevailing direction.	Wind: Daily velocity	Depth of rain.	Cloudy sky	Bright sunshine.	Generic weather
February.	Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Cts.		Miles	Inches.	Hrs.	Hrs.	
19th Mon ..	29·919	76·0	72·0	87·1	59·0	131·0	75	ESE	91	..	10	9·1	Fine
20th Tues. ..	·848	76·1	72·0	87·1	58·0	132·0	77	E by S.	83	..	13	9·7	Do
21st Wed. ..	·905	76·0	72·9	88·8	56·5	137·0	77	E. by N.	108	..	16	8·8	Do.
22nd Thurs ..	·885	76·1	72·2	87·5	63·2	132·6	73	E by N.	84	..	18	10·4	Do
23rd Fri ..	·948	76·0	70·9	89·2	57·0	136·8	74	E.	89	..	5	10·3	Do.
24th Sat. ..	·877	77·0	72·1	87·7	57·8	133·2	70	S.E.	114	..	13	10·4	Do.
25th Sun ..	·866	77·0	71·3	88·4	57·0	133·2	72	S.E.	109	..	63	7·7	Fine with passing clouds.

The Standard Barometer and Thermometers are read at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 4 P.M., and 8 P.M., and the daily means are obtained by the application of hourly corrections, deduced from twenty years' observations. The cistern of the Barometer is twenty-two feet above the level of the sea, and the receiver of the Rain Gauge is two feet from the ground. The wind, rain and general weather registered are for the current Civil Day—from midnight to midnight.

The total quantity of rain collected since January 1st is 2·53 inches, the average due for the same period being 1·17 inches.

Madras Observatory, 26th February 1912.

R. LL. JONES,
Deputy Director.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.
II-Sup.-5

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 9.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 27, 1912. (Price, 6 pice.

ABSTRACT OF SEASON REPORT FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 24TH FEBRUARY 1912.

RAINFALL AND PRICES OF THE STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS.

Districts	Rainfall in inches.			Prices in Seers (of 80 tolas) per Rupee.											
		Up to the end of the week from 1st April.		Rice.			Ragi.			Cholam.			Cumbu.		
	To the week.	1911	Average of 40 years	Average for February.*	Last week	This week	Average for February.*	Last week.	This week.	Average for February.*	Last week.	This week.	Average for February.*	Last week.	This week.
Carnatic.															
Ganjam ..	..	61·1	44·8	13·9	9·4	9·4	20·0	*18·6	18·9	..	..		..		
Vizaga- A.	0·3	81·3	60·4	} 11·1	8·3	8·3	19·6	15·3	15·1	..	16·3	16·1	20·2	14·1	14·1
patam. L.	0·1	26·2	40·3												
Godavari ..	..	34·6	37·3	11·1	9·3	9·3	19·8	13·3	13·9	16·1	16·4	17·0	..	13·8	13·9
Kistna ..	..	31·8	35·8	10·6	7·7	7·7	19·3	14·0	14·8	17·1	13·8	13·2	..	14·6	13·1
Guntur ..	..	20·3	31·3	10·4	7·6	7·5	..	16·8	16·5	16·6	12·8	12·3	17·9	12·4	11·8
Deccan.															
Kurnool ..	..	14·4	23·7	8·7	7·8	7·8	..	18·5	18·2	20·6	15·6	15·1	18·0	18·8	18·4
Banganapalle	..	16·2	..	..	8·8	8·5	..	..	..	..	14·0	14·0	..	..	..
Bellary ..	..	19·7	32·4	8·6	7·5	7·5	..	16·4	16·1	17·8	13·8	13·7	..	..	..
Gandur ..	..	23·8	..	..	7·6	7·8	..	..	..	..	15·8	14·6	..	..	..
Anantapur ..	..	17·1	22·8	8·7	7·8	7·7	20·3	18·4	18·3	18·8	14·4	14·4	18·8	16·2	16·2
Cuddapah ..	..	21·1	27·8	8·1	8·0	8·6	18·6	19·1	19·1	18·8	14·7	14·3	17·9	16·5	13·8
Ceramic.															
Nellore ..	..	33·8	34·9	12·6	9·8	9·0	19·6	15·7	15·7	17·9	12·9	13·8	16·8	12·8	13·8
Chingleput ..	..	36·6	44·9	10·7	9·0	9·1	16·1	14·8	14·2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras ..	..	37·2	48·5	8·8	7·8	8·3	15·4	12·6	11·8	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Arcot.	..	44·4	44·6	10·5	8·0	8·0	18·9	14·2	14·0	..	..	..	16·8	13·6	13·6
Central.															
Chittoor ..	..	27·4	32·5	11·2	8·8	8·5	17·8	13·7	13·6	..	..	..	15·6	13·6	13·6
North Arcot.	..	32·4	37·4	11·3	8·4	8·8	16·6	13·1	12·6	..	..	..	15·6	13·1	12·9
Salem ..	..	37·8	34·3	10·3	7·8	7·8	17·6	12·6	12·3	16·6	12·6	12·6	16·4	11·8	11·5
Coimbatore.	..	21·7	28·1	9·8	7·6	7·6	17·3	13·5	13·6	16·3	12·1	12·6	15·4	14·8	13·7
Trichinopoly.	..	27·6	31·9	10·7	7·4	7·4	18·6	14·1	13·1	17·6	13·6	14·1	17·6	16·8	13·1
South.															
Tanjore ..	..	43·6	43·7	10·8	8·6	8·3	18·6	13·1	13·1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pudukottai.	..	33·7	..	..	7·1	7·1	..	14·7	14·7	..	16·8	14·6	..	13·3	12·2
Madura ..	..	28·8	29·8	10·6	7·4	7·8	18·5	13·1	13·6	16·6	12·7	12·8	17·8	13·4	11·8
Ramnad ..	..	26·6	24·1	10·5	7·8	7·4	18·8	13·6	13·8	14·8	11·8	12·2	14·1	11·5	11·1
Tinnevelly ..	..	20·7	23·7	10·9	7·8	8·0	18·7	13·7	13·7	14·8	11·8	11·8	13·8	12·6	12·2
West Coast.															
Malabar ..	..	104·4	116·6	9·7	8·6	8·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
South Canara	..	128·6	145·2	11·4	8·8	8·8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Travancore.	..	61·2	63·8	..	7·4	7·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Cochin ..	..	104·9	..	..	7·8	7·8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Nilgiris.															
The Nilgiris ..	..	74·8	56·9	8·0	7·4	7·4	19·8	16·3	13·3	..	..	..			

A. = Agency. L. = Littoral.

* Average of the 10 years ending 1910–1911.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

GANJAM.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Sarada and Rusellkonda reservoirs 20·8 and 38·4 feet deep, respectively. Sowing of gingelly and transplanting of ragi in progress in parts. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested sugarcane, redgram, horsegram and greengram; outturn generally fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient.

VIZAGAPATAM.

Water-supply insufficient. Sown gingelly, cotton, ragi and greengram in one taluk; transplanted ragi in another taluk. Standing crops not improving except in parts. Harvested sugarcane, cutturn poor to fair; greengram, fair to normal; ragi, tobacco, horsegram and cotton, poor. Pasture diminishing; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient for present requirements.

GODAVARI.

Water-supply sufficient except in one division and in parts of one taluk. Godavari 2 feet above the anikat. Ploughing, manuring, sowing, weeding and transplanting continue. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, sugarcane, pulses, cholam and tobacco, outturn fair to normal; chillies, ragi and cotton, fair. Pasture sufficient except in one division and in parts of two taluks; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

KISTNA.

Water-supply sufficient in four talukes. Kistna 2·25 feet below the anikat, but supply sufficient for present requirements. Sowing of gingelly and transplanting of paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested cholam and wet paddy, outturn poor to normal; bangalgram, horsegram, varigu and tobacco, normal; tobacco and chillies, fair to normal. Pasture and fodder insufficient in parts. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient.

GUNTUR.

Water-supply sufficient. Preparing of lands for the next season. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested varigu, ragi, chillies and tobacco, outturn fair to normal; cotton, poor to normal; pulses, maize, coriander, groundnut and sunnhemp, normal. Pasture getting scarce; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient.

KURNOOL.

Water-supply insufficient except under a few tanks. Tungabhadra 4·47 feet below the anikat, but supply sufficient for present requirements. Transplanting of second crop paddy continues in parts. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested ragi, horsegram, wheat, paddy, cholam, cotton and castor; outturn fair. Pasture scanty; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient.

BANGANAPALLE.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops fair. Harvested cotton; outturn fair. Pasture scanty; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient.

BELLARY.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts. Ploughing, removing of nath grass, weeding and preparing dry lands for the next season in two talukes going on in parts. Standing crops fair generally but dry crops withering for want of moisture in the soil in parts of four talukes. Harvested castor, outturn fair; cotton, white cholam and sugarcane, poor to fair. Pasture available in parts of one taluk only; fodder generally sufficient except in one taluk. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient.

SANDUR.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Ploughing in progress. Standing hatal crop good. Pasture scarce; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient.

ANANTAPUR.

Water-supply insufficient except under wells and spring channels in parts. Sowing of paddy, cholam, tobacco and ragi, planting of sugarcane, weeding of paddy, cholam, ragi and wheat and transplanting of ragi in progress in parts. Standing crops poor to fair generally, but cholam and cotton failed in parts. Harvested tobacco, outturn fair to normal; paddy, normal; sugarcane, fair; bengalgram, cotton, castor and horsegram, poor to fair. Pasture scarce; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

CUDDAPAH.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, gingelly, indigo, korra, white cholam and ragi, baking, cold weeding and transplanting of paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops fair, but paddy has become stunted in parts of one taluk and cotton is affected with disease in another. Harvested paddy, ragi, cholam, groundnut, cotton, coriander, horsegram, turmeric, oil-seeds and sugarcane, outturn fair to normal. Pasture scanty; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient.

NELLORE.

Water-supply sufficient. No flow over the Nellore and Sangam anikuts; discharge insufficient. Ploughing, sowing of second crop paddy, cumbu, cholam and korra and transplanting of paddy and ragi in progress in parts. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested paddy, cutturn fair to normal; ragi, arugu and horsegram, bad to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

CHINGLEPUT.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing, sowing of paddy and transplanting of paddy, ragi and chillies in progress in parts. Standing crops fair except in parts of two taluks where they are withering for want of water. Harvested paddy, cutturn fair. Pasture and fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

MADRAS.

Pasture sufficient. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient.

SOUTH ARCOT.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Ploughing, manuring, sowing of paddy, gingelly and indigo, weeding of paddy, ragi and gingelly and transplanting of paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, varagu, sugarcane, gingelly and groundnut, cutturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment, available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

CHITTOOR.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts. Ploughing for sowing, weeding and transplanting of ragi, paddy and cholam and baling for sugarcane, paddy and betel in progress in parts. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy and ragi, cutturn poor to normal; groundnut, horsegram sugarcane and pulses, poor to fair. Pasture scanty in one division and three taluks and fodder generally sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment procurable. Grain stocks generally sufficient for local requirements. Prospects fair.

NORTH ARCOT.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Ploughing, sowing, weeding and transplanting of paddy and transplanting of ragi in progress. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, groundnut, sugarcane, varagu, horsegram and oil-seeds; cutturn fair to normal. Pasture scanty in parts of two taluks and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment procurable. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

SALEM.

Water-supply insufficient. Sowing of paddy, cholam, cumbu and gingelly, transplanting of paddy and planting of sugarcane in progress in parts. Standing crops fair to good, but paddy is withering in parts of one taluk for want of water. Harvested paddy, cutturn bad to normal; ragi, poor to normal; cholam and sugarcane, fair to normal; horsegram, poor to fair; castor seeds fair. Pasture sufficient except in one taluk and fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

COIMBATORE.

Water-supply sufficient, except in parts of two taluks, 3 feet of water in the Cauvery at Erode. Transplanting of ragi in progress in parts. Standing crops generally fair, but dry crops fading in parts of one taluk. Harvested paddy and cholam; cutturn fair to normal. Pasture sufficient except in parts and fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient for local requirements.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. No flow over the grand anikut but discharge sufficient for requirements. Sowing and transplanting of paddy and sowing of cholam in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, cholam and cumbu; cutturn fair. Pasture and fodder generally sufficient. Condition of cattle fair. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient.

TANJORE.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. No flow over the grand anikut and discharge inadequate. Sowing of paddy, ragi, maize and gingelly and transplanting of paddy and ragi in progress in parts. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, dhall and ragi, cutturn fair. Pasture generally sufficient and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects generally good.

PUDUKKOTTAI.

Water-supply sufficient. Transplanting of paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy; cutturn fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient except in parts. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects satisfactory.

MADURA.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Average discharge from the Periaru is 675·9 cusecs. Ploughing, sowing of cholam and paddy and transplanting of paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops fair, but paddy withered or likely to wither in parts of two taluks. Harvested paddy, cholam and cumbu; cutturn fair. Pasture insufficient except in four taluks, and fodder available except in parts of three taluks. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair except in parts of two taluks.

RAMNAD.

Water-supply sufficient except in three taluks and parts of another. Ploughing of dry and wet lands, sowing of cholam, weeding and transplanting of paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops fair to good, but paddy withering in parts of one taluk and withered in parts of another. Harvested paddy, sumbu, ragi, varagu, pulses and ground-nut; outturn poor to fair. Pasture sufficient except in parts of three taluks and fodder available except in parts of two taluks. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient for local requirements except in one taluk. Prospects fair.

TINNEVELLY

Water-supply insufficient in parts. No flow over Srivaikuntam anikat, but discharge adequate for requirements. Ploughing, sowing of cholam and gingelly, transplanting and weeding in parts. Standing crops generally good, but paddy in parts of two taluks withered or withering and cotton and gingelly require rain in parts. Harvested paddy, outturn poor to normal; varagu and horsegram, fair; sumbu, poor. Pasture sufficient and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks generally sufficient.

MALABAR.

Water-supply sufficient except in three taluks. Harvesting of paddy over; outturn poor to fair. Pasture sufficient except in four taluks; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects fair except in one taluk.

SOUTH CANARA.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Ploughing, sowing for third rice crop progressing in five taluks and transplanting in one taluk. Standing second rice crop fair. Harvesting of second rice crop progressing; outturn fair to normal. Pasture scanty; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient.

TRAVANCORE.

Water-supply sufficient. Pasture sufficient. Harvest continues. Condition of cattle good.

COCHIN

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Third crop cultivation progressing. Standing crops fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

THE NILGIRIS.

Water-supply sufficient. Weeding, pruning and manuring of main crops in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested coffee and tea; outturn fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SEASON TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, CALCUTTA.

Week ending 24th February 1912.—Light rain in Vizagapatam; *nil* elsewhere. Irrigation supplies sufficient in Ganjam, Guntur, Nellore, Chingleput, South Arcot, South Canara, Nilgiris; insufficient in parts of other districts. Ploughing, manuring, sowing, weeding, transplanting in progress in parts except in Malabar. Standing crops fair to good generally but require rain in parts Bellary, Chingleput, Salem, Coimbatore, Madura, Ramnad, Tinnevelly; cholam and cotton failed in parts Anantapur; cotton diseased in one taluk Cuddapah; paddy withered in parts of two taluks each Madura and Tinnevelly, one taluk each Cuddapah and Ramnad. Harvests continue; outturn fair to normal. Pasture scanty in parts Godavari, Kistna, Guntur, Deccan, Chittoor, North Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore, Madura, Ramnad, Malabar, South Canara, diminishing in Vizagapatam and sufficient elsewhere; fodder insufficient in parts Kistna, Bellary, Madura, Ramnad. Condition of cattle generally good. Price of rice stationary 17 districts, fallen 6, risen 2; ragi stationary 9 districts, fallen 2, risen 12; cholam stationary 5 districts, fallen 9, risen 3; sumbu stationary 6 districts, fallen 4, risen 7. Public health generally good. Prospects generally fair. Condition of labouring classes generally satisfactory and employment available. Grain stocks sufficient except in one taluk Ramnad.

DEPT. OF REV. SETH., SUR., LAND RDS. & AGRI.,
BOARD OF REVENUE, MADRAS,
27th February 1912.

S. VENKATARAMADAS,
Secretary.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 1.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 27, 1912. [Price, 6 as.

Part IV.—Proceedings of the Madras Legislature.

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Proceedings of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on Wednesday the 14th day of February 1912 1

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Acts of Parliament, 24 & 25 Vict., C. 67, 55 & 56 Vict., C. 14, and 9 Edw. 7, C. 4.

The Council met at the New Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 A.M. on Wednesday the 14th day of February 1912.

PRESENT:

His Excellency Lord CARMICHAEL, K.C.I.E., K.C.M.G., Governor of Madras—*Presiding.*
The Hon'ble Sir MURRAY HAMMICK, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. N. ATKINSON, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. V. KAMESWARA RAO NAYUDU.
The Hon'ble Mr. E. W. ORR.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. THAGARAIYA CHETTI Garu.
The Hon'ble Mr. G. RAGHAVA RAO PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Mr. P. KESAVA PILLAI.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIBULLAH SAHIB Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. KRISHNASWAMI AIYANGAR Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SESHAGIRI AIYAR.
The Hon'ble Mirza Raja Sri Pushavati Viziarama Gajapati Raj Manya Sultan Bahadur, Raja of Vizianagram.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur V. RAMANNADRA NAYUDU Garu, Zamindar of Doddappanayakkanur.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. G. HAMILTON.
The Hon'ble Raja V. VASUDEVA RAJA Avargal, Valiya Nambidi of Kollengode.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. S. BALAKRISHNA AIYAR Avargal.
The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD ABDUL KUDDUS BADSHA SAHIB Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Moulvi SAIYID MURTUZA SAHIB Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CARDEW, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. A. SMITH, C.I.E.

Oath of office; His Excellency the President's opening speech.

(The President.)

The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVASWAMI AIYAR, C.I.E. (*Advocate-General*).
The Hon'ble Mr. C. R. M. SCHMIDT.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur S. R. M. RAMASWAMI CHETTIYAR Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. RICHMOND.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur L. A. GOVINDARAGHAVA AIYAR Avargal.
The Hon'ble Raja SRI MADANA MOHANA SINHA DEVU GARU, Zamindar of Dharakota.
The Hon'ble Mr. M. M. SAMBANDHA MUDALIYAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. T. SHANMUKHAM PILLAI.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. SUBBA RAO Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. TWIGG.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. E CLERK.
The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART, K.C.V.O., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. O. HORNE.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. B. CRAGG.
The Hon'ble Surgeon-General W. B. BANNERMAN, C.S.I., M.D., I.M.S.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. BOURNE, C.I.E., D.SC., F.R.S.
The Hon'ble Mr. D. W. G. COWIE.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. E. ODGERS.
The Hon'ble Sir F. J. E. SPRING, K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. D. JACKSON.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur M. ADINARAYANA AIYA GARU.

OATH OF OFFICE.

The following gentlemen took the prescribed oath or affirmation of allegiance to the Crown and then took their seats:—

The Hon'ble Mr. WILLIAM OGILVIE HORNE.
The Hon'ble Mr. ROBERT BAILEY CRAGG.
The Hon'ble Surgeon-General WILLIAM BURNEY BANNERMAN, C.S.I., M.D., I.M.S.
The Hon'ble Mr. ALFRED GIBBS BOURNE, C.I.E., D.SC., F.R.S.
The Hon'ble Mr. DONALD WILLIAM GARDEN COWIE.
The Hon'ble Mr. CHARLES EDWIN ODGERS.
The Hon'ble Sir FRANCIS JOSEPH EDWARD SPRING, K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. AUSTIN DOWNES JACKSON.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur MUTHUS ADINARAYANA AIYA GARU.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT'S OPENING SPEECH.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT, in opening the proceedings, said:—"Gentlemen, it is my duty now to welcome you to this new hall. As you know, my predecessor, Sir Arthur Lawley, took a very great interest in the erection of this hall. I, for one, am sorry that he should not have been able to see it made use of for the first time; but I am glad to think that he saw it almost complete and I shall be glad to write to him, as I intend to do to-night, and tell him how the hall has been opened. You know better than I do the history of this building; you know what interest Sir Arthur took in it; you know how he tried in every way he could to link it with the history of the past. But I have little doubt that it is more to the future than to the past that you are turning your thoughts at present. I do not know but I presume that you, gentlemen, who have come here—I hope so at any rate—think that you are going to do something to help on the governance of your country. I do not think that there can be any nobler ideal that you can set before yourselves than to aim at doing something to make the future of India worthy of its past and of its present.

"Gentlemen, I am accustomed to other sorts of assemblies than this where things are done in a somewhat different way; but I know enough to feel certain that you can do a great deal here to help the proper development of your country and you can do a great deal to encourage and to help the Government not only to do the right thing, but to do the right thing in the right way. That is what I hope you all intend

His Excellency the President's opening speech; the late Hon'ble Mr. V. Krishnaswami Aiyar.

(The President; Mr. J. N. Atkinson; Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar.)

to aim at. There is one thing which I always think about in a matter of this sort, that people should not make any long speeches, and so I shall try and set you a good example."

THE LATE HON'BLE MR. V. KRISHNASWAMI AIYAR.

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON:—"With your Excellency's permission I beg now to move:—

That there be recorded in the minutes of this Council an expression of the gratitude of the Council for the services rendered to this Presidency by the late Hon'ble Mr. V. Krishnaswami Aiyar, C.S.I., Member of Council, and also an expression of regret by this Council at the loss which His Majesty's Government and this Presidency have sustained by the death of Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar; secondly that this Council offer an expression of deep and respectful sympathy to Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar's family in the sad calamity which has befallen them in his death.

"No words from me are needed to commend this resolution to the acceptance of this Council. All of us in this room have known the late Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar in private life, as a Member of Council or in one or other of the many ways in which he was brought before the public as a man of affairs. Of the late Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar I desire now to say how very greatly his loss has been felt by the Government. We always received from him the utmost possible assistance that it was possible for a man to give. As a member of the Council he devoted to the interests of the Government service his profound knowledge and painstaking industry. It is needless for me to recall—for many of you are aware of it from personal observation and others from reading the accounts of the debates in Council—it is needless for me, I say, to recall the extreme ability, the acumen and the quickness of perception which he always brought to bear on the debates in this Council. And lastly, though possibly this is not the place for such remarks, I should like, as a friend, to say how greatly we all miss him. No further words from me are needed, except to emphasize the last clause of this resolution and to say once more how deep is our sympathy with the family of the late Hon'ble Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar."

The Hon'ble Mr. SESHAGIRI AIYAR:—"Your Excellency, I beg to second the proposition which has been moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson. We, the colleagues of the late Mr. V. Krishnaswami Aiyar on the non-official side, wish to endorse all that has been said so ably and so well by the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson. There was only one feature of the late Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar's character about which I should like to say a word or two. He told me very often that he held his office for the benefit of his successors. His idea, your Excellency, was this: he was anxious that persons in England—who had some natural misgivings when it was resolved that an Indian should be associated in the executive department of Government—that these people should be convinced that the association of an Indian in the work of administration did not mean dislocation of business and would not hamper the work of Government, but, in fact, would add strength and stability to the administration. He was also anxious to justify the wisdom and statesmanship of those who had entrusted an alien people with a historic past and ancient civilizations with the task of co-operating in the work of Government. There are many lessons to be learnt from his valuable life. Great philanthrophy, high mindedness and one might say a passionate and almost idolatrous devotion to his mother-land; but I would place this one lesson above all—and he was most anxious that this lesson should be understood by all—that those of us who are engaged in official duties or non-official duties are trustees for posterity, trustees in the sense that upon our conduct and capacity depends the further enlargement of the powers and privileges of the people whom we represent. It is with that idea we have to conduct our duties; and those are the very ideas which animated the Hon'ble Mr Krishnaswami Aiyar in performing his duties as a member of the Executive Council. It is unnecessary for me to say anything more. He was a great and good man; and it will be a long time before his place can be filled adequately in this country. I beg to second the proposition."

The resolution was adopted unanimously by the Council, all Honourable Members rising in their seats.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Kesava Pillai.)

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[*Order made by His Excellency the President under rule* 11 *of the statutory rules for the asking of questions in the Council*—

(1) Printed copies of all the questions and answers to be put and given at the meeting shall be placed on the Council table half an hour before the President takes his seat. The questions shall be numbered consecutively as printed.

(2) The questions shall be put and answered in the following manner:—

The Secretary shall call the name of each interpellator in turn, specify the serial numbers of his questions and make a sufficient pause to allow the Honourable Member a reasonable opportunity of rising in his place, if he is desirous of asking any supplementary questions. Supplementary questions must be put immediately after the principal questions to which they relate.]

The Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai.

Release of convict Subrahmanya Siva.

Question 1. (*a*) With reference to my interpellation No. 50, and the answer thereto on the 15th May last, has the attention of Government been drawn to a letter by the wife of Subrahmanya Siva, confined in the Salem Central Jail, in the *Hindu* of the 22nd December 1911?

(*b*) If so, will the Government be pleased to state whether he is reduced in weight by 60 pounds?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to re-consider, and order his release, in view of his incurable disease and weakness, as an act of mercy in commemoration of the most auspicious and solemn announcement by His Most Gracious Majesty in person at Delhi of his blessed Coronation as the Emperor of India to His Imperial Majesty's loving and faithful Indian subjects?

Answer 1—

(*a*) The Government have perused the letter in question.

(*b*) The convict has not lost 60 pounds in weight since his admission to jail. He weighed 112 pounds on admission to the Palamcottah jail: he now weighs 111 pounds.

(*c*) Subrahmanya Siva was granted six months' remission of sentence on the occasion of the Darbar, but the Government are not prepared to consider the question of his release.

Attestation of documents by honorary Presidency Magistrates.

Question 2. (*a*) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the "memorandum for the information of honorary Presidency Magistrates in regard to the attestation of documents" issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate in his circular, Press No. 4/R., Dis. 202, dated 29th August 1911?

(*b*) Is the Government aware that by the restriction imposed by the said memorandum the public have been put to much inconvenience, by the withdrawal of the facilities till then enjoyed by them for the attestation of documents?

(*c*) Is it a fact that several of the honorary Presidency Magistrates have memorialized Government praying for the removal of the anomalous distinction which exists between village magistrates and themselves in regard to the attestation of *vakalathnamas*?

(*d*) Will the Government be pleased to consider the question of the status of honorary magistrates and withdraw the memorandum issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate?

Police orderlies for honorary magistrates.

(*e*) Will the Government be pleased to consider the proposal to furnish each honorary magistrate with a police orderly, to enable him to keep up his dignity in the discharge of his honorary duties?

Answer 2—

(*a*) *to* (*d*) The Government have already issued orders for the cancellation of that clause in the Chief Presidency Magistrate's memorandum to which objection is taken.

(*e*) The Government regret that they cannot accede to the proposal.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Kesava Pillai.)

Perunagar and Kinnaiyavattam channels, Chingleput district.

Question 3. With reference to my interpellation No. 13 in the Council meeting in February 1911 will the Government be pleased to inform—

(*a*) Whether Government received further memorials from the ryots of Perunagar, Kaliyampundi and other villages on the 31st March and 2nd April last respectively?

(*b*) Whether their attention has been called to the support accorded to the ryots' prayer by public organs such as the *Indian Patriot*, the *Hindu*, the *Madras Times*, *Lokopakari* and the *Swadesamitran*?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to inform whether it is a fact that the tanks of Kaliyampundi and other tanks referred to in my interpellation and in the memorials of the ryots received no supply this year, whereas the tanks of Uttramallur and other villages have had their supply?

(*d*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the ryots have been given hopes that the Kinnaiyavattam channel would be repaired along with the Perunagar channel?

(*e*) If so, when was the first endorsement given to this effect and when was the last?

(*f*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they intend to repair the Kinnaiyavattam channel from the Cheyyar river as prayed for, and if so, when?

Answer 3—

(*a*) & (*b*) The answer is in the affirmative.

(*c*) It is not a fact. The subjoined statement shows the supply received by the tanks in question during November and December 1911:—

Name of village.	Irrigation source.	Capacity	Maximum supply received this year	Remarks.
			Hours. Days.	
Kaliyampundi ..	Big tank	6 months ..	1 23	
	Chittori	4 " ..	1 7	
	Tambi tangal	3 " ..	1 23	
	Hissa tank	3 " ..	1 23	
Tirumayampundi ..	One-fourth's tank ..	1 " ..	1 0	
	Nemeliapetta tank ..	3 " ..	2 12	
	Hissa tank	3 " ..	2 15	
Perunagar	Paneyaneri	8 " ..	5 0	
Elangar	Periyeri	6 " ..	4 10	
	Chittori	3 " ..	2 0	
	Periyeri	3 " ..	2 0	
Melpakkam ..	Chittori	4 " ..	2 15	
	Tangal	1 " ..	1 0	
	Periyeri	5 " ..	3 15	
Alisoor	Annaeri	4 " ..	2 23	
	Chittori	3 " ..	2 5	
	Periyeri	8 " ..	5 25	
Ravathanallur ..	Chittori	8 " ..	1 0	
	Mettur tank	1 " ..	2 14	
Muraleri	Big tank	3 " ..	2 17	
Andi tangal	Tank ..	3 " ..	3 0	
Uttiramerur ..	Big tank	6 " ..	6 0	
	Do.	6 " ..	1 0	
Tiruppalivanam ..	Tangal	2 " ..	4 0	
	Big tank	4 " ..	1 0	
Kavanur Padacheri.	Tangal	1 " ..	4 10	
	Big tank	6 " ..	1 0	
Kamalapuram ..	Tangal	1 " ..	4 0	
	Big tank	4 " ..	1 0	
Nelli	Tangal	1 " ..	3 0	
	Big tank	3 " ..	1 0	
Kadambur	Tangal	1 " ..		

(*d*) & (*e*) No such hopes were given. The ryots were informed that the estimate for the Perunagar tank supply channel was still under consideration and that the restoration of the Kinnaiyavattam channel could not be undertaken until the former scheme was carried out.

(*f*) The Government cannot say whether they will repair the Kinnaiyavattam channel as a whole until the proposals to restore the Perunagar supply channel, now before them, have been examined.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Kesava Pillai.)

Irrigation works in Kavanur Puducheri and Kammalampundi villages, Chingleput district.

Question 4. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) Whether the Collector of Chingleput district received any petition from the ryots of No. 66, Kavanur Puducheri, in Madurántakam taluk for the construction of a *kalingula* to their tank?

(*b*) Whether the ryots of Uttiramerur or its hamlets put in a petition to the Collector stating therein that their crops were damaged by the surplus water of Kavanur Puducheri tank and that, therefore, the surplus water might be diverted to the tank of Kammalampundi?

(*c*) Whether the Collector has received any petition from the ryots of No 65, Kammalampundi, also, stating that their tank did not get proper supply of water every year and that the existing supply channal from the tank of Kavanur Puducheri might be repaired to receive proper supply?

(*d*) Whether the Collector of Chingleput replied to the ryots of Kammalampundi on Dis. No. 565-D., dated the 11th February 1909, and No. 3797-D., dated the 29th October 1910, and also to the ryots of Mantottam, hamlet of Uttiramerur, in No. 100, dated the 8th January 1910, that steps would be taken by the Public Works Department to do the necessary works as prayed for?

(*e*) Whether the Executive Engineer and the Sub-Engineer inspected the spots, and found the works necessary, and had the levels taken by the Public Works Department overseer for preparing estimates? If so, when?

(*f*) Will the Government be pleased to inform whether the execution of the works will be undertaken? If so, when?

Answer 4—

The petitions mentioned in clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) of the question were duly received and the Collector informed the petitioners in 1909 and 1910 that the questions therein raised had been referred to the Executive Engineer and were under correspondence. The tanks were inspected by the Executive and Assistant Engineers in 1909 and the Executive Engineer reported to the Collector in that year that it would be possible to divert the surplus of the Kavanur Puducheri tank into the Kammalampundi tank by constructing a weir at the right flank and by improving the old leading channel. He proposed to take levels with a view to framing an estimate and the Collector in May 1910 requested him to proceed accordingly. When however a detailed investigation of the proposals was made by the public works officers, it was found that the level of the Kammalampundi tank is so much higher than that of Kavanur Puducheri tank, that it would be impracticable to pass a supply from the latter to the former.

Treatment of convict Chidambaram Pillai in Cannanore jail

Question 5. (*a*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to a letter in the *Hindu* of the 25th November last under the heading "Treatment of Mr. V. O. Chidambaram Pillai" in the Cannanore Central Jail?

(*b*) If so, has the Government been pleased to enquire into the allegation of forcing with penalties and threats of penalties the *ragi* diet on Chidambaram Pillai who had been accustomed to live on rice before he was convicted and also into the other serious allegations contained in this letter?

(*c*) If the enquiry has been made, will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the full report submitted to them, and the proceedings of the Government thereon, for public information?

Answer 5—

The Inspector-General of Prisons has enquired into the allegations made in the letter mentioned in the question and the Government are satisfied that the charges brought against the jail officials are unfounded. They are not prepared to lay the Inspector-General's report on the table, but if the Honourable Member wishes to see it, it will be shown to him privately.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Kesava Pillai.)

Release of convict Chidambaram Pillai.

Question 6. (*a*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to a letter in the *Hindu* of the 3rd January by "G. Pichiny Pillai" in which it is stated that his brother-in-law Chidambaram Pillai was not released though he had suffered more than the allotted time, making due allowance for the Coronation concessions and for the remissions earned by him under the jail rules?

(*b*) If so, will the Government be pleased to state the circumstances under which Chidambaram Pillai is not yet released?

Answer 6—

The Government have perused the letter in question. The statement made therein that Chidambaram Pillai was eligible for release on the 11th December 1911 is without foundation. On that date the unexpired term of his sentence allowing for Proclamation, Darbar and ordinary jail remissions amounted to over a year.

Release of convicts in honour of Coronation Darbar.

Question 7. Will the Government be pleased to state the number of prisoners, male and female, released in honour of the great Coronation Darbar of His Majesty in various jails?

Answer 7—

One thousand five hundred and twenty-seven male and 121 female prisoners were released on the 12th December and 95 civil debtors released and their debts paid by Government.

Release of convicts in honor of Coronation Darbar.

Question 8. Will the Government be pleased to state whether any conditions were laid down with regard to the eligibility of prisoners for Darbar releases and remissions, or whether the Government passed orders only on the recommendations of superintendents?

Answer 8—

General rules as to the classes of convicts eligible for release or remission were prescribed by the Government of India but their application to individual cases was, except in the case of females recommended for release who had been sentenced to more than a year's imprisonment, delegated to superintendents of jails acting in consultation with the District Magistrates concerned.

Transfers of jail superintendents.

Question 9. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the advisability of periodically transferring superintendents of jails has ever been considered?

(*b*) If not, will they be pleased to consider?

Answer 9—

Government do not consider the regular periodical transfer of superintendents of jails would be advisable or tend to the better management of jails.

Alleged coercion of revenue subordinates to undergo plague inoculation.

Question 10. (*a*) Is the Government aware of a notice issued by one or more Collectors to the effect that the neglect of any clerk to get himself and the members of his family inoculated would be viewed with the greatest displeasure and the claims of any clerk for promotion who persists in this indifference would be overlooked?

(*b*) If so, is the Government aware of the religious aversion of many men and women, especially old women, to inoculation?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to issue a circular prohibiting such a coercion?

Answer 10—

The Government understand that a notice such as the Honourable Member refers to was issued in one district under the orders of the Collector. That notice has, however, already been withdrawn. It is clearly laid down in

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Kesava Pillai.)

paragraph 12 of Appendix I to the Mufussal Plague Regulations that while no effort should be spared to explain to the people the advantage of being inoculated before plague is among them and to secure the co-operation of the more enlightened members of the communities, no compulsion of any sort, direct or indirect, should be used. In view of these instructions the Government do not consider that any circular on the subject is necessary.

Water-rate for irrigation of trees by the bucket.

Question 11. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that *tiruvaljasti* is levied in Anantapur district for using Government water by means of pots or buckets to rear mango or other trees?

(*b*) If so, in consideration of the peculiar conditions prevailing in the districts subject to drought and famine, especially in the Anantapur district which has not much of tree growth, will the Government be pleased to rule against the levy of such rates when water is lifted with pots for the growth of fruit or other trees in order to encourage the plantation of trees in the dry districts?

(*c*) If not, will the Government be pleased to prescribe a rate according to the number of the pits watered with pots or buckets instead of the rate now levied according to the extent of the land in which trees are planted?

Answer 11—

The matter is under consideration.

Punishment of village officers for defective registration of births, Vayalpad taluk.

Question 12. (*a*) Has the Government noticed an article headed "Government and village officers" in the *Indian Patriot* of the 23rd January 1912?

(*b*) If so, will the Government be pleased to inform the total number of the village *reddis* in the taluk of Vayalpad and the total number of the *reddis* suspended or otherwise punished for "bad registration" of births during 1910?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to state the number of the *reddis* so punished on no other evidence than on the basis of the theory that births should have been in a certain proportion to the deaths even under the peculiar conditions alleged to have prevailed in the taluk during the year?

Answer 12—

The Government have perused the article and a report from the Board of Revenue on the subject. There are 88 village *reddis* in the Vayalpad taluk and the number of those *reddis* punished for bad work in the registration of births and deaths during 1910 was 39. These punishments were not imposed, as the Honourable Member supposes, on the theory that births should bear a certain proportion to deaths, but because it is a generally admitted fact in vital statistics that if a sufficiently large adult population is taken into account and a sufficient period of time, the ratio of births to population will not in ordinary circumstances fall below certain varying but fairly well-ascertained minima. There were no extraordinary circumstances in the Vayalpad taluk during 1910, and the Government have little doubt that the registration of births had in many of the villages been seriously neglected by the village officers. They do not, however, approve of the action which the Collector took in passing orders of suspension, most of them for a few days only, on a large number of village headmen. They consider that the proper course was to make an example of a few of the worst offenders. The Board of Revenue is being informed accordingly.

Vital statistics, Cuddapah district.

Question 13. Will the Government be pleased to state the causes which made the birth-rate in the Cuddapah district sink so low as 21·3 *per mille* and the death-rate rise to 32·7 in 1910?

Answer 13—

The statistics available show that the rise in the death-rate was due to exceptional mortality from fevers. The Government are unable to account for the low birth-rate, but the Honourable Member's attention is drawn to the

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Kesava Pillai.)

answer given to Question No 12. The registration of vital statistics in rural areas has not yet reached a high standard of accuracy and it is unsafe to place absolute reliance on the figures recorded.

Constitution of committee on secondary school-fees.

Question 14. Will the Government be pleased to state the names and full particulars of the representative gentlemen who formed a committee under the presidency of the Director of Public Instruction and recommended for approval of Government the increase of school-fees in the colleges and secondary schools under public management, as stated in the administration report for 1910–11?

Answer 14—

The information desired is contained in G.O. No. 271, Educational, dated 21st May 1910, which has been placed on the Editors' Table.

Diet in jails.

Question 15. With regard to my previous interpellations and in consideration of the views and statements made in the budget debates of previous years by myself and other non-official members about the advisability of giving rice-diet to Indian prisoners who are accustomed to rice food, will Government be pleased to re-consider the subject again and prescribe a rice-diet to the prisoners accustomed to it?

Answer 15—

The Government see no reason to re-consider the orders contained in their Proceedings No. 1449, Judicial, dated 26th September 1910.

Alleged irregularities in a commitment to Chinglaput reformatory.

Question 16. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) Whether it is a fact that the Joint Magistrate of Tuticorin sentenced on 5th December last a butcher boy of about 11 years to one month's rigorous imprisonment for theft of some pieces of meat from a butcher's shop?

(*b*) Whether it is a fact that the magistrate changed his mind and wrote to the superintendent of the reformatory school at Chinglaput whether there was room available in the reformatory for the boy, and the superintendent intimated that room would be available on the 8th January?

(*c*) Whether it is a fact that the magistrate commuted, some days after the date of the sentence, one month's rigorous imprisonment to one of detention in the reformatory for four or five years?

(*d*) Whether it is a fact that the boy was brought to the reformatory on the 9th January without a copy of the judgment and the judgment was received later on?

(*e*) Whether the commutation and the detention were legal?

(*f*) Whether, in consideration of all the circumstances in the case, the Government will be pleased to order the release of the boy?

Answer 16—

The boy in question pleaded guilty to a charge of theft and admitted two previous convictions. It is not the case that the Joint Magistrate sentenced him to a month's imprisonment and subsequently changed his mind or that he commuted the sentence some days after he had passed it, to one of detention in the reformatory. In accordance with the provisions of the law he passed a sentence of one month's rigorous imprisonment upon the boy and then directed under section 8 of the Reformatory Schools Act, 1897, that instead of undergoing that sentence he should be sent to a reformatory school for a period of five years. Owing to want of accommodation, however, the boy was not admitted into the reformatory school until the 9th January. His detention after the expiry of the month's rigorous imprisonment was illegal and the Government have already ordered his release.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Kesava Pillai; Mr. Atkinson.)

Assistant station-masters' working hours, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

Question 17. With reference to my Question No. 20 on the 21st February last and the answer thereto, will the Government be pleased to state the action taken by the Railway Board to redress the grievances complained of on behalf of the assistant station-masters on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway?

Answer 17—

The Honourable Member's question was forwarded in March last to the Railway Board for such action as the Board might think fit to take. The attention of the Board was again invited to the matter in November last in connection with an accident on the South Indian Railway. The Government have no information as to the action taken by the Railway Board but will enquire.

Refreshment rooms for Indian passengers, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

Question 18. With reference to my Questions Nos. 21, 22, 23 and 24 on the 21st February last touching the policy of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company in auctioning the right of selling cooked food to Hindu and Muhammadan passengers in contrast to the policy pursued by the South Indian Railway, will the Government be pleased to state the result of their representations to the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company?

Answer 18—

The Agent of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway states that a representation of the case was made from the point of view of his Company and enquiry was made as to whether in the circumstances explained the Government of India desired to press the matter, and as that Government did not do so, a charge for the right to vend food stuffs was continued. It is, however, found that the charges for meals at the refreshment rooms for Indian passengers over the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway are in the majority of cases the same as those made in the refreshment rooms over the South Indian Railway where the right to vend food stuffs is not sold. So the cost of meals has not been raised on account of the auctioning of the right to vend food stuffs on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI:—"The Government say in this answer 'the cost of meals has not been raised on account of the auctioning of the right to vend food stuffs on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.' Has the Government been informed that there has been no difference in the quality of food supplied?"

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON.—"We have no information on that point."

Auction of right to sell food to Indian passengers at Guntakal, Bezwada and Arkonam.

Question 19. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to ascertain and inform the dates of the last auction sales of the right of selling food and other refreshments to passengers, Hindu and Muhammadan, in the railway stations of Guntakal, Bezwada and Arkonam, respectively, and the amounts realized for 1911 and the amounts expected to be realized in 1912 and 1913 in the respective stations?

(*b*) And whether the right in each station was acquired by one bidder, and whether that one bidder has been dealing with the public through sub-contractors in the matter of selling food as well as other eatables?

Answer 19—

The Honourable Member is referred to the Agent of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI:—"Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have no authority over the Railway so as to obtain the information from them on the point?"

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON:—"As far as I know, we have no authority."

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Kesava Pillai; Mr. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu.)

Alleged irregularities in Madras Stationery Office.

Question 20. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) Whether their attention has been drawn to the correspondence dealing with the administration of the Madras Stationery Office published in the *Madras Standard* of the 15th and 28th June 1911?

(*b*) And whether Government have taken steps to rectify any or all the irregularities complained of?

Answer 20—

(*a*) The attention of Government has been drawn to the correspondence in question.

(*b*) The administration of the Stationery Office has received special consideration since the receipt of the report mentioned in the next question and the Government have taken adequate steps to rectify irregularities.

Revision of establishment, Madras Stationery Office.

Question 21. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) Whether Mr. Tomkins, a former Controller of Stationery, Printing and Stamps, Calcutta, visited the Madras Stationery Office in or about 1908 and suggested *inter alia* that the establishment of the office should be revised and strengthened, and whether Mr. A. R. Cumming, the present Superintendent of Stationery, also represented in several of his reports that his establishment was being overworked?

(*b*) Whether they have called for proposals for the revision of the establishment; if so, when?

(*c*) Why the establishment has not been as yet revised?

Answer 21—

Mr. Tomkins, Officiating Controller of Printing and Stationery, visited the Stationery Office in February 1909 at the request of this Government and submitted a report suggesting a change in the system of working and a re-organization of establishment in connexion therewith. This report, with the remarks of the Superintendent of Stationery thereon, has been considered by Government and they have issued orders directing steps to be taken to give effect to such of the suggestions as were accepted by them. The consideration of the question of the revision of establishment has been deferred until the new system of issuing stationery has been introduced and experience of actual requirements has been gained.

The establishment of the Stationery Office was re-organized in 1908. Such temporary additions as the Superintendent has from time to time asked for have been sanctioned. The Government have no reason to think that the existing establishment is overworked.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu.

Legislation in 1912.

Question 22. Will the Government be pleased to make a statement as regards the measures of legislation likely to be brought up for consideration in 1912?

Answer 22—

So far as can at present be foreseen the following Bills are likely to be ready for introduction into the local Legislative Council during the year 1912:—

(i) The Malabar Inheritance Bill, 1910, of the Hon'ble Raja Vasudeva Raja Avargal, Valiya Nambidi of Kollengode.

(ii) A Bill further to amend the Madras Abkári Act, 1886.

(iii) A private Bill to amend the Religious Endowments Act, 1863.

The Government hope also to be able to introduce a Bill for the amendment of the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908.

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"Is there any chance of any regulation for the constitution of the village panchayats being brought up in the near future as recommended by the Decentralization Commission?"

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Atkinson; Mr. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu; the President.)

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON:—"There is no immediate prospect."

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"I should like to ask whether the Government would consider the advisability of taking up the amendment of the District Municipalities Act?".

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"We are awaiting, at present, the reply from the Government of India to the suggestions sent up with reference to the recommendations of the Decentralization Commission; and until we hear from the Government of India, we can do nothing."

Vizagapatam harbour.

Question 23. Will the Government be pleased to state what progress has been made with the investigation of the scheme for the improvement of the Vizagapatam harbour?

Answer 23—

The possibilities of using the inland basin as the main part of the harbour are being investigated. It is expected that the investigation will be completed by the close of the official year.

Abolition of police stations under the re-organization scheme.

Question 24. In connection with the re-organization of the police of this Presidency consequent on the recommendations of the Indian Police Commission, will the Government be pleased to state the number of stations originally existing and the number abolished or proposed to be abolished in each district?

Answer 24—

A statement * containing the information asked for is placed on the table.

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"With reference to the abolition of police stations, I should like to know whether any representations have been made that stations in districts should not be abolished and if so, in what districts they have been made?"

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON:—"Numerous representations have been made begging that stations should be retained."

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"I suppose it is not open to me to ask another question?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Certainly, if it relates to a matter of fact."

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"I should like to know whether the Government have considered those representations"

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON:—"Yes."

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"May I know the result?"

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON:—"I think I must ask the Honourable Member to give notice."

Improvement of Kolleru lake, Kistna district.

Question 25. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) Whether any or what expenditure has been incurred during the last fifteen years for the improvement of the outlets to the Kolleru lake?

(*b*) Whether there are any proposals now under consideration for reclaiming a portion of the Kolleru lake and making it available for cultivation or for generally improving the existing cultivation in the limits of the Kolleru lake?

Answer 25—

A sum of Rs. 22,003 has been spent during the last fifteen years on improving and clearing the outlets of the Kollero lake. There is no proposal at present under consideration for reclaiming any portion of the lake.

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"I should like to be informed whether there is any yearly allotment for keeping open the mouths of Kolleru?"

* Printed as Appendix A at page 93 *infra*.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Clerk; Mr. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu; the President.)

The Hon'ble Mr. CLERK:—"There is no specific allotment for the purpose, but a staff is employed to do the necessary small amount of work."

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"May I know whether you have received any complaints that the mouths have been silted up of late?"

The Hon'ble Mr. CLERK:—"None, so far as I knew."

Water-supply of Masulipatam and Rajahmundry.

Question 26. Will the Government be pleased to state when the investigation of the schemes for the water-supply for the towns of Masulipatam and Rajahmundry is likely to be completed and in what state of progress the above two schemes are at present?

Answer 26—

In their published review of the administration report of the Masulipatam municipality for the year 1910–11, the Government stated that the plans and estimates relating to the water-supply scheme were under revision by the Sanitary Engineer with reference to the criticisms of the Chief Engineer. The Sanitary Engineer completed his revision on the 18th August 1911, but as a result of further scrutiny in the Chief Engineer's office the estimates were again returned to him on the 22nd November and the Government understand that they are likely to be re-submitted in their final form during the current month. When they have been accepted by the Chief Engineer, the probable cost of the scheme will be definitely known and nothing will remain except the investigation of the capacity of the municipal council to meet the cost of construction and the feasibility of providing an Imperial or Provincial grant sufficient to supplement municipal funds to the requisite extent.

In the case of Rajahmundry the stage reached is less advanced. When reviewing the last administration report the Government referred to the unavoidable delay caused by the conduct of an investigation specially directed in order to ensure that the supply of water should be pure in quality as well as sufficient in quantity. This enquiry had been initiated on the advice of the Sanitary Board when that authority was consulted with regard to the plans and estimates originally prepared by the Sanitary Engineer. Mr. Hutton's report of the result of his investigation was submitted in January 1912 and is now undergoing the scrutiny of the Sanitary Commissioner prior to submission to the Sanitary Board. The experiments conducted have led to the recommendation that a sum of Rs. 7,500 should be provided for additional borings and test wells in two selected localities. If further investigation on these lines does not yield satisfactory results, Mr. Hutton considers that it will be necessary to reject resort to infiltration galleries and to fall back on a supply taken from surface water and subjected to mechanical filtration and chemical purification.

Grant or sale of communal lands in Godavari, Guntur and Kistna.

Question 27. Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement of the extent and the value of the communal lands granted on *patta* or sold in auction during the last ten years in the districts of Guntur, Kistna and Godavari?

Answer 27—

The Collectors concerned have been asked to supply the information, which will be communicated to the Honourable Member on receipt.

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"With reference to the sale of communal lands in the districts of Guntur, Kistna and Godavari, will the Government consider the advisability of generally instructing Collectors not to sell communal lands in those districts as there is hardly any space left in the villages to move about?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I think supplemental questions must be confined to requests for information: what is now put is hardly a supplemental question."

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu; Mr. Atkinson.)

Enfranchisement of artisan inams in Bhimavaram taluk, Kistna district.

Question 28. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) Whether it is a fact that some of the artizan *inams* in the villages of Anakoderu, Komarada, Kopalli and Mogallu, Bhimavaram taluk, Kistna district, were resumed and enfranchised by Government?

(*b*) What the grounds of resumption are in each of the above cases?

(*c*) Whether the wishes of the village community were consulted in regard to the continuance or revival of services in each of the above-said villages?

(*d*) What arrangements have been made in the above-said villages for the continuance of the above services after the enfranchisement of the *inams* above referred to?

(*e*) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the reports, if any, submitted by the local officers on the above subject?

Answer 28—

(*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) The potter and barber *inams* in Anakoderu, the potter *inams* in Komarada and Kopalli and the carpenter *inam* in Mogallu were resumed by the Board of Revenue in 1909 for non performance of service by the *inamdars* in spite of notices issued to them, the wishes of the village community in regard to the continuance of the service being ascertained in each case.

(*d*) The assessment on the resumed potter and carpenter *inams* in Komarada and Mogallu was assigned to the persons who were carrying on the service. It was not re-assigned in the other cases because in Kopalli the remuneration paid by the villagers to the working incumbent was found to be sufficient and in Anakoderu the villagers had neglected to get any one to do the work.

(*e*) The Collector's reports will be communicated to the Honourable Member if he wishes.

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"With reference to the question of the resumption of service inams in Kistna may I know whether there is any rule that the villagers should find a deputy whenever one of the village servants is dismissed?"

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON:—"There is no rule on the point, but the fact that they had neglected to get any one to do the work was taken as clear proof that they did not require the work to be done."

Levy of *gattalapaidlu* cess in Bapatla taluk, Guntur district.

Question 29. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the cess known as the *gattalapaidlu* cess which was being levied in the villages of Bapatla, Gannavaram, Kuchapalem, Marripudi, Neredumilli and Kommamuru in the Bapatla taluk, Guntur district, at Re. 1 per acre was abolished by Government in 1895?

(*b*) Is it a fact that the said cess was re-imposed in 1906 and the same collected with retrospective effect? What is the amount so collected?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to state the circumstances under which the said cess was abolished in the Bapatla taluk in 1895 and re-imposed in 1906 and to place on the table any or all the papers bearing on the subject?

(*d*) Will the Government consider the advisability of abolishing the said cess?

(*e*) Will the Government be pleased to state the purposes for which the cess is now being levied and utilized and whether the cess was ever levied on the *inams* before the introduction of ancut irrigation?

Answer 29—

The Government will consider the subject of these questions.

Suits under Madras Estates Land Act, 1908.

Question 30. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the number of suits filed in the revenue courts in each district under the Estates Land Act of 1908 and the number now pending?

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu.)

(*b*) Whether any revenue officers in addition to those in charge of divisions were appointed since the Act came into force for the disposal of suits under this Act and if so how many and in what district? How many of these officers are now on this duty?

Answer 30—

(*a*) Two statements * showing the number of suits and applications under the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908, received and disposed of by revenue officers up to 30th June 1911 are laid on the table. Figures showing the number of suits and applications filed and disposed of since 1st July 1911 and the number now pending are not available.

(*b*) Special revenue officers of the grade of deputy collector were appointed in the following districts for the periods noted against each :—

Ganjam—28th February 1910 to 27th November 1910.
Vizagapatam—9th November 1909 to 31st December 1910.
Godavari—21st January 1910 to 20th July 1910.
Nellore—2nd August 1910 to 2nd November 1910.
Madura—7th May 1910 to 6th August 1910.
North Arcot—27th October 1909 to 26th April 1910.
Ramnad.—11th April 1910 to 30th June 1911.

A special deputy collector appointed for six months is now working in the Vizianagram division, and the question of appointing an officer in the Ganjam district for two months is under the consideration of Government.

Question 31. Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the powers delegated to each of the vice-presidents of the taluk boards in this Presidency? Delegation of powers to vice-presidents of taluk boards.

Answer 31—

The Honourable Member will be shown a statement summarizing the powers reported to have been delegated to vice-presidents of taluk boards. The Government do not consider it necessary to lay the statement on the table.

Question 32. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any rules have been framed by any local boards under clauses (iv) and (v), section 34, of the Local Boards Act V of 1884 in regard to the division of duties among the members of the board and the appointment of committees for the superintendence and management of educational institutions, hospitals, dispensaries and other institutions maintained by the local boards? Rules defining duties of local board members and regulating appointment of committees.

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to lay the said rules, if any, on the table?

(*c*) If no rules have been made by any local board, will the Government be pleased to suggest to the boards the desirability of framing rules under the above provisions?

Answer 32—

The Government are not aware whether any local boards have framed rules under clauses (iv) and (v) of section 34 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884. They will now call for reports on the subject and on their receipt will supplement this answer by specific replies to sub-heads (*b*) and (*c*) of the question.

Question 33. (*a*) Is it a fact that the transplantation of paddy in the Berhampur taluk was retarded on account of a supply of water from the Rushikulya system having been delayed during the cultivation season in 1911? Rushikulya irrigation, Berhampur taluk, Ganjam district.

(*b*) If so, will the Government be pleased to state the causes which contributed to the delay in supply of water?

* Printed in Appendix B at page 94 *infra*.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu ; Mr. Atkinson.)

(*c*) Is it a fact that the ryots of the Berhampur taluk submitted petitions to the Public Works Department and the local revenue officials in the months of July and August praying for supply of water to their lands ?

(*d*) Will the Government be pleased to state the number of the said petitions so received and what action was taken by the Public Works Department and the Revenue Department in regard to them ?

Answer 33—

The transplantation of paddy in Berhampur was retarded by late supply of water. This late supply was due primarily to the late arrival of the south-west monsoon and secondarily to the occurrence of breaches in the main canal which took several weeks to repair and to the accumulation of silt. Petitions were received both by the Revenue and by the Public Works officers; and steps were taken to repair the breaches and to remove the accumulation of silt as soon as possible.

Rushikulya irrigation, Berhampur taluk, Ganjam district.

Question 34. (*a*) Is it a fact that water was refused in 1911 to the wet lands in certain villages in the Berhampur taluk ? What is the total extent of the lands to which water was not so supplied ?

(*b*) Is it a fact that under the conditions of sale the purchasers of lands under the Rushikulya project are entitled to water for irrigation ? Will the Government be pleased to state whether any compensation was made to the purchasers of the lands to whom a supply of water was cut off ?

Answer 34—

Water was not refused in 1911 to the wet lands in any village in the Berhampur taluk. Owing to the causes noticed in the answer to question No. 33, some delay occurred in the supply of water, but eventually all Rushikulya lands received a supply. A report has been called for on the subject. Remission will be granted for loss of crop under the ordinary rules contained in the Board's Standing Orders but no other compensation is claimable.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu :—"With reference to the cultivation under the Rushikulya project the Government say that a report has been called for on the subject. May I know on what points ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson :—"What we say in the answer is that some delay occurred in the supply of water. It is in regard to that delay that a report has been called for."

Re-modelling of Godavari delta.

Question 35. Will the Government be pleased to state whether any final decision has been come to as regards the re-modelling of the Godavari delta ?

Answer 35—

The question is still under investigation.

Appointment of permanent village officers, Kistna district.

Question 36 Will the Government be pleased to state whether any memorials were received from the village officers of the proprietary estates in the Kistna district complaining of the way in which appointments were made at the re-organization of village establishment in 1910 and 1911 ? What action has been taken in regard to the above memorials ?

Answer 36—

Memorials complaining of the manner in which appointments had been made by proprietors of estates at the revision of village establishments carried out under section 15 of the Madras Proprietary Estates' Village-service Act, 1894, were received. The memorialists prayed that the Act might be amended so as to provide an appeal against the proprietors' selection of village officers. After consultation with the Board of Revenue and district officers the Government decided that no sufficient reason exists for curtailing the discretion at present vested in proprietors of estates in the matter of appointments of village officers under section 15.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu.)

Ten years' programme of female education.

Question 37. With reference to the ten years' programme called for by the Government of India for the development of female education, will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of appointing a committee consisting of official and non-official members for the above purpose and to report thereon with such directions as may appear necessary?

Answer 37—

On receipt of the draft programme which the Director of Public Instruction has been requested to submit the Government will consider the advisability of appointing a committee to report on the development of female education.

Composition of Telugu Text-book Committee.

Question 38. Is it a fact that the Committee of the Telugu Academy submitted a memorial to Government regarding the composition of the Telugu Text-book Committee? What action has been taken thereon?

Answer 38—

A memorial was received from the Telugu Academy and the Government have since passed orders approving the proposal of the Director of Public Instruction to strengthen the Text-book Committee.

Water-cess on *lanka* and *padugai* lands.

Question 39. Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the article in the *Hindu*, dated 22nd November last, under the heading "Water-cess on *lanka* and *padugai* lands"? Will the Government be pleased to cause enquiries to be made as regards the truth or otherwise of the allegations therein made?

Answer 39—

The Government have perused the article to which the question draws attention and they had already considered the judgments of the High Court therein mentioned. The standing order of the Collector, which is quoted in the article, appears to be based on the rulings of the High Court. If those rulings have in any case been incorrectly applied, it is open to the party concerned to seek redress in the prescribed course, i.e., by petition to the controlling officers of Government or by civil suit. The Government cannot undertake to institute enquiries on merely general and unauthenticated statements in the press.

Strength of Tenali Municipal Council.

Question 40. (*a*) Is it a fact that a memorial was submitted by the townsmen of Tenali praying for the strength of the municipal council being increased to 16?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to favourably consider the request of the memorialists?

Answer 40—

(*a*) The Government received a memorial from "the townsmen of Tenali municipality" about the end of November 1911 requesting among other things that the strength of the local municipal council might be raised from 12 to 18.

(*b*) The memorialists were informed that until more experience had been gained of the working of the municipality the Government did not consider it advisable to alter the present strength.

Nomination of non-official presidents of taluk boards.

Question 41. Will the Government be pleased to state whether a final decision has been come to in the matter of the further appointment of non-official presidents of taluk boards by nomination? Will the Government be pleased to make a statement as regards the taluk boards selected, if any?

Answer 41—

No final decision has been arrived at. The Government have examined the question, but before passing orders thereon desired to be placed in possession of the views of district board presidents. A reference was accordingly issued, but all the replies thereto have not yet been received.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu; Diwan Bahadur Raghunatha Rao.)

Punishment of a policeman in Chingleput for wearing a caste-mark.

Question 42. (*a*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the proceedings of Mr. E. L. Skinner, Acting Superintendent of Police, Chingleput, dated 4th January 1912, reducing the third-class constable Tepperumal Aiyangar "for appearing untidy with a large *namam* on his forehead when he was in uniform"?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether there are any existing rules or police orders prohibiting the wearing of caste marks while in uniform?

(*c*) If the answer to the above question is in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to so modify them as to permit caste marks being worn while in uniform?

Answer 42—

The incident has attracted the attention of the Government. There are no rules or police orders prohibiting the wearing of caste marks by men in uniform.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Raghunatha Rao Avargal.

Exclusion of accretions from ryotwari patta.

Question 43. Will the Government be pleased to state whether it has of late cancelled the practice and rule of deducting the extent of land in ryot's *patta* which is washed away by rivers under the conservancy of Government, until it is re-formed by accretion? If so, why?

Answer 43—

So far as can be ascertained no orders have been issued of late by Government on the subject referred to in the question.

Village forests, Tanjore and Trichinopoly districts.

Question 44. Will the Government be pleased to state how many village forests were formed in the Tanjore and Trichinopoly districts in 1911?

Answer 44—

No village forests were formed in the Tanjore and Trichinopoly districts in 1911.

Litigation against Government in Tanjore district.

Question 45. Will the Government be pleased to state how many suits were instituted during the last four years against the Secretary of State and how they were disposed of in the courts in the Tanjore district?

Answer 45—

A statement * containing the information is laid on the table.

Creation of village panchayats in Tanjore district.

Question 46. Will the Government be pleased to state in how many villages *panchayat* courts were established in the year 1911 in Tanjore?

Answer 46—

It is presumed that the Honourable Member refers to benches established under the Madras Village Courts Act, 1888. No new bench courts were established in the Tanjore district during 1911.

Grant-in-aid to institutions of oriental learning.

Question 47. Will the Government be pleased to state whether it has perused the proceedings of the conference of orientalists held at Simla in July last; and if so, whether it is prepared to afford any aid to institutions for oriental learning conducted on traditional lines in several parts of the country; and if so, whether the Government will be pleased to afford any aid to the Sanskrit *patasala* established by the late Raja at Kumbakonam under the management of the *devasthanam* committee of the Kumbakonam circle in the Tanjore district?

* Printed as Appendix C at page 35 *infra*.

Questions and Answers.

(Diwan Bahadur Raghunatha Rao ; Raja Sri Madana Mohana Sinha Deva.)

Answer 47—

The Government have recently received copies of the published proceedings of the conference to which the Honourable Member refers. Under article 44 of the Grant-in-Aid Code superior indigenous schools are eligible for aid and schools of that class already receive Government grants. It may be added that the Government have now under consideration a scheme for the improvement of Sanskrit education in this Presidency, which includes special proposals for the assistance of Sanskrit schools of different grades. The question whether aid should be given to particular institutions is matter for the consideration of the Director of Public Instruction, who has authority to deal with any application which may be preferred by the managers of the Sanskrit *patasalas* at Kumbakonam.

Water-rate rules for Godavari, Kistna and Nellore.

Question 48. Will the Government be pleased to publish the effect of rule B of water-rate rules proposed to be introduced in Godavari, Kistna and Nellore, in the tracts in which they are already introduced? If the effect be not very inviting, will the Government be pleased to pass simpler and more liberal rules, which, while bringing revenue to Government, would increase the prosperity of the ryots?

Answer 48—

It is presumed that the Honourable Member refers to the draft rules published in notifications Nos. 8 and 9 on pages 8 and 9 of the *Fort St George Gazette*, dated 2nd January 1912. In notification No. 8 it is proposed to extend to five villages recently transferred to the Nellore district from Chingleput the rules for the levy of water-cess on lands irrigated from Government sources which have been in force since 1910 throughout the Nellore district. These rules have nowhere been long in force, but their general effect is to lower the water-rate on inferior lands and raise it on the better lands. In notification No. 9 it is proposed to apply to lands in the upland villages of the Godavari, Kistna and Guntur districts irrigated from the Godavari and the Kistna rivers either direct or by means of channels unconnected with the delta systems of those rivers the same rules for the levy of water-cess as have been prescribed since fasli 1305 in respect of *inam* and *zamindari* lands in the delta tracts. These rules have also been in force since 1908 in respect of lands in the upland villages of these districts irrigated by water from the channels connected with the delta system of the rivers. The ryots have displayed no reluctance to take water in the tracts where these rules have long been in force and the rules are in the opinion of Government both simple and liberal.

Defective irrigation in Chingleput and Tanjore.

Question 49. Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have read the complaints of the ryots of this Presidency regarding the deficiency in the conservation of irrigation, and especially those of Chingleput and Tanjore which appear to be louder; and, if so, whether they are prepared to redress their grievances?

Answer 49—

All authenticated complaints duly addressed to Government receive careful attention, and whenever they are substantiated redress is given, if possible. It is obvious that the Government cannot undertake to investigate merely general statements.

The Hon'ble Raja Sri Madana Mohana Sinha Deva Garu.

Supply of Rushikulya water for irrigation.

Question 50. *(a)* With reference to my Question No. 99 in May 1911, and the answer of the Government thereto, will the Government be pleased to give for the last ten years the dates on which water was supplied from the Rushikulya project, main and branch channels, for irrigation purposes?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is possible to supply Rushikulya water for irrigation purposes in June each year seeing especially that the drinking water tanks of Berhampur town have to be supplied first?

Questions and Answers.

(Raja Sri Madana Mohana Simha Deva.)

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the supply of Rushikulya canal water was cut off at certain points in each distributary so that villages beyond which could not be supplied with water?

Answer 50—

(*a*) The dates of opening branch channels are not on record. A statement of the dates on which the main channels have been opened will be supplied to the Honourable Member.

(*b*) The Honourable Member is referred to the rules which regulate the supply of Rushikulya water for irrigation. These rules were laid on the table at the meeting of this Council held on the 5th April 1910 and were afterwards published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* (Part IV) of the 3rd May 1910.

(*c*) The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to Question No. 34.

Reason for initial low water-rates under Rushikulya project.

Question 51. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is not a fact that wet cultivatino in the Ganjam district ordinarily commences in June each year, and whether the ryots have not to make their own arrangements to provide water for agricultural operations for about 1½ to two months, or to depend on rain until Rushikulya water is supplied?

(*b*) If so, will the Government be pleased to state whether it is not probable that the water-rates imposed 18 years ago were fixed at lower rates, because water could not be supplied for the entire process of cultivation?

Answer 51—

(*a*) The date of commencement of wet cultivation in Ganjam varies from the middle of June to the end of July, and on application the ryots can obtain Rushikulya water subject to the rules to which the Honourable Member's attention has been drawn in the answer to Question No. 50.

(*b*) The Rushikulya water-rates were originally fixed at rates below those in force in the rest of the Presidency not because water could not be supplied for the entire process of cultivation, as the Honourable Member suggests, but because when the supply of channel water was a novelty it was desired to induce the ryots to avail themselves of this new source of supply.

Reversion to initial water-rates under Rushikulya project.

Question 52. If the Government is satisfied that water from Rushikulya project cannot be supplied for entire process of cultivation, will it be pleased to revert to the old rates?

Answer 52—

In the circumstances explained in the answer to Question No. 51 no reason exists for reverting to the old rates of water-cess.

Correspondence regarding fixation of initial water-rates under Rushikulya project.

Question 53. Will the Government be pleased to place on the Council table the correspondence between the Collector of Ganjam and the Board of Revenue and the Government between 1894 and 1895 relating to the determination of water-rate under the Rushikulya project?

Answer 53—

The water-rates to be charged under the Rushikulya system were fixed by Government in 1893 and no correspondence of any importance relating to the determination of these rates is known to have occurred between 1894 and 1896.

Scarcity removed against unfavourable season in Ganjam.

Question 54. Has the attention of the Government been drawn to a letter published in the *Hindu* dated 26th August 1911, under the heading "Season in Ganjam"; if so, will the Government be pleased to state what steps were taken to remedy the evil and, if not, will the Government be pleased to state whether the facts stated therein are correct and what action the Government proposes to take in the matter?

Questions and Answers.

(Raja Sri Madana Mohana Sinha Deva.)

Answer 54—

The Government have perused the article referred to. The Honourable Member's attention is drawn to the answer given to Question No. 33.

Appointment of persons knowing Uriya to certain police appointments in Ganjam and Vizagapatam.

Question 55. (*a*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the letter headed "Uriyas in Ganjam" published in the *Hindu* of the 10th November 1911?

(*b*) If so, will the Government be pleased to order the appointment of a qualified officer with a thorough knowledge of Uriya as prosecuting inspector in the district of Ganjam, seeing that the Uriya-speaking people thereof preponderate in overwhelming majority?

(*c*) Is the Government aware of the recent appointment of a Telugu officer entirely ignorant of Uriya as prosecuting inspector of the district who can at best attend to cases in only two (Telugu) out of the six circles, the cases in the other four (Uriya) circles having to be attended to by the prosecuting sub-inspector irrespective of the importance of the cases and which gives the former no choice of selection of important cases from the unimportant ones in those areas?

(*d*) Will the Government be pleased to order the appointment to the Vizianagram police training school of an Uriya-knowing officer as chief law instructor, now that the Uriya constables of Ganjam and Agency tracts undergo training in that school?

Answer 55—

(*a*) The Government have perused the letter referred to.

(*b*) The suggestion will be considered.

(*c*) The Government have no information, but they will make enquiries.

(*d*) The Government are not prepared to take the course suggested as more than four-fifths of the pupils are Telugus. The appointment of a second Uriya-speaking assistant law instructor is however under consideration.

Telugu police sub-inspectors in Uriya Agency tracts.

Question 56. Is the Government aware of the fact that at the recent selection of candidates, so many as sixteen Telugu men were selected against one Uriya to serve in the Agency tracts where the language both official and colloquial is Uriya?

Answer 56—

At the last selection of sub-inspectors for the Agency tracts seventeen men were selected and out of these eight have declared themselves to be acquainted with Uriya colloquially or otherwise. Only one however of these eight came from the Ganjam district. It is not the case that sixteen Telugu men were selected as against one Uriya. It is not known why only one man from Ganjam was selected, but it may be stated that there was no vacancy in that district for a sub-inspector when the selection was made.

Need for Uriya police in Northern Ganjam;

their supersession by Telugus;

use of Telugu in police records.

Question 57. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to order the appointment of Uriya constables and head constables in the police stations and out-posts situated in the northern parts of Ganjam which is populated entirely by Uriyas?

(*b*) Is it a fact that Uriya constables who have qualified themselves as station-house officers have been superseded by Telugu men who are juniors both in point of service and qualifications?

(*c*) Is it a fact that although all complaints, reports, etc., tendered to the police in the northern parts of Ganjam are written in Uriya, all the vernacular records of the police are maintained in Telugu only?

Answer 57—

(*a*) The appointment of constables and head constables vests in the District Superintendent of Police and the Government are not prepared to fetter his discretion in the manner indicated.

(*b*) & (*c*) The Government have no information, but will institute enquiries.

Questions and Answers.

(Raja Sri Madana Mohana Sinha Deva.)

Appointment of non-Uriya as chief Uriya examiner.

Question 58. (a) Is it a fact that the chief Uriya examinership for Government examinations has been held by a non-Uriya for a number of years together?

(b) Are there not now several qualified Uriya candidates who might suitably be appointed to the post?

Answer 58—

The examiners in Uriya at the examinations under the control of the Commissioner for Government Examinations have for a number of years been persons who are not Uriyas. The selection of the examiners is in the hands of the Commissioner, and the Government have no reason to suppose that the examinations have not been conducted in an efficient manner.

Use of Uriya language in Aska district munsif's court.

Question 59. Is the Government aware that the district munsif's court at Aska is located in a purely Uriya-speaking area and that the language of almost all the original documents filed in that court and of the litigant public attending it is Uriya?

Answer 59—

The Government are not in possession of precise information on the subject.

Do.

Question 60. Is the Government aware that the option of using Telugu also in a purely Uriya-speaking area like the Aska district munsif's jurisdiction has led to the result that Uriya, the language of the litigant public, has fallen into desuetude?

Answer 60—

The Government are not aware that the option of using either Telugu or Uriya as the court language in the Aska district munsif's court has caused the latter language to fall into desuetude.

Telugu teachers in Uriya model school, Berhampur.

Question 61. (a) Is it the case that the Uriya model school attached to the training institution at Berhampur is staffed with Telugu teachers?

(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to direct that the school in question be staffed with Uriya teachers in compliance with G.O. No. 187, Educational, dated 28th March 1907?

Answer 61—

The staff of the model school attached to the Government Training school at Berhampur consists at present of three Uriyas and two Telugus. The Government have no reason to doubt its efficiency and do not propose to remove the Telugu teachers. It may be added that proposals to make this institution a training school for Telugus are now under consideration. The Government order to which the Honourable Member refers merely recognizes the entrance examination of the Calcutta University as equivalent to the upper secondary or the matriculation examination so far as regards the admission of Uriya candidates to secondary training institutions.

Recognition of Uriya as a vernacular for Vidwata examination in Sanskrit.

Question 62. Is it a fact that Government has ordered the institution of a new examination in Sanskrit known as "Vidwata examination" for boys in Sanskrit schools of the Presidency, and that Uriya language does not find a place among the vernaculars prescribed for the said examination? If so, will the Government be pleased to recognize Uriya language as one of the vernaculars for the benefit of Uriyas?

Answer 62—

The Government have not ordered the institution of any examination in Sanskrit for boys in Sanskrit schools. Full particulars of the regulations framed by the Senate of the University of Madras for the institution of an examination for titles in oriental learning including the title of *Vidwan* have been published in G.O. No. 170, Educational, dated 30th March 1910.

Questions and Answers.

(Raja Sri Madana Mohana Sinha Deva ; the President, Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar.)

High school for Uriyas in Northern Ganjam.

Question 63 With reference to the Question No. 20 put by the Hon'ble Mr. Kameswara Rao Nayudu at the meeting of this Council in March 1910, will Government be pleased to state whether steps are being taken to establish an English high school at Russellkonda, or preferably at Aska, to meet the wants of the Uriyas of Northern Ganjam?

Answer 63—

The further orders referred to at the end of the answer given to the question cited were issued in March 1910 and stated that, owing to the great difficulty of obtaining qualified Uriya teachers, the Government regretted their inability to accede to the requests of the inhabitants of Gumsur division that an English high school might be established at Russellkonda, that English schools of lower grade might be opened in large villages in the neighbourhood and that Uriya teachers might be employed in the proposed new schools. The question of raising the standard of the board secondary school at Russellkonda is now under consideration in connection with certain representations received in January 1912 from the Uriya Samaj, Ganjam.

Working of Madras Estate Land Act, 1908.

Question 64. Will the Government be pleased to state if it is a fact that the Collector of every district and the Board of Revenue or either of them have been submitting reports every year to the Government on the working of the Madras Estates Land Act I of 1908, and if so, will the Government be pleased to place on the Council table the reports or consolidated report of every year since 1908, and if not, will the Government be pleased to call for reports from Collectors and the Board of Revenue on the working of the Act during the last three years?

Answer 64—

An annual report on the working of the Act is received by Government who will be happy to supply the Honourable Member with a copy if he wishes for it.

The Hon'ble Raja Sri Madana Mohana Sinha Deva :—"I should like to have a copy of the report?"

His Excellency the President :—"The Honourable Member will be given a copy at once."

The Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar.

District Board railway, Trichinopoly district.

Question 65. (*a*) With reference to the answer given to my Question No. 77 of 12th March 1910, will the Government be pleased to state whether the District Board of Trichinopoly has decided on the construction of any line of railway?

(*b*) If the answer is in the negative, will the Government be pleased to state what they propose to do with the amount of railway cess already collected?

Answer 65—

When reviewing the last administration report of the Trichinopoly District Board the Government referred to the accumulation of railway cess and remarked that the utilization of this special fund should engage the consideration of the Board. The Board has not, however, submitted any specific proposals for the construction of branch railways to be financed by local funds, the reason doubtless being that it is still awaiting the final decision in regard to the project of the South Indian Railway Company to build a line of its own from Trichinopoly to Panruti. The Company has just put forward a scheme for the financing of that and other projects, and if this proves successful the District Board will be in a position to frame proposals on the assumption that Trichinopoly and Panruti will be connected by a line of a specified gauge. Meanwhile the Government do not think it necessary to press for an immediate answer to the question what use should be made of the accumulated railway cess.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar; Sir Murray Hammick.)

Re-organisation of Provincial Educational service.

Question 66. With reference to the answer given to my Question No. 31 of 29th November 1910 regarding a scheme for the improvement of the Provincial Educational service, will the Government be pleased to state whether any proposals have been submitted to the Government of India and what reply, if any, has been received therein?

Answer 66—

The Government of India have been addressed on the subject, but no reply has yet been received.

Indian and European inspectors in educational service.

Question 67. Will the Government be pleased to state the reasons which have led up to the proportion of Indian to European inspectors in the educational service being 2 : 7 while in 1897 it was 2 : 2?

Answer 67—

Experience has shown that the chief qualifications required of inspectors of schools are almost entirely confined to persons well acquainted with schools in England and in touch with the latest educational developments there.

The Hon'ble Mr. SESHAGIRI AIYAR:—"If this is the settled policy of Government, will the Government give preference to persons who possess not only these qualifications, but also a knowledge of the vernaculars of the country?"

The Hon'ble Sir MURRAY HAMMICK:—"Certainly, that will be taken into consideration."

The Hon'ble Mr. SESHAGIRI AIYAR:—"Has that been taken into consideration in the latest appointments?".

The Hon'ble Sir MURRAY HAMMICK:—"I have not the slightest doubt that has been taken into consideration; but there were other things taken into consideration too."

Establishment of model schools.

Question 68. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the resolution moved by me on the establishment of model schools, on the 30th November 1910, has been sent up to the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any definite proposals have been formulated regarding the establishment of model schools?

Answer 68—

(*a*) The resolution which the Honourable Member mentions did not form the subject of specific correspondence with the Government of India or the Secretary of State. It was communicated to both these authorities with the proceedings of the Madras Legislative Council.

(*b*) Definite proposals have been formulated for the establishment of model schools.

The Hon'ble Mr. SESHAGIRI AIYAR:—"The Government say that definite proposals have been formulated for the establishment of model schools. May I know for how many and whether they will be established this year?"

The Hon'ble Sir MURRAY HAMMICK:—"I am afraid that I cannot give the information. The papers are now before the Secretary of State and so I cannot say anything."

The Hon'ble Mr. SESHAGIRI AIYAR:—"Have no orders been received from the Government of India yet?"

The Hon'ble Sir MURRAY HAMMICK:—"No."

Improvement of technical education and re-organisation of Engineering College.

Question 69. (*a*) Has the attention of Government been drawn to a paper on "Technical Education" read by the Hon'ble Mr. Chatterton at the Allahabad Educational Conference held in February 1911?

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar ; Sir Murray Hammick.)

(*b*) If so, will the Government be pleased to state whether it is under contemplation to re-organise the Civil Engineering College at Madras and whether any proposals for its re-organization have been submitted ?

Answer 69—

The attention of Government was drawn last year to the paper referred to. They have long contemplated the development of the College of Engineering so as to embrace a wider range of instruction in technological subjects having their basis in mathematics and physics such as mechanical and electrical engineering, but no comprehensive proposals on the subject have been submitted. It may be mentioned however that in the revised rules published at pages 396 to 406 of Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 11th July 1911, the age of admission to the college has been lowered from 22 to 20 and the period of instruction in the engineer and upper subordinate classes extended from three to four years, while certain changes have been made in the general educational qualifications for admission to those classes.

The Hon'ble Mr. SESHAGIRI AIYAR :—" I wish to ask whether the college will be bifurcated, one dealing with education in higher engineering and the other dealing with the education of subordinates. Has the Government considered this proposition of Mr. Chatterton ? "

The Hon'ble Sir MURRAY HAMMICK :—" The Government have considered, in regard to the future building of the Engineering College, the whole course to be undertaken. I don't think they have gone further. There are proposals in the air for having subordinate schools elsewhere, but we have not formally decided anything."

The Hon'ble Mr. SESHAGIRI AIYAR :—" Will the Government be pleased to consider that point before pushing on the building operations ? "

The Hon'ble Sir MURRAY HAMMICK :—" The building of the college has nothing to do with the proposal of the formation of the subordinate technical schools and there is nothing to change, as far as I know, in the arrangement of the building for the Engineering College, with regard to anything that Mr. Chatterton says."

Madura technical school.

Question 70. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the proposals for the expansion of the technical school at Madura into a fully equipped industrial school have been sanctioned ?

(*b*) If so, will the Government be pleased to lay the papers on the table ?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to state the reasons why wood-carving has been abolished in the technical school at Madura ?

Answer 70—

The proposals for the re-organization of the Madura Technical Institute are now under the consideration of Government. The teaching of wood-carving in the institute was discontinued as it was considered that the industry could be better taught in the Madras School of Arts which, in view of the limited and intermittent demand for fine carving, adequately meets the teaching needs of the whole Presidency.

Extension of ordinary laws to certain Agency tracts.

Question 71. Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have taken any steps to extend the ordinary laws and rules of procedure to such portions of the Agency tracts in Gödävari and Vizagapatam as are sufficiently advanced, as suggested by me in my resolution of the 29th November 1910 on the Agency tracts ?

Answer 71—

The Government are awaiting special reports from the Agents, Gödävari and Vizagapatam, which are not expected until after their cold weather tours.

Department of Industries.

Question 72. Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Secretary of State has passed orders on the resolution regarding the establishment of a separate department of industries moved in this Council on the 22nd February 1911 ?

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar.)

Answer 72—

The Secretary of State has not yet passed orders on the subject.

Reed plantation for protection of Cauvery bund near Trichinopoly.

Question 73. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state what expenditure has been incurred during the last ten years by the Public Works Department in planting reeds for the protection of the Cauvery bund within ten miles to the west of the Trichinopoly municipal limit?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that absolutely no plant has taken root during all these years within that limit?

(*c*) If so, will the Government be pleased to state the reasons which have led to such a result?

Answer 73—

(*a*) A sum of Rs. 5,976 was spent during the last ten years in planting reed within the limits referred to.

(*b*) & (*c*) As the result of the planting during the last ten years a *padugai* about 600 feet wide has been formed from mile 35½ to mile 36¼ of the Cauvery right bank, and for an additional length of seven furlongs the deep channel has been diverted from the toe of the flood bank to the centre of the river.

Establishment of village *panchayats*.

Question 74. (*a*) With reference to the answer given to my Question No. 54 of 4th April 1911, will the Government be pleased to state whether they have considered the recommendations of the Decentralization Commission regarding the constitution of village *panchayats*?

(*b*) If the answer is in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to state whether they propose to legislate in regard to those recommendations?

Answer 74—

The proposals of the Commission are still under consideration.

Mortality from *kala azar* in Madras.

Question 75. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table statistics showing the number of deaths from *kala azar* in Madras during the last five years?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they propose to take steps to combat the said disease which is spreading in an increasing degree in Madras?

Answer 75—

(*a*) The number of deaths registered as due to *kala azar* in the City of Madras during the last five years was as follows:—

1907	55
1908	44
1909	36
1910	58
1911	37

(*b*) An officer of the Indian Medical Service has already been placed on special duty for six months from 15th January 1912 to investigate the causation and prevalence of *kala azar* at Rayapuram. It may be remarked that the statistics available do not support the view that the disease is spreading in an increasing degree. It has shown a peculiar persistency in clinging to particular localities and it is partly to investigate this feature that a special inquiry has been ordered.

Opening up of congested area in crowded towns.

Question 76. Will the Government be pleased to state whether steps are being taken to open up congested areas in crowded towns of this Presidency?

Questions and Answers.

[Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar; Rao Bahadur Subba Rao.]

Answer 76—

The answer is in the affirmative. The attention of the Honourable Member is drawn to the published reviews of municipal administration reports issued by Government in recent years. These contain detailed information as to the action taken, which has largely been rendered possible by subsidies from Provincial funds.

Question 77. (*a*) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the correspondence published in the *Madras Mail* in its issues of 12th December 1911 and 6th January 1912, regarding the inconvenience caused to the public on account of the insufficient clerical establishment in the Small Cause Court? Alleged inadequacy of clerical establishment in Small Cause Court, Madras.

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to take such steps as they may think fit to avoid causing such inconvenience to the public?

Answer 77—

The Government have read the letters referred to. If the Chief Judge considers that there is any necessity for an increase in the establishment of the Small Cause Court, he will no doubt address Government on the matter.

Question 78. (*a*) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the memorial of the ryots of the villages of Chinna Virasangali and Periya Virasangali, Erode taluk, Coimbatore district, to the Collector of Coimbatore regarding the difficulties they are put to on account of the withdrawal of permits for grazing cattle? Withdrawal of grazing permits in Virasangali villages, Erode taluk, Coimbatore district.

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to take steps to remove the hardships complained of in the said memorial?

Answer 78—

The Government have not seen the memorial referred to but they presume that as it is addressed to the Collector he will pass such orders as may be called for. Until the Collector has passed orders the Government do not propose to intervene

Question 79. (*a*) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the editorial note in the *Hindu* of the 16th January 1912 entitled "The Salem Case" and to the "order of punishment of a head constable in St. Thomas' Mount passed by Mr. E. L. Skinner, acting Superintendent, Chingleput district, for the crime of wearing a caste-mark" published in the same issue? The "Salem case" and the punishment of a policeman in Chingleput for wearing a caste-mark.

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they propose to take any action in respect of the officers concerned?

Answer 79—

The two incidents mentioned in the question have attracted the attention of the Government and suitable notice is being taken of the conduct of the officers concerned. The punishment of reduction inflicted by the Superintendent of Police has been set aside on appeal by the Inspector-General of Police.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Subba Rao Avargal.

Question 80. (*a*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the letters in the issues of the *Indian Patriot*, dated 6th and 9th September 1911, on the subject of over-crowding of third-class passengers in carriages on the South Indian Railway? Over-crowding on South Indian Railway

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to instruct the South Indian Railway authorities to devise means for stopping the over-crowding?

Questions and Answers.

(Rao Bahadur Subba Rao.)

Answer 80—

The Government have perused the letters referred to. They are informed that although overcrowding occasionally occurs it is by no means general on the South Indian Railway. The Company has taken steps to increase its rolling stock and the Government do not consider that any special measures are necessary at the present time.

Minor irrigation works in Malabar and South Canara.

Question 81. Will the Government be pleased to depute an expert engineer to investigate into the possibilities of introducing (in consultation with the Collectors of the districts and the leading landholders in Malabar and South Canara districts) minor irrigation works for irrigating second and third crops?

Answer 81—

The Government will call for a preliminary report on the subject from the local officers and, if found necessary, a special officer will be deputed for the detailed investigation of the matter.

Proximity of reserved forests to *kumaki* lands in Malabar and South Canara.

Question 82. Will the Government be pleased to state whether it still considers that there is no sufficient reason to order the compilation of lists of reserved forests referred to in my interpellation No. 49 noted in the proceedings of the 15th May 1911?

If the answer be in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to order for the present the clearing up of the jungle in reserved forests within 880 yards from the *kumaki* limits of cultivated lands of *wargdars*?

Answer 82—

The Government find no reason to re-consider the answer given to the Honourable Member's Question No. 49 of May 1911, and, if they understand correctly the suggestion contained in the second portion of the present question, they can see no adequate reason for the proposed destruction of all forest growth within half a mile of the *kumaki* limits of every cultivated field belonging to a *wargdar* in South Canara.

Licenses to sell liquor during festivals.

Question 83. Will the Government be pleased to re-consider its answer to interpellation No. 51 in the proceedings of 15th May 1911?

Answer 83—

The Government see no reason to re-consider the answer referred to, but the Honourable Member will be furnished with a copy of G.O. No. 3539, Revenue, dated 28th November 1911, in which some further restrictions on the grant of occasional licenses have been imposed.

Legislation to prohibit smoking and drinking among children.

Question 84. On a perusal of the Act of the Baroda Government, sections 28 to 30 (herewith submitted), and in view of the answer to my interpellation No. 52, will the Government be pleased to frame a similar Act in this Presidency after obtaining sanction thereto of the Government of India if found necessary?

Answer 84—

The Government have perused the Baroda Act referred to. They do not propose to initiate legislation to introduce similar provisions in this Presidency.

Removal of Ullal railway station to another site.

Question 85. Will the Government be pleased to consider favourably the memorial of the inhabitants of Mangalore and Ullal to shift the present Ullal station?

Questions and Answers.

(Rao Bahadur Subba Rao.)

Answer 85—

The Agent, South Indian Railway, reported that it was not practicable to open a station at the site originally selected by the memorialists as the line rises on a grade of 1 in 100. The memorialists again addressed the Government suggesting another site and the Agent was asked whether it was not practicable to comply with this request. The Agent has replied that although his enquiries are not complete he understands that it is impracticable to comply with the request to open a railway station even at the place now selected by the memorialists.

Fishing in Elephant tank at Karkal, South Canara.

Question 86. Will the Government be pleased to answer favourably the memorial of the Jains of South Canara to prohibit fishing in Elephant tank at Karkal?

Answer 86—

The Honourable Member will be furnished with a copy of the latest Order of Government on the subject (G.O. No. 951, Revenue, dated 4th December 1911).

Construction of Arsikere-Mangalore railway.

Question 87. Will the Government be pleased to recommend and press the Railway Board to take up in the next official year the construction of the Arsikere-Mangalore railway which is already included in the programme?

Answer 87—

The Government of India in July last expressed their inability to find a place for this line in the railway construction programme in the near future owing to the prior claims of more important projects in the Madras Presidency and other parts of India. They are, however, prepared to consider any proposals made by a private company for the construction of this line. The Government see no necessity to address the Government of India again in the matter.

Publication of certain correspondence relating to Palghat Municipal Council.

Question 88. Will the Government be pleased to publish all the correspondence relating to the Palghat Municipal Council other than that embodied in G.O. No. 1207 M., dated 15th August 1911, which led the Government to pass its resolution?

Answer 88—

The proceedings referred to contain all the correspondence which the Government consider it necessary to publish.

Removal of councillors, Palghat municipality.

Question 89. Will the Government be pleased to state whether anything had happened between the dates of G.O. No. 866 M., dated 2nd June 1911, and G.O. No. 935 M., dated 14th June 1911, which made them to take the action of calling upon the eight councillors (within seven days from the receipt of a copy of paragraph 4 of the latter Government Order) to show cause why they should not be removed from the council—remembering that the former Government Order did not call upon the councillors to show cause and the latter Government Order directed the chairman to hold a second special meeting giving seven days' notice before the meeting?

Answer 89—

The Government have nothing to add to the Order No. 1207 M., dated 1st August 1911, to which the Honourable Member is referred.

Reduction of elective seats, Palghat municipality.

Question 90. Will the Government be pleased to state whether it thinks of taking action to reduce the proportion of elective seats in the Palghat Municipal Council as contemplated in G.O. No. 1207 M., dated 1st August 1911? If the answer be in the affirmative will the Government be pleased to place all the papers on the table and a memorandum of the opinion of Government at the next meeting of the Council?

Questions and Answers.

(Rao Bahadur Subba Rao; Sir Murray Hammick; the President.)

Answer 90—

The Government have decided that there is no longer any reason to alter the constitution of the council.

Commission to enquire into Palghat municipal administration.

Question 91. Will the Government be pleased to appoint a commission consisting of one official and two non-officials to enquire into and report to Government about the state of affairs in the Palghat Municipal Council with a view to bring about a harmonious and efficient administration of it?

Answer 91—

The Government are not prepared to appoint such a commission.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur SUBBA RAO:—"I wish to be informed whether the Government will be prepared to defer the appointment of a paid chairman for a year as it will otherwise throw on municipality a heavy expenditure of Rs. 3,000 to 4,000 a year, meanwhile giving a chance to the municipality to elect a competent and a public gentleman as the honorary chairman from among the municipal councillors or non-municipal-councillors of Palghat."

The Hon'ble Sir MURRAY HAMMICK:—"I cannot make any promise of the kind referred to. We have not yet considered the proposals of the municipal council; they have not reached the Government yet. I cannot make any promise of any sort."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur SUBBA RAO:—"I do not want any promise; but I should like to know whether your Excellency's Government will take into consideration any representations of the representatives of the district to give a chance to the Palghat municipality and to the people of Palghat town of having an honorary chairman instead of a paid chairman to be elected from among the members of the municipal councillors or non-municipal councillors."

The Hon'ble Sir MURRAY HAMMICK:—"That does not arise out of the question put, which only relates to appointment of a commission. As regards the chairman, the Government will look into all the papers, which, I understand, will shortly come up before Government."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur SUBBA RAO:—"Questions 87 to 91 are questions relating to the Palghat affair, and they will tend to show that an impartial body like a commission—"

The Hon'ble Sir MURRAY HAMMICK *(interrupting)*:—"I rise to order. The Honourable Member is making a speech. If the Honourable Member asks any definite question, I shall be happy to give him an answer."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur SUBBA RAO:—"I only want your Excellency's Government to inform me of the point."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"One of the rule says—'No discussion shall be permitted in respect of any question or any answer given to a question.'"

Midsummer vacation of district munsifs.

Question 92. Will the Government be pleased to recommend to the High Court to increase the period of midsummer vacation in district munsifs' courts to two months under the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873, as in the case of district and sub-courts since the work of the district munsif is in no way lighter than that of district judges and of sub-judges?

Answer 92—

The Government are not prepared to make the recommendation in question.

Improvement of harbours and back-waters on West Coast.

Question 93. In view of the large imports into and exports from Cochin, Mangalore, Malpe and other West Coast ports, is Government prepared to depute an engineer with special experience about rivers, etc., to investigate into the possibilities of improving the harbour and back-water of the above ports?

Questions and Answers.

(Rao Bahadur Subba Rao; Mr. Raghava Rao Pantulu.)

Answer 93—

The question of creating a sheltered harbour at Cochin has recently been raised again and is under the consideration of Government, but matters have not advanced so far that any promise can be given in the direction indicated in the Honourable Member's question.

Training of junior civilians.

Question 94. Will the Government be pleased to order that all junior civilians should undergo tahsildar's training for a period of six months and that civilians be appointed sub-judges for a period of one year before they are appointed district judges?

Answer 94—

The instructions regarding the training of junior civilians upon first joining their districts are given in the Indian Civil Service Manual. The Government do not think it would be advisable to adopt the Honourable Member's suggestion. The question of the training of Indian Civilians who elect for the judicial service is now being considered by the Government of India.

The Hon'ble Mr. Raghava Rao Pantulu.

Re-distribution of taluks, Ganjam.

Question 95. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the proposed revision of the revenue jurisdiction of certain taluks in the Ganjam district will affect the Chicacole taluk under any of the schemes now under consideration?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state approximately in how many years the proposed revision is likely to come into force?

Answer 95—

(*a*) The Chicacole taluk is not affected by the scheme now under the consideration of Government.

(*b*) The Government are unable at present to say when final orders will issue or from what date they will take effect.

Appointment of non-official presidents of taluk boards.

Question 96. Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of consulting local boards and not merely the presidents of the boards in the matter of selecting particular taluk boards for the extension of the franchise of election or nomination of a non-official president?

Answer 96—

The Government have already consulted the presidents of district boards on the subjects referred to and do not consider a further reference to the local boards concerned to be necessary.

Re-settlement of Berhampur and Chingleput taluks.

Question 97. Will the Government be pleased to place on the table in a tabular form the maximum and minimum enhancements imposed on individual survey numbers wet as well as dry in the last re-settlements made in the taluks of Berhampur and Chingleput?

Answer 97—

The Government are not in possession of the information asked for which could only be obtained by an examination of the assessment on every individual field in the two taluks. They regret therefore that the figures cannot be supplied, but the average sanctioned rates of enhancement were as follow, viz., in Chingleput 15 *per cent.* on wet lands, from 8½ to 12½ *per cent.* on the four higher classes of dry lands and *nil* on the five lower *tarams;* in Berhampur the lands were re-classified and the estimated rates of enhancement were 25 *per cent.* on wet lands, 15 *per cent.* on dry lands and 15 *per cent.* on rainfed lands.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Raghava Rao Pantulu ; Mr. Atkinson ; the President.)

The Hon'ble Mr. RAGHAVA RAO PANTULU :—"Can this information can be obtained before the next meeting?"

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON :—"No; certainly not, it might take years to collect the information."

The Hon'ble Mr. RAGHAVA RAO PANTULU :—"Only two taluks?"

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON :—"But it refers to every field in the two taluks."

Protective irrigation works for famine relief.

Question 98. Will the Government be pleased to place on the table in a tabular form or otherwise a list of the protective irrigational projects intended to be taken up as famine works in each of the districts in this Presidency showing the estimated cost of each work and whether any of them were taken up and if so whether completed or not?

Answer 98—

The information available will be supplied to the Honourable Member. The Government do not think it necessary to place it on the table.

The Hon'ble Mr. RAGHAVA RAO PANTULU :—"Can I get the list now?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"It will be supplied."

Failure of crops, Ganjam.

Question 99. Will the Government be pleased to state whether there was failure of crops this year in the Government villages of the Ganjam *firka* and the *zamindari* estates of Biridi and Humma?

Answer 99—

The Collector reports that there has been some failure of crops this year both in some of the Government villages of the Ganjam *firka* and in the *zamindari* estates of Biridi and Humma.

Mallada Tampara reservoir.

Question 100. Will the Government be pleased to state whether petitions were sent up by the ryots of the above taluks to the Government or the Board of Revenue complaining of the failure of crops and requesting the construction of the Mallada Tampara reservoir?

Answer 100—

Petitions were received in 1907 and the petitioners were informed that the Mallada Tampara project was sanctioned as a famine relief work and that the Government could not undertake its execution as an ordinary work.

Classification of Mallada Tampara project as a protective work.

Question 101. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state if the income derivable from the Biridi estate villages irrigable by the Mallada Tampara project was taken into consideration before classing it under protective works?

(*b*) If so, will the Government be pleased to re-ascertain the income likely to be derived from those villages as there is a feeling in the said villages that the income now expected is under-estimated?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to take into consideration the enhanced water-rate now sanctioned by Government in the Ganjam district for all lands other than Government *jeroyati* lands, in estimating the probable income from the Biridi estate villages likely to be benefited by the project?

Answer 101—

The revenue derivable from the Biridi estate villages irrigable by the Mallada Tampara project was taken into account in framing the financial forecast relating to that project. But since that forecast was framed the differential water-rate system has been introduced into the Ganjam district. It will therefore be necessary to revise the financial estimate with reference to the differential water-rates; and the whole question of the financial aspects of the project will accordingly be further considered.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Raghava Rao Pantulu; the President.)

The Hon'ble Mr. RAGHAVA RAO PANTULU:—"May I ask the Government to make a further enquiry as regards the income derivable from the Biridi Estate?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"As I said before, supplemental questions must merely ask for information."

Question 102. Will the Government be pleased to state when the Rushikulya reservoirs were opened and water was let into canals in the year 1911–1912 for the irrigation of the Berhampur taluk? Rushikulya irrigation in Berhampur taluk in 1911–1912.

Answer 102—

The reservoirs and the canals connected with the Rushikulya system were opened during 1911–1912 on the dates shown below:—

(1) Rushikulya canal	4th	July
(2) Mahanadi canal	5th	"
(3) Galleri channel	6th	"
(4) Russelikonda reservoir	16th	"
(5) Surada reservoir	19th	"

Question 103. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether water could be supplied to all the villages taken under the Rushikulya *ayakat* in the re-settlement, for preserving seed-beds and for transplantation of paddy in the current year? Adequacy of Rushikulya irrigation.

(*b*) If not, to what villages water could not be so supplied?

Answer 103—

As the Honourable Member will observe from the reply to Question No. 33, some delay occurred in the supply of Rushikulya water in 1911, but the Government are not in possession of details as to the dates on which supply was made to individual villages.

Question 104. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether an enquiry was held regarding the question of the adequacy of the supply in the Rushikulya reservoirs for the *ayakat* thereunder? Do.

(*b*) If so, will the Government be pleased to place on the table the reports received with orders thereon?

(*c*) If no such enquiry has been held, will the Government be pleased to direct such enquiry?

Answer 104—

The Government have no reason to suppose that the supply in the Rushikulya reservoirs in 1911 was inadequate. As already indicated in the reply to Question No. 33, the supply of Rushikulya water in that year was late, and as stated in the answer to Question No. 34 a report has been called for on the subject.

Question 105. (*a*) Is the attention of the Government drawn to the article published in the *Hindu*, dated 26th August 1911, under the heading "Season in Ganjam"? Unfavourable season in Ganjam.

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any report has been received from the District Collector of Ganjam about the deputation that waited on him on the 23rd of August 1911 as referred to in the above article?

(*c*) If so, will the Government be pleased to place the report on the table?

Answer 105—

The Honourable Member is referred to the answers already given to Questions Nos. 33, 34, 54 and 104. When the report which has been called for on this subject is received, it will be placed on the table.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Raghava Rao Pantulu : Mr. Kameswara Rao Nayudu.)

Rushikulya irrigation in Ruzhampur taluk.

Question 106. In view of the experience gained by this year's water-supply from the Rushikulya system, will the Government be pleased to re-consider the answers given to my Questions Nos. 75 (*d*) and 79 at the meeting of the Council held on 6th April 1910?

Answer 106—

The Government do not regard the occurrence of a single year of abnormally late rainfall the effect of which was enhanced by the occurrence of breaches in the canals as a sufficient reason for revising the settlement.

Home education classes for women.

Question 107. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether there are any Government home education classes for women in this Presidency?

(*b*) If not, will the Government be pleased to consider the utility of starting such classes in every principal town in this Presidency?

Answer 107—

(*a*) There are no home education classes under Government management.

(*b*) The Government do not consider it advisable or possible to start such classes in every principal town of the Presidency. If home classes are started by private agency, the question of aiding them will of course be considered.

Ten years' programme of female education.

Question 108. Adverting to the requisition by the Government of India to submit a programme for a period of ten years for the development of female education in this Presidency, will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of appointing a committee consisting of official and non-official gentlemen for the purpose of drawing up the programme called for?

Answer 108—

The Honourable Member is referred to the answer to Question No. 37.

The Hon'ble Mr. Kameswara Rao Nayudu.

Record of good work by Government servants and consideration thereof in connection with punitive orders.

Question 109. (*a*) To facilitate the practical application of paragraph 3 of Revenue Board's Standing Order No. 133, which directs that the past good work and character of Government servants should be taken into consideration when punishing them, will the Government be pleased to order the maintenance of a good service register in every office?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to declare such registers to be public records, copies of which can be applied for and obtained by the Government servants concerned?

(*c*) Will the Government further be pleased to order the insertion in all orders of suspension, reduction or dismissal a separate paragraph dealing with the previous good character and work of the officers concerned and stating what allowance is made therefor in determining punishment?

(*d*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is true that in practice no reference to past good work is made in most cases of punishment for want of proper record of past good work of lower subordinates?

Answer 109—

The Government have no reason to think that full consideration is not given to past good work on the part of officials whose conduct is under enquiry; and see no reason to issue the orders proposed in the question.

Family of Indian settlement-officers.

Question 110. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state how many officers of the Indian Civil Service are now employed as Settlement and Assistant Settlement officers and how many of them were on settlement duty 15 years ago, *i.e.*, in 1895?

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Kamesvara Rao Nayudu.)

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state how many native officers were employed as Deputy and Assistant Commissioners or Settlement or Assistant Settlement officers in 1895 and how many are now employed as such?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to note the decrease in the number of natives employed in this branch of service and to state whether it is intended to employ natives more largely in this branch of service hereafter?

Answer 110—

In 1895 the Settlement Department included four posts of Deputy Commissioner and two of Assistant Commissioner. None of these appointments was reserved for Indians, and the number of Indians holding them varied from time to time. In 1895 the number of Indians varied from four to five. One Indian Civil Service officer was employed in that year on settlement duties in addition to the sanctioned scale. Since 1895 the special posts of Deputy Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner have been abolished, and the work is now being done by officers drawn either from the Indian Civil Service or from the Provincial Civil Service. At present nine Indian Civil Service officers and three Indian Members of the Provincial Civil Service are employed on settlement work. There is no present intention materially to vary these proportions; the Government attach great importance to the training of members of the Indian Civil Service in the operations of settlement.

Village primary schools, Ganjam and Vizagapatam.

Question 111. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) The total number of villages in Ganjam and Vizagapatam districts classified under (1) "Government" and (2) "*zamindari* and *inam*"?

(b) The total number of primary schools in the said villages?

Answer 111—

(a) The village statistics compiled at the 1911 census, which have not yet been finally revised, give the following classification:—

	Government villages.	Zamindari and Inam villages.
Ganjam	1,326	4,735
Vizagapatam	793	12,883

(b) According to the latest returns available there were 1,546 recognized elementary schools in Ganjam and 1,182 in Vizagapatam.

Relations between ryots and proprietors in certain estates, Ganjam and Vizagapatam.

Question 112. (a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether it is aware—

(i) That in the *zamindari* and proprietary estates irrigated by the Langulya river in Ganjam and Vizagapatam districts the relations between the ryots and proprietors have been exceedingly unpleasant since the introduction of Estates Land Act?

(ii) That the chief reason for such state of things is the absence of uniformity in the principles adopted by the Government officers engaged in fixing rates of commutation for converting grain rents into money rents?

(iii) That the commutation rates fixed for lands irrigated by the same river by the several officers differ to the extent of *cent. per cent.*?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to consider the advisability of taking such steps as may be necessary to remove, as far as possible, the causes which brought about this state of things?

Answer 112—

The Government are aware that there has been litigation under the provisions of the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908, between the proprietors and ryots of various estates in the Ganjam and Vizagapatam districts and that the object of some of this litigation is to convert grain rents into money rents. In dealing with suits for such conversion the officers before whom the suits are filed have to apply the provisions of section 40 of the Act and

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Kameswara Rao Nayudu ; Khan Bahadur Muhammad Habibullah Sahib Bahadur.)

an appeal lies to the District Court against their decisions. The Government have no information as to the manner in which the officers trying these suits and appeals have construed the Act and it would be impossible for Government to interfere with them in the performance of their judicial functions. The only manner in which Government could intervene would be by an amendment of the Act, and the question whether such amendment is called for is now under consideration.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Muhammad Habibullah Sahib Bahadur.

Perungar and Kumaiyavattam channels, Chingleput district.

Question 113. (*a*) Has Government perused the article which appeared in the *Madras Standard* of the 3rd January 1912 under the heading "A ryot's grievance"?

(*b*) Will Government be pleased to expedite action on the grievance therein referred to?

Answer 113—

The Government have perused the article referred to. The Honourable Member's attention is drawn to the answer given to Question No. 3. Steps will be taken to expedite the matter as far as possible.

Railway projects, Nellore district.

Question 114. (*a*) Is it a fact that in the year 1908 Government contemplated connecting the Kandukur and Kanigiri taluks of the Nellore district with railway communication by means of new lines from Bitragunta or Kavali to Udayagiri and from Singarayakonda to Kanigiri?

(*b*) Is it a fact that the necessary notification under the Land Acquisition Act was also published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* authorizing Mr. Hatfield, Executive Engineer, to exercise the necessary powers conferred by the Act for the purpose of locating the lines of railway referred to above?

(*c*) Will Government be pleased to state why these useful and highly necessary projects have not been completed until now and in what stage they are at present?

Answer 114—

These two lines were included in the list of lines recommended by this Government in 1906 for construction from the famine insurance grant. In September 1907 the Railway Board sanctioned the survey of the lines by the agency of the late Madras Railway. The survey was conducted by Mr. Hatfield and his party who were authorized by a notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette* to exercise the powers conferred by section 4 (2) of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, for the purpose of locating the lines. Project reports and estimates were received by the Government in May 1909. In January 1910, the Government of India enquired of this Government whether there were clear grounds of urgency for the construction of these lines from the famine insurance grant. After a careful consideration of the conditions of the tract of country that would be served by the two lines this Government arrived at the conclusion that there were not sufficient grounds to justify their construction from the famine insurance grant and the Government of India were informed accordingly.

Telegraph office for Kanigiri, Nellore district.

Question 115. (*a*) Is Government aware that Kanigiri, which is the headquarters of a taluk besides being the seat of the district munsif's court and numerous other public offices, does not contain any telegraph office?

(*b*) Is Government also aware that the public and the merchants of Kanigiri are put to much inconvenience as the nearest telegraph office is situated at a distance of 30 miles?

(*c*) Will Government be pleased to issue orders for the establishment of a telegraph office at that place and thus relieve inconvenience and trouble to the public?

Questions and Answers.

(Khan Bahadur Muhammad Habibullah Sahib.)

Answer 115—

There is no telegraph office at Kanigiri. A proposal was made to open one at that station, but it was dropped in February 1911 as no guarantee was forthcoming.

Muhammadan burial ground, Palni.

Question 116. (*a*) Has Government received a memorial from the Muhammadan inhabitants of Palni town, Madura district, in the matter of the provision of a suitable burial-ground for the Muhammadan community of that place in the place of the one which was ordered to be closed by the municipal council?

(*b*) Will Government be pleased to state what action they have taken on these representations?

Answer 116—

Such a memorial was received early in September 1911 and on the 15th of that month the signatories were informed in accordance with the published rules laid down for the treatment of petitions addressed to the Local Government that "the Government will not receive a petition on any "matter unless it shall appear that the petitioner has first applied to the "local authority and the petition addressed to such local authority or a "copy of it and the answer given, if any, are annexed to the petition "addressed to Government." No further communication has been received from the memorialists.

Intermediate accommodation on railways.

Question 117. (*a*) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the articles published in the *Indian Patriot* of the 13th June 1911 and in the *Madras Mail* of the 7th July 1911 in regard to the provision of intermediate railway carriages on the railway lines which do not possess them at present?

(*b*) Will Government be pleased to give the matter its favourable consideration in the light of the facts therein referred to?

Answer 117—

The Government have perused the articles referred to by the Honourable Member. His attention is invited to the answers given to Questions Nos. 77 and 90 at the meeting of this Council held on the 15th May 1911. A copy of the Honourable Member's question will be forwarded to the Railway Board for consideration.

Disafforestation in Tattiroi, Gudiyattam taluk, North Arcot.

Question 118. (*a*) Has Government received a memorial from the residents of Melvaithisankuppam, Agraharam, etc., villages of the Gudiyattam taluk in the matter of disafforestation of survey No. 373 measuring 1,130 acres in the Tattiroi village of the same taluk for reasons therein stated?

(*b*) Will Government be pleased to state whether they cannot see their way to comply with their request?

Answer 118—

The Government received the memorial referred to by the Honourable Member but it was rejected as it did not appear that the petitioners had had recourse to the duly constituted subordinate authorities, viz., the Collector of the district and the Board of Revenue. Until those authorities have been approached, the Government cannot undertake to go into the matter.

Reduction of salt cess.

Question 119. In regard to the answer given by Government to Question No. 72 asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 15th day of May 1911, will Government be pleased to state whether any definite decision has been arrived at in regard to the reduction of salt cess in certain salt factories?

Questions and Answers.

(Khan Bahadur Muhammad Habibullah Sahib; Mr. Atkinson; Diwan Bahadur Ramabhadra Nayudu.)

Answer 119—

No final decision has yet been arrived at in the matter, but *ad interim* orders have issued for the reduction of the cess in the case of certain salt factories.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIBULLAH SAHIB:—"May I be permitted to know the names of those salt factories where the reduction of the cess is alleged to have taken place?"

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON:—"I have not got the information available. I must ask for notice of the question."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Ramabhadra Nayudu Garu.

Compensation for decrease of food to local fund servants.

Question 120. (*a*) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the letters published in the *Madras Mail* of 25th November 1911, the *Hindu* of 5th January 1912 and the *Madras Times* of 11th January 1912 regarding the grant of famine allowance to local fund servants who draw a pay above Rs. 16 and under Rs. 30 *per mensem*?

(*b*) If so, will the Government be pleased to state whether it has been or will be considered favourably?

Answer 120—

The Government have perused the correspondence to which the Honourable Member refers. His attention will be invited to the answer given to a similar question (No. 15) put by the Hon'ble Mr Kesava Pillai on the 9th December 1908. The Government have nothing to add to that answer.

Coronation bonus to local fund servants.

Question 121. (*a*) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the article published in the *Madras Mail* of 21st December 1911, the *Hindu* of 4th January 1912 and the *Madras Times* of 11th January 1912 regarding the grant in honour of the Coronation of their Most Gracious Majesties of half a month's pay to local fund servants from their respective local funds?

(*b*) If so, will the Government be pleased to sanction the grant of half a month's pay to them?

Answer 121—

(*a*) The Government have now perused the correspondence to which the Honourable Member presumably refers.

(*b*) They do not consider that they would be justified in advising or permitting local boards to grant the bonus suggested.

Irregular survey charges at re-settlement, Chingleput district.

Question 122. (*a*) Have Government perused the letter published in the *Hindu* newspaper of October 28th, 1911, above the signature of one Satakopacheriyar, protesting against the illegal collection of the cost of survey stones from the ryots of Ullagaram, village No. 217, Saidapet taluk, Chingleput district?

(*b*) If the allegations made therein are true, will Government be pleased to order an enquiry and see to what extent the ryots may be reimbursed for the losses sustained by them?

(*c*) Will Government be pleased to issue suitable instructions in the matter so that the same hardship may not be inflicted in other districts where settlement operations may be in progress?

Answer 122—

The Government have now read the letter in the newspaper. It shows that the writer is aware that the proper means of obtaining redress is to apply to the duly constituted district officials. Until such application has been made, the Government cannot undertake to interfere.

Questions and Answers

(Diwan Bahadur Ramabhadra Nayudu.)

Question 123. (*a*) Are Government aware that the existing Grant-in-Aid Code is giving considerable dissatisfaction to managers of private schools in this Presidency? Revision of Educational Grant-in-Aid Code.

(*b*) If the answer to the above question is in the affirmative, will Government be pleased to order its revision after conferring with the managers of schools?

Answer 123—

The Government have no reason to suppose that the existing Grant-in-Aid Code has given rise to considerable dissatisfaction among the managers of private schools.

Question 124 (*a*) Are Government aware that their decision regarding the location of Government Oriental Manuscripts Library in the compound of the office of the Director of Public Instruction at Nungambaukam, conveyed in G.O. Mis No. 568, dated 12th August 1911, has caused considerable dissatisfaction amongst those using it from day to day? Location of Oriental Manuscripts Library.

(*b*) Have Government perused the letter that appeared on the subject in the leading articles published in the *Madras Mail* of 1st May 1911, the *Madras Times* of 18th January 1912 and in a letter in the *Indian Patriot* of 28th August 1911?

(*c*) Are Government aware that the office of the Director of Public Instruction is inaccessible to the general public and that the tramway is far away from it?

(*d*) Are Government aware that the library is daily used by a large section of the Indian public coming mostly from Triplicane and Georgetown?

(*e*) Will Government be pleased having regard to all the circumstances of the case to direct that the library shall remain where it is or be located close by or in any other locality easily accessible to the public?

Answer 124—

The location of the Oriental Manuscripts Library is still under consideration. The original decision to transfer it to the Old College compound has been held in abeyance pending a further report from the Director of Public Instruction who has recently represented that suitable accommodation may become available in the buildings at Chepauk now occupied by the College of Engineering.

Question 125 (*a*) Is it a fact that the abolition of the firewood depôt at Madura is under contemplation? Closure of firewood depôt, Madura.

(*b*) If so, will Government be pleased to defer such abolition until they have ascertained whether such action is conducive to the public interest or not?

Answer 125

The Government are not aware whether the closure of the firewood depôt at Madura is under contemplation, as the matter is one dealt with by the Collector and the Board of Revenue, who will doubtless carefully consider all representations on the subject. But it has been the declared policy of Government for some time to withdraw from the retail sale of firewood in order that it may be left to private enterprise, and it is unlikely that in a large centre such as Madura there are any special circumstances which would justify exceptional treatment.

Question 126. (*a*) Have Government perused the communication of "A ryot" published in the *Hindu* newspaper of January 22nd, 1912, on the subject of irrigation in Chingleput? Repairs to minor irrigation works, Chingleput.

(*b*) If the allegations made therein are true, will Government be pleased to take the steps suggested therein?

Questions and Answers.

(Diwan Bahadur Ramabhadra Nayudu.)

Answer 126—

The Government have read the letter. A report on the allegations and suggestions made therein has been called for from the Superintending Engineer.

Muhammadan burial-ground, Palni.

Question 127. (*a*) Have Government received a petition from the Muhammadan inhabitants of Palni complaining against the unsuitability of the new burial-ground allotted to them?

(*b*) Is it a fact that the district authorities selected a new burial-ground in an unsuitable part of the town and enclosed it with boundary walls and dug a well and built a prayer-hall in it?

(*c*) Is it a fact that Mr. Butterworth, I.C.S., formerly Collector of Madura, visited the place and condemned the new burial-ground and selected for temporary use another piece of land and enclosed it with mud walls?

(*d*) Is it also a fact that the mud walls of the ground enclosed in by Mr. Butterworth fell down during the last rains and that the ground is the water-spread of a tank where water stagnates for nearly six months in the year and that the enclosed ground does not contain the necessary prayer-hall and a well?

(*e*) Will Government be pleased to enquire into the matter, and direct, if necessary, the district authorities to select, in consultation with the Muhammadan inhabitants of the town, a more suitable site for use by them as a burial-ground and erect the necessary buildings and well on it?

Answer 127—

The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to Question No. 116. The Government do not propose to make any enquiry into the matter until the memorialists have remedied the omissions pointed out to them on the 15th September 1911.

Money grant to a Kandyan pensioner.

Question 128. (*a*) Will Government be pleased to state if they have received, for forwarding to the Ceylon Government, a petition from Bangaru Subbammal, a Kandyan pensioner, of about 60 years of age and resident at Madura, requesting the grant of Rs. 1,000 for her obsequial ceremonies and for the due observance of certain alleged royal honours hitherto allowed to members of the old royal Kandyan family?

(*b*) If the answer to the above question is in the affirmative, will Government be pleased to recommend her case for the favourable consideration of the Ceylon Government and themselves do anything that may be possible to gratify the old lady pensioner in her last wishes?

Answer 128—

(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The matter is one for disposal by the Ceylon Government and this Government cannot make any recommendation in support of the petitioner's prayer.

Admission of failed matriculates to school final class.

Question 129. (*a*) Have Government perused the letters on the "School Final" that appeared in the *Madras Times* of 28th December 1911 and in the *Indian Patriot* of 4th January 1912 in which attention is drawn to the hardship caused to those candidates who went up to the matriculation examination of 1910 and 1911, after undergoing the prescribed course in recognized high schools with others preparing for the school final, and having failed in them sought admission in the school final class last year and were refused such admission by the heads of high schools?

(*b*) If the allegations made therein are true, will Government take such action as may be necessary to redress the grievance complained of?

Questions and Answers.

(Diwan Bahadur Ramachandra Nayudu.)

Answer 129—

The Government have now perused the letters to which the Honourable Member refers. The Honourable Member will be referred to the answer to his Question No. 39 at the Council meeting of the 15th May 1911 and to G.O. No. 435, Educational, dated 4th July 1911, which has been placed on the Editors' Table.

Penal assessment on Periyar irrigation.

Question 130. (*a*) Are Government aware that considerable dissatisfaction exists among ryots holding lands under the Periyar irrigated area in the Madura district in regard to the levy of penal assessments on their lands in consequence of the breaking open of the sluices look by the watchman appointed to guard it or by other unknown persons?

(*b*) If so, will Government be pleased to look into the matter and see lowar riparian owners are not vicariously punished for the wanton acts of the watchmen or any other mischievous person?

Answer 130—

The Government have no information on the subject. It is open to the parties aggrieved to appeal against the order imposing enhanced water-rate if the facts are as alleged.

Conservation of Tirumala Nayak's palace, Madura.

Question 131. (*a*) Have the Government passed orders on the suggestion of the Superintendent of Archæology in his annual report for 1910–1911 to include a portion of the old Tirumala Nayak's palace at Madura, now in the occupation of the local municipal and taluk offices, amongst the conserved areas of the Presidency?

(*b*) In view of what is stated by the Superintendent, will Government be pleased to direct departmental enquiries to be conducted by him and see their way to vacate the buildings and maintain them in a manner worthy of their architectural merit?

Answer 131—

The Honourable Member apparently refers to the remains of Rani Mangammal's palace. Proposals for their inclusion in the list of ancient monuments selected for conservation are under consideration. The question of vacating the buildings referred to will be considered.

Demolition of a shrine in Alagar temple, Madura; regulation of repairs in ancient temples.

Question 132. (*a*) With reference to the remarks of the Superintendent of Archæology in his annual report for 1910–1911, in regard to the pulling down of the Amman shrine at the Alagar temple at Madura, will the Government be pleased to state whether any circulars or rules have yet been issued by them to prevent such action by Nattukottai Chettis and others who interest themselves in the repairing of old and historic temples without reference to the district authorities or the Archæological Department?

(*b*) If the answer to question (*a*) is in the affirmative, will Government consider the desirability of once again directing the attention of district authorities to the circulars so that opportunities for violating them may be minimized as far as possible?

Answer 132—

No circulars or rules have been issued on the subject, but all Collectors have been instructed that when such re-construction is contemplated they should use their influence with the managers of temples to prevent the destruction of valuable inscriptions, and where re-construction cannot be prevented, should persuade the trustees if possible to have the work carried out under the skilled advice of the Superintendent, Archæological Survey.

Questions and Answers.

(Diwan Bahadur Ramabhadra Nayudu; Mr. Richmond.)

Conservation of Alagarkoil, Melur taluk, Madura.

Question 133. (*a*) Are Government aware of the existence of a *mantapam* within the enclosure of the Alagarkoil, Melur taluk, Madura district, in which are several life-size statues, two of which, according to the new Madura District Gazetteer, page 283, are said to represent the great Tirumala Nayak and his royal queen?

(*b*) Will Government be pleased to include this *mantapam* and the statues in it in the list of conserved monuments under the Indian Monuments Act of 1904?

Answer 133—

The Government are aware of the existence of the *mantapam* referred to by the Honourable Member. It is already included as part of the Alagarkoil in the list of ancient monuments selected for conservation.

Shavi inspection.

Question 134. Have Government perused the communication of one Mr. C. Velayudha Mudaliyar on "Inspection of *shavi*" in the Chingleput district published in the *Indian Patriot* newspaper of January 16th, 1912, and, if so, will Government take the measures necessary to expedite *shavi* inspections in the manner suggested or in any other manner that they may deem fit?

Answer 134—

The Government have now read the letter referred to. The suggestion which it contains is evidently impracticable as it would be impossible for the revenue inspector to visit all villages at once. The Board of Revenue will, however, be asked whether it can suggest any improvement upon the existing procedure.

Personnel of Madura collectorate.

Question 135. (*a*) Is it a fact that Madura district has had within the past eleven years over 15 Collectors, of whom only one served for two years?

(*b*) Will Government be pleased to see that the rules formulated by them in this behalf are adhered to in the future?

Answer 135—

(*a*) Since October 1901 there have been seven officers in permanent charge of the Madura collectorate, of whom one has had two periods of tenure. Only one of these officers held the appointment for more than two years. In addition to these seven officers, there have been another seven who have held temporary charge of the collectorate during short absences of the permanent incumbent.

(*b*) The Government have not formulated any rules on the subject, but they have always endeavoured to avoid unnecessary changes and will continue to do so.

Railway over-bridge, Madura junction.

Question 136. Will Government be pleased to draw the attention of the railway authorities to the desirability of providing the platform foot-passenger bridge at Madura junction with a covering against sun and rain?

Answer 136—

The Railway Administration has been addressed as desired by the Honourable Member.

The Hon'ble Mr. Richmond.

Victoria Hospital for Women and Children, Vizagapatam.

Question 137. Will the Government be pleased to state whether their directions to the Vizagapatam District Board in G.O. No. 632, dated 5th May 1911, to re-open the Victoria Hospital for Women and Children, Vizagapatam, have been till now obeyed by the Board?

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Richmond.)

Answer 137—

In the proceedings to which the Honourable Member refers the Government intimated their regret at the temporary closure of the hospital and expressed the hope that the District Board would lose no time in providing quarters for a lady apothecary and reviving the institution as a hospital. From the budget proposals which reached Government in December last it appears that an estimate has been prepared for the construction of quarters for the medical officer at a cost of Rs 9,200, of which it was expected that Rs 4,000 would be expended in the current year, while a provision of Rs. 5,000 has been made for outlay in 1912–13. The Government presume that it is the intention of the District Board to employ a resident female apothecary as soon as the quarters are ready and then to re-convert the dispensary into a hospital.

Victoria Hospital for Women and Children, Vizagapatam.

Question 138. Will the Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) Whether the hospital building was presented by the late Maharaja Gajapati Rao?

(*b*) Whether the late Maharaja's family makes an annual contribution of Rs. 2,400 for the salary of the lady medical officer and her assistant?

(*c*) Whether, when the District Board took over the management of the hospital, the Board undertook to contribute an equal amount to its upkeep?

(*d*) Whether the hospital was worked with great success for seventeen years?

Answer 138—

(*a*) The building was presented to the District Board by the late Maharaja Gajapati Rao.

(*b*) The Maharani has been making an annual contribution of Rs. 2,400 towards the pay of the medical staff.

(*c*) The Government are not aware whether the District Board ever made any specific undertaking to contribute an equal amount.

(*d*) The hospital has done useful work since its institution in 1894, but the District Board was dissatisfied with the outturn during the period from June 1909 to March 1910 and considered that the hospital was not likely to be a success until arrangements had been made to provide accommodation for a resident medical officer.

Do.

Question 139. Whether considerable dissatisfaction exists amongst the public of Vizagapatam and the neighbouring places, including several rajas and *zamindars*, at the action of the Board—

(*a*) in resolving in August 1909 to close the hospital altogether,

(*b*) in resolving, next, in March 1910 to work the institution only as a dispensary in charge of a hospital assistant on Rs. 50 a month;

(*c*) lastly, in delaying to re-open the institution as directed by Government in their G.O. No. 632, dated 5th May 1911?

Answer 139—

The Government have received no complaints on the subject since January 1911. They are aware that the decision of the District Board temporarily to close the hospital gave rise to some dissatisfaction but local opinion was divided on the subject.

Do.

Question 140. Whether Government will be pleased to direct the Surgeon-General or some other independent officer to enquire into the whole matter and to report to Government?

Answer 140—

The Government do not propose to order any special enquiry.

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Shanmukham Pillai.)

The Hon'ble Mr. Shanmukham Pillai.

Tuticorin harbour work.

Question 141. Will the Government be pleased to state in what stage is the progress of the Tuticorin harbour work at present and when it is likely to be completed?

Answer 141—

The new pile pier is practically completed. The remaining works should be completed in about six months with the exception of the dredging and marine survey which is not expected to be finished until March 1913.

Water-supply for Tinnevelly, Palamcottah and Tuticorin.

Question 142. (*a*) Is it true that the result of the further investigation ordered of the Murappanad scheme of water-supply to the towns of Tinnevelly, Palamcottah and Tuticorin was unfavourable?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any other scheme has been proposed by the Sanitary Engineer?

(*c*) If not, will the Government be pleased to call for fresh proposals?

Answer 142—

The Government are informed that the result of the investigation of the Murappanad scheme is favourable. In a progress report, dated 31st January 1912, the Sanitary Engineer stated that the plans and estimates were approaching completion and would be submitted in February.

Madura town drainage.

Question 143. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the plans and estimates submitted by the Sanitary Engineer for the drainage of the Madura town have been approved and sanctioned by Government?

(*b*) If so, will the Government be pleased to state when the work will be put in hand and when is it likely to be completed?

Answer 143—

(*a*) The plans and estimates relating to the drainage of Madura were submitted to Government by the Sanitary Board on the 29th January 1912 and orders will be passed thereon when the municipal council has replied to a reference issued on the 3rd February calling for proposals as to the method of financing the scheme.

(*b*) The Government hope that it will be found practicable to start work in April next and to complete the execution of the project within five years.

Water-supply for Dindigul.

Question 144. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any definite scheme for the improvement of water-supply to the Dindigul town has been proposed by the Sanitary Engineer?

(*b*) If not, will the Government be pleased to call on him to expedite his proposals?

Answer 144—

The Sanitary Engineer's proposals on the subject have not yet been received. In a progress report dated 31st January 1912 Mr. Hutton stated that plans and estimates would be submitted during the current month.

Improvement of irrigation in Nanguneri taluk, Tinnevelly district.

Question 145. Will the Government be pleased to state whether, with reference to Question No. 98 at the Council meeting of the 15th May last, any special arrangements have been proposed by the Collector of Tinnevelly for extending and improving the existing sources of irrigation in the Nanguneri taluk and what orders have been passed thereon?

Questions and Answers.

(Mr. Shanmukham Pillai.)

Answer 145—

The Honourable Member is referred to the Collector's reports recorded in G.O. No. 5210, dated 30th October 1911, a copy of which was communicated to him. This report shows that there is considerable scope for the extension of irrigation from wells and the Collector also indicated other directions in which improvement of irrigation sources is contemplated.

Deficient water-supply in Sankaranayinarkoyil taluk, Tinnevelly district.

Question 146. (*a*) Are the Government aware that the rainfall and water-supply were deficient last year and also during the current year in parts of the Sankaranayinarkoyil taluk of the Tinnevelly district and that the taluk is thus often affected by drought and water famine?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to call for proposals for extending and improving the existing sources of water-supply there for irrigation and drinking purposes?

Answer 146—

The Government are aware that the rainfall in the taluk is scanty and that the extent of land under irrigation is small. They fear, however, that there is no possibility of any considerable extension of irrigation in the taluk except by wells. Ryots anxious to dig wells for irrigation can get loans from Government through the tahsildar or divisional officer.

Sanitary measures in Palni.

Question 147. a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any sanitary measures are proposed to prevent the frequent outbreak of plague and malaria in and about the town of Palni in the Madura district?

(*b*) If not, will the Government be pleased to call for proposals of the same?

Answer 147—

The Government have no information showing that Palni is particularly subject to malarial outbreaks. Plague visited Palni taluk in 1905, but the town itself was affected only in 1910–1911, when the Sanitary Commissioner recommended as a permanent remedial measure the complete demolition of the big *paracheri* and the re-construction of that quarter on sanitary lines. With reference to this recommendation proposals were recently submitted for a partial relief of the congested condition of the *paracheri*, but on the advice of the Sanitary Commissioner the council was informed that the Government were not satisfied as to the utility of half measures and it was requested to work out a more comprehensive scheme on lines indicated by the Sanitary Board in proceedings issued in 1909. The Government presume that the Council is now engaged in preparing revised proposals in pursuance of this request. It may be added that a scheme for the introduction of a protected supply of water is now under investigation by the Sanitary Engineer.

Bridging of the Vaippar river Tinnevelly district.

Question 148. (*a*) Are the Government aware that during rains the wheeled traffic which is heavy on the road from Koilpatti to Vilatikulam in the Tinnevelly district often seriously suffers from want of a bridge or road-dam across the river Vaippar?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to call for a report on the subject?

Answer 148—

The need for a bridge or road-dam across the Vaippar is a matter in regard to which the Honourable Member should address the Tinnevelly District Board, of which he is himself a member.

Questions and Answers.

(Rao Bahadur Krishnaswami Aiyangar.)

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Krishnaswami Aiyangar Avargal.

Training of civilians in judicial work.

Question 149. With reference to the reply of Government to Question No. 77 put by me at the meeting of the Council held on the 29th November 1910, will the Government be pleased to state if they have come to any decision on the matter?

Answer 149—

No final decision has yet been arrived at in the matter.

Payments by local bodies on account of central audit and control.

Question 150. (*a*) Is it a fact that municipal councils were till some years ago made to pay a contribution towards the cost of the audit and secretariat establishments and they have since been relieved of such contribution?

(*b*) Is it a fact they are still paying a contribution towards the maintenance of an establishment in the offices of the Collector and the District Medical and Sanitary Officer and will the Government be pleased to relieve them of the said contributions?

Answer 150—

(*a*) All municipal councils have been relieved of such charges.

(*b*) Certain councils contribute towards the cost of establishments employed in the offices of Collectors and District Medical and Sanitary Officers. The feasibility of abolishing these contributions will be examined; but it should be stated that where the establishment in issue is controlled by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer the contribution is paid to the district board concerned and not to Government.

Purchase of medical stores for local bodies.

Question 151. (*a*) Is it a fact that local boards and municipal councils are now obliged to get their medical stores and other appliances needed for the hospitals and dispensaries maintained by them from the Government medical stores?

(*b*) Is it a fact that in regard to other articles also, such as uniforms of the sanitary inspectors and the like, they have to get them through the Government stores?

(*c*) Were local bodies permitted till a few years ago to obtain the medicines and medical appliances needed for the institutions under their charge and other stores in the open market, and will the Government be now pleased to relieve them of the obligation of getting them from the Government stores?

Answer 151—

(*a*) & (*b*) The rules regarding supplies of the character referred to will be found in the Local Fund Code (article 249 and clauses 34 and 36 of article 248), and the Municipal Account Code (articles 281, 282, 285-B and 285-C).

(*c*) Local bodies were at one time temporarily debarred from procuring supplies from the Government Medical Depôt, but this privilege was restored because the alternative plan of meeting requirements of that description by dealing with approved private firms proved much more expensive and was in practice found to be in other respects unsatisfactory. In regard to other classes of stores the rules now in force—which in certain cases permit local purchases—have been issued from time to time as the result of practical experience and with the object of promoting economy and efficiency. The subject in issue has repeatedly received careful consideration and as at present advised the Government do not propose to alter the rules. If any local body desires that any change should be made and addresses the Government, the matter will be considered.

Hospitals at district head-quarters.

Question 152. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state by whom the hospitals at the head-quarters of the districts are now maintained?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to give effect to the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Decentralization in this matter (paragraph 753)?

Questions and Answers.

(Rao Bahadur Krishnaswami Aiyangar; Mr. Atkinson.)

Answer 152—

(*a*) Of 23 hospitals at the head-quarters of districts, seventeen are municipal institutions, four are maintained by district boards and two are private institutions.

(*b*) The question whether effect should be given to the recommendation of the Decentralization Commission was fully considered by Government in 1910, but it was finally decided not to proceed with the scheme.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur KRISHNASWAMI AIYANGAR:—"Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the Government Order finally deciding not to proceed with the scheme?"

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON:—"It is impossible to place that order on the table."

Kulittalai *Kattuvari* and Marudur *Nattu Vaikkal*, Trichinopoly district.

Question 153. With reference to Question No. 57 put by me at the meeting of the 29th November 1910 and the answer of Government thereto—

(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state if the report of the Superintending Engineer in regard to the *Kattuvari* channel has been received and any action has been taken thereon?

(*b*) Whether any and what improvements have since been made to the Marudur *Nattu Vaikkal*?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to state the nature of the proposals made and of the action taken and whether they would give adequate relief?

Answer 153—

(*a*) Yes; an estimate for the construction of the Ponjampatti reservoir is now under consideration of Government. Till the question of executing this work is settled, nothing can be done to the *kattuvari*.

(*b*) & (*c*) No improvements have been made to the *Nattu Vaikkal* as the Superintending Engineer has reported that there are differences of opinion regarding details proposed by the Executive Engineer, and that arrangements have been made to settle them after a joint inspection of the channel by officers of both the Public Works and the Revenue Department and after personal discussion with the important *mirasidars* owning lands under the channel. No further report has been received.

Kulittalai *Kattuvari* and Marudur *Nattu Vaikkal*, Trichinopoly district.

Question 154. (*a*) Have the *mirasidars* affected by the channels referred to in Question No. 153 submitted many memorials to the officers of the Revenue and Public Works Department since November 1910?

(*b*) If no action has been taken in regard to the improvement of the said channels since November 1910, will the Government, in view to the fact that *mirasidars* have been inconvenienced since 1905, order speedy steps to be taken in the next working season, so that relief may be granted before the next cultivation season?

Answer 154—

(*a*) No petitions have been received by Government since November 1910.

(*b*) The Honourable Member is referred to the answer to Question No. 153. In the circumstances Government can hold out no hope of carrying out any work before the next cultivation season.

Irrigation from Marudur channel.

Question 155. Are the Government aware that holders of lands at the tail end of the Marudur channel do not receive adequate supply of water for cultivating their lands? Will the Government be pleased to call for a report from the Collector in regard to the matter?

Answer 155—

The Government are aware that the channel requires improvement and as stated in the answer to Question No. 153 the matter is under investigation.

Questions and Answers.

(Rao Bahadur Krishnaswami Aiyangar; Mr. Atkinson.)

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur KRISHNASWAMI AIYANGAR :—"With regard to questions 153, 154 and 155 will the Government be pleased to order the investigation to be expedited, as the matter has been pending for over six years?"

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON :—"The Government will have the report expedited."

Appointment of special sub-overseer for Marudur channel.

Question 156. Will the Government be pleased to place one of the five special sub-overseers appointed for *korambu* works in special charge of the Marudur channel so as to secure to the tail end villages an adequate supply of water?

Answer 156—

One sub-overseer is already solely in charge of the channel.

Re-distribution of divisions, Trichinopoly district.

Question 157. (*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether in consequence of the incorporation of the Namakkal and Karur taluks with Trichinopoly district, there has been a re-distribution of the divisions in the Trichinopoly district?

(*b*) Whether such re-distribution has been complained of by the public as inconvenient and whether any representations have been received in the matter?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to call for a special report in regard to the inconvenience to the people pointed out in the representations aforesaid and reconsider the matter?

(*d*) Are the Government aware that there is a great disparity in the magisterial work of the Namakkal and Karur divisions and have the Government taken this into consideration in deciding upon the distribution?

Answer 157—

(*a*) On the transfer of the Namakkal and Karur taluks to the Trichinopoly district two new divisions were formed, viz., the Karur division comprising the taluks of Karur and Kulittalai and the Namakkal division comprising the taluks of Musiri and Namakkal.

(*b*) & (*c*) The Government received two memorials one complaining against the constitution of the divisions as above and the other advocating it. The divisions were duly constituted after careful consideration and the Government see no reason to re-open the matter now.

(*d*) The new divisions were only constituted with effect from the 15th November 1910, and there is consequently only a limited experience as to the amount of magisterial work falling on the divisional officers, but the amount of such work was duly taken into consideration before the constitution of the divisions was decided on.

Control of *padugai* lands, Trichinopoly district.

Question 158. (*a*) Is it a fact that *padugai* lands in the Trichinopoly district have recently been transferred from the Public Works Department to the Forest Department?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state the reasons which led to the said transfer?

(*c*) Are the Government aware that since the said transfer there have been numerous memorials to the Collector complaining of the hardship to which the ryots are subject in consequence. If not, will the Government be pleased to call for a report from the Collector?

Answer 158—

(*a*) & (*b*) Certain *padugais* have recently been transferred from the charge of the Public Works Department to the Forest Department, because the charge of Government lands is not part of the legitimate duties of the Public Works Department except in cases in which there is serious danger of erosion by the river.

Questions and Answers.

(Rao Bahadur Krishnaswami Aiyangar; Mr. Sambandha Mudaliyar.)

(*a*) The Government have no information on the subject and see no reason to call for a report. If any ryot is aggrieved, he is at liberty to represent the matter to the Collector and the Board of Revenue and if dissatisfied with the orders received he can then approach the Government.

Wearing of caste-marks by police.

Question 159. Will the Government be pleased to state whether there is any order in the Police Department forbidding the use of caste-marks by the officers and men serving in the department while in uniform and to place the same on the table?

Answer 159—

The Honourable Member is referred to the answer to Question No. 42.

Pay and recruitment of deputy tahsildars and sub-magistrates.

Question 160. Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the papers relating to the grant of increased salaries to the deputy tahsildars and sub-magistrates and to the mode of their recruitment?

Answer 160—

The proposals which have been submitted to the Government of India relate only to the improvement of the pay of deputy tahsildars and stationary sub-magistrates and do not contemplate any change in the method of their recruitment. The orders of the Secretary of State on the proposals of this Government have not yet been received and therefore, under standing orders, the correspondence with the Government of India cannot be made public.

The Hon'ble Mr. Sambandha Mudaliyar.

The "Salaam case," Chingleput.

Question 161. (*a*) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the case in which Mr. Jackson, Joint Magistrate of Chingleput, convicted a boy aged seven years for salaaming him?

(*b*) Does Government consider the course adopted by the magistrate legal or justifiable? If not, what action does Government propose to take in the matter?

Answer 161—

The Honourable Member's attention is invited to the answer given to Question No. 79.

Punishment of a policeman in Chingleput for wearing a caste-mark.

Question 162. (*a*) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the article headed "Policeman's caste-mark" that appeared in the *Indian Patriot*, dated 20th January 1912?

(*b*) Will Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Superintendent of Police punished third-class constable Tepperumal Aiyangar with degradation to the fourth class for "appearing untidy with a large *namam* on his forehead when he was in uniform," and if so, whether Government considers his action justifiable?

Answer 162—

The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to Questions Nos. 42 and 79.

Recruitment of deputy superintendents of police.

Question 163. (*a*) Will Government be pleased to state on what principles recruitment by direct appointment of outsiders to the post of deputy superintendent of police is based?

(*b*) Is any minimum educational qualification prescribed for persons so appointed?

(*c*) What is the proportion of such appointments to the number of officers promoted from the rank of inspectors?

Questions and Answers

(Mr. Sambandha Mudaliyar.)

Answer 163—

(*a*) & (*b*) A copy of the Judicial Department notification,* No. 552, dated 27th September 1911, which contains the information asked for is placed on the table.

(*c*) Not less than half of the vacancies are filled up by selection from inspectors of police and the other half from candidates for direct appointment and officers of the Provincial services other than the police.

Paid chairmen in municipalities.

Question 164. (*a*) Will Government be pleased to give a list of the municipalities in this Presidency which are presided over by paid chairmen?

(*b*) Of the paid chairmen existing, how many are officials and how many non-officials, and what is the pay of each?

(*c*) Will Government be pleased to state whether the administration of municipalities under paid chairmen has proved more successful than that under honorary chairmen?

Answer 164—

(*a*) The following municipalities are now presided over by paid chairmen :—

(i) Coimbatore,
(ii) Coonoor,
(iii) Madura,
(iv) Ootacamund, and
(v) Vellore.

(*b*) Except in Coimbatore, where the chairman is a deputy collector whose services have been lent to the municipality, the paid chairmen are non-officials. Their pay and allowances are as follows :—

	Pay *per mensem.*	Allowances *per mensem.*
	Rs.	Rs.
Coimbatore	400	..
Coonoor	200	50 (personal). 30 (conveyance).
Madura	400—50—600	..
Ootacamund	700	50 (horse) 25 (conveyance).
Vellore	250—10—300	

(*c*) The appointment of paid chairmen has ordinarily led to improvement in the municipal administration.

Increased powers for municipal councils.

Question 165. Will Government be pleased to state if there is any proposal to amend the District Municipalities Act with a view to give increased powers to municipal councils as recommended by the Decentralization Commission?

Answer 165—

The amendment of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, will become necessary when final orders are passed on the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Decentralization. The views of this Government regarding these recommendations are now before the Government of India.

Elective privilege for union panchayats.

Question 166. Will Government be pleased to confer the right to elect their own chairmen on major union *panchayats* and to accord the privileges of electing a certain proportion of the members of union *panchayats* to the people?

Answer 166—

The attention of the Honourable Member will be drawn to notification No. 1480 published at pages 531—533 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 19th September 1911, in which draft rules for the election of members of union *panchayats* have been published for information and criticism. The Government have now under consideration the confirmation

* Printed as Appendix D at page 96 *infra*.

Questions and Answers; Assent to Acts

(Mr. Sambandha Mudaliyar; Sir Murray Hammick; the President; the Secretary.)

of those rules and the selection of the unions to which they shall in the first instance be applied. Until experience has been gained of the working of the elective system in the case of members of *panchayats*, the Government are not prepared to permit *panchayats* to elect their chairmen.

The Honourable Member is reminded that the distinction between major and minor unions was abolished by section 5 of the Madras Local Boards Act Amendment Act, 1900.

The Hon'ble Mr. SAMBANDHA MUDALIYAR:—"Will the Government be pleased to permit one or two unions in the Presidency to elect their Chairman as an experimental measure?"

The Hon'ble Sir MURRAY HAMMICK:—"I am afraid I cannot make that promise to the Honourable Member at present."

District judgeships in Provincial service.

Question 167. Will Government be pleased to increase the number of district judgeships thrown open to Provincial service men consistently with the increase in the number of districts in the Presidency?

Answer 167—

The Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to Question No. 68 at the meeting of this Council held on the 29th November 1910.

The Hon'ble Mr. SAMBANDHA MUDALIYAR:—"Will the Government be pleased to say whether any increase has been made in the number of district judgeships thrown open to the Provincial service?"

The Hon'ble Sir MURRAY HAMMICK:—"Since when?"

The Hon'ble Mr. SAMBANDHA MUDALIYAR:—"Now there are four district judgeships. The question is whether there is any increase made or whether any increase is under contemplation?"

The Hon'ble Sir MURRAY HAMMICK:—"No."

Transfer of Coimbatore College to Government.

Question 168. Will Government be pleased to state whether any final orders have been passed in regard to the question of converting the Coimbatore College into a Government second-grade college?

Answer 168—

Final orders have not yet been passed.

The Hon'ble Mr. SAMBANDHA MUDALIYAR:—"Will the Government be pleased to expedite orders being passed?"

The Hon'ble Sir MURRAY HAMMICK:—"We cannot expedite the orders, because they depend upon the Secretary of State's orders on the Model School scheme."

ACTS ASSENTED TO BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL

The President announced that the following Acts had received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the dates specified against them:—

(i) The Madras Equitable Assurance Society's Amendment Act, 1911—on the 27th May 1911.

(ii) The Limited Proprietors Act, 1911—on the 4th July 1911.

(iii) The Madras Hackney Carriage Act, 1911—on the 7th July 1911.

ACTS ASSENTED TO BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

The Secretary reported that the following Acts had received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the dates specified against them:—

(1) The Limited Proprietors Act, 1911—on the 14th June 1911.

(2) The Madras Hackney Carriage Act, 1911—on the 16th June 1911.

Rules for the conduct of business at meetings of council; Consumption of toddy and arrack.

(The President; Rao Bahadur Tiagaraiya Chettiyar.)

RULES FOR THE CONDUCT OF BUSINESS AT MEETINGS OF COUNCIL.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Under rule 3 of the rules for the conduct of business I propose now to postpone the discussion of order No. 5 until after order No. 6."

CONSUMPTION OF TODDY AND ARRACK.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Tiagaraiya Chettiyar moved the following resolution of which he had given notice:—

This Council notes with regret the large rise in the consumption of toddy and arrack that has been steadily going on in this Presidency, in spite of the most stringent measures taken by the authorities to check the evil, and resolves to respectfully recommend to the Government the adoption of the following remedial measures from the next official year:—

(1) The closing of all toddy and arrack shops at 8 p.m. instead of 9 p.m.

(2) The gradual reduction of the strength of arrack from 30° U.P. to 35° U.P. by two degrees in each of the first two years and by another degree in the third year.

(3) The prohibition of the sale of toddy and arrack to persons below the age of 18 years, thus raising the age limit from 14 to 18.

(4) The restriction of the quantity to be sold at a time to a maximum per head of half a Madras measure in the case of toddy and 1½ drams in the case of arrack.

(5) The re-introduction of the system of allowing sales of toddy under the trees tapped.

(6) The restriction of the quantity of arrack to be supplied to shops during festivals which do not attract pilgrims to 50 per cent. in addition to the average daily supply issued during the preceding twelve months.

(7) Sales of shops once in three years instead of every year as at present.

In doing so the Honourable Member said:—"The subject of 'drink' has been engaging the serious attention of all civilized nations and earnest attempts have been made within recent years to put down this growing evil. In many of the States of America, stringent laws have been enacted for its suppression and even benighted China is taking steps to put down the use of opium in that country, and the Government of India have readily given their support to the measure, even at the sacrifice of a very large slice of the revenue from this source. It is time, therefore, that the responsible authorities in this country should look carefully into the matter and consider what further reform could be effected to repress this grave evil.

"The Madras Government have always been most anxious to check this evil as far as possible, and have steadily pursued a policy of exacting a maximum of revenue with a minimum of consumption. These efforts, however, have not been successful. An examination of the statistics of the past ten years shows an enormous increase in the consumption both of toddy and arrack. The number of toddy shops rose from 18,324 in 1900–01 to 19,080 in 1905–06, but fell to 15,833 in 1910–11, while the number of trees tapped for toddy rose from 2,205,871 in 1900–01 to 2,656,235 in 1905–06 and to 2,703,268 in 1910–11, thus showing a gradual and steady increase under all classes—cocoanut, palmyrah, date, etc. During the same period vend rents have risen from 33·31 lakhs in 1900–01 to Rs. 50·60 lakhs in 1905–06 and to Rs. 64·55 lakhs in 1910–11 or by 55 *per cent.* in the ten years, while the revenue from tree tax rose from Rs. 37·87 lakhs in 1900–01 to Rs. 45·80 lakhs in 1905–06 and to Rs. 65·39 lakhs in 1910–11, or by 72 *per cent.* in the same period.

Consumption of toddy and arrack.

(Rao Bahadur Tiagaraiya Chettiyar.)

"In regard to arrack, it will be observed that while the number of shops does not exhibit any large fluctuations, the quantity consumed rose steadily from 389,704 proof gallons in 1901–02 to 1,797,136 proof gallons in 1908–09, or by 116 *per cent.* in eight years.

"In the following year the consumption fell by 195,566 gallons or by 11·4 *per cent.* owing to the reduction in the number of shops by 1,024, but compared with the figures of 1901–02, the consumption in 1909–10 still showed an increase of 73·5 *per cent.* The consumption has since risen above the figures of 1909–10 and the revenue has increased by Rs. 16 lakhs and the consumption by 25,000 proof gallons in 1910–11, while the revenue for the current year (1911–12) has been budgeted for at Rs. 10·80 lakhs more.

"There has been a large increase also in the revenue from vend rents and from the duty on liquor. In 1901–02 the figures were Rs. 15,39,479 and Rs. 35,15,958 respectively; in 1905–06 they rose to Rs. 22,92,547 and Rs. 50,03,879 and in 1910–11 to Rs. 84,35,325 and Rs. 79,48,791. Thus it is clear that all the attempts that have been made to increase the cost of arrack and toddy have failed to check the increase of consumption. On the contrary there has been a large increase which cannot be accounted for by the increase of population which amounted to less than 8 *per cent.* during the decade.

"It may be that with the advance of civilization and its effect on caste rules and customs several people who have not been addicted to liquor have taken to drink, but the number is altogether infinitesimal and may well be left out of account. What then is the cause of the steady and enormous increase in consumption that has been noticed above? The usual explanation that is given is the growing prosperity of the people, including of course the drinking population, but this is hardly correct. It is the poorer and labouring classes that are the chief consumers of liquor and toddy, and though their wages have certainly increased within the past ten years, the increase has not been commensurate with the increase in the prices of foodstuffs and in the cost of living. The prices of rice and other food-grains have risen by more than 50 *per cent.*, but the wages of labourers have not risen in anything like the same proportion. I have taken some pains to study the question carefully and have consulted many friends both in the town and in the mufassal competent to give an opinion and I feel satisfied that the true reason for the large increase in consumption must be found in the ingrained tendency of the Indians, once they have taken to the vice of drink, to indulge in this habit to excess without any fear or thought of the consequences that must follow to themselves or to their families. I say it with regret, but the fact cannot be denied, that public opinion against drink—or for that matter against many other forms of vice—is practically non-existent in this country and with the mass of the people steeped in ignorance and living under an enervating climate such as prevails in Southern India the tendency to drink, once contracted, becomes a second nature, especially with the poorer and working classes. "It is not enough therefore that the cost of drink should be enhanced, but it is imperative that stringent measures should be taken to restrict the quantity of liquor to be sold to each person who resorts to the shops, to restrict the time during which shops shall be open for sale, to prohibit the sale to persons below a certain age and in fact to reduce, if not remove, every facility that now exists for the drinking population to indulge in their habit to excess. I can see no possible objection to prohibiting the sale of liquor after 8 P.M. or to the restriction of the quantity to be sold to each person at a time and in the manner proposed in clauses (1) and (4) of the resolution. Labourers, artizans and others who usually resort to drinking generally close their work by sunset and they will have ample time before 8 P.M. within which to satisfy their cravings for liquor. By keeping these shops open for sale to a later hour and by placing no restriction on the quantity to be sold to each person a direct temptation is thrown to the drinkers to stay as long as they can and drink as much as they like out of the day's earnings without any fear or thought of the consequences to themselves or to their family. It is to the interest of the shopkeeper to keep the shop open as long as he possibly can and sell as much as he can,

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'but the Government has a higher duty to discharge and is bound to take all reasonable precautions against affording facilities and temptations to the drinking population who are mostly ignorant and uneducated. Remove these facilities, temptations and opportunities and inducements to crime against person and property will at once be reduced, for it cannot be denied that a large proportion of the crimes the police have to deal with are committed under the influence of drink and under cover of the night.

"The reduction in the strength of arrack (clause (2) of the resolution) is another important remedy and is strongly advocated by the Excise Commission. The Commission quotes with approval the opinion of a high medical officer, Major Bedford, 'who says that 'undiluted 25 U.P. is too strong to drink neat; such spirit should 'be diluted. I should say that 30 U.P. to 40 U.P. is almost as high as liquor should 'be issued if it is to be drunk neat. I think 30 U.P. is a little too high.'

"As objections appear to have been taken in other provinces to a sudden reduction in strength, I have contented myself with proposing a reduction to 35 U.P., the reduction being introduced gradually in the course of three years. As a general rule, arrack is not diluted in this Presidency, but is drunk neat and as very little meat is consumed by the generality of the drinking population owing to their poverty, they suffer in health if the drink is taken strong. It is necessary, therefore, to reduce the strength of arrack as suggested by me.

"Another restriction I have proposed is (clause (3) of resolution) the prohibition of the sale of liquor to juveniles or persons below the age of 18 years. The law prescribes, and rightly, that persons below the age of 18 should be treated as minors incapable of entering into contracts or other transactions which will affect their future interests. There is no reason, therefore, for allowing the sale of liquors to persons who have not reached the age of discretion. The use of arrack or even of toddy is not necessary, though it may be so in colder climates and, I think, it behoves the authorities to prohibit the sale of liquor to juveniles and guard them against having recourse to the vice of drink even before they have reached manhood. The Government have already raised the age limit from 12 to 14, but knowing as I do how easily Indian youths succumb to temptations and contract evil habits, I have no hesitation in recommending a further raising of the age limit to 18 years.

"Turning now to the question of sales of toddy under the trees tapped (clause (5) of the resolution) I need hardly point out that the practice existed from time immemorial, up to within twenty years ago, when the system was abolished as it was thought it led to frauds and loss of revenue.

"It is admitted on all hands that toddy drunk in its fresh state and before it ferments is a most wholesome and nutritive beverage; but its consumption in this state is rendered impossible under the present system by which toddy is not allowed to be drunk until it reaches the shops licensed for the purpose. The question is exhaustively discussed in all its aspects in the report of the Excise Commission (pages 62–66), and though it finally came to the conclusion that "it is too late for 'the Madras Government to retrace its steps in the matter' it has clearly pronounced its opinion in favour of tree-foot sales (*vide* paragraphs 160 and 163)

"After quoting with approval the remarks of Sir Frederick Lely that 'it is 'essential to popular sobriety that toddy should be dear and to popular health that it 'should be fresh' the Commission proceeds to record its deliberate opinion that 'the 'main features of a system based on this principle would be the levy of as much 'taxation as possible upon the tree, the free grant of domestic consumption licenses 'to tree owners, the grant of comparatively numerous licenses for sale in the 'neighbourhood of palm groves, an appreciable reduction of shops in towns and 'villages, especially in the former, the enactment of simple rules to cover transport 'and sale, and an employment of a moderate number of well-paid officers to check 'drunkenness, enforce the other license conditions and prosecute directly for illicit 'tapping and sale.' In the words of the Commission, 'not only is toddy when freshly 'drawn much less intoxicating than that which has fermented for some hours and 'been mixed in the shop with the stale refuse of the previous day, but the prohibition

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'of sale at the tree-foot has created a number of offences of a technical nature and in 'many cases the concentration of drinking in town has resulted in a public nuisance.' The present system prevents the consumption of toddy in its fresh state and encourages its use in its most intoxicating form. For the foregoing reasons I venture strongly to urge upon the Council the desirability of reverting to the system of allowing the sale of toddy at the foot of the trees tapped. The statistics of the number of the trees tapped and of the yield of different descriptions of palm trees in different localities already collected by the department for a series of years will afford ample means for exercising the same effective control as is now done under the present system and thus minimizing the chances of fraud. The large and efficient staff of preventive officers maintained by the department will render such a control perfectly feasible

"Turning to clause (6) of the resolution, I do not think it necessary to say much on the point, as in the absence of any restriction such as I have proposed, it would be impossible to prevent riots during festivals under the influence of liquor. It is a notorious fact that on such occasions, people who ordinarily refrain from drunk indulge in a little spree and easily get excited and take to rioting on the slightest provocation. Some restriction in the quantity of liquor to be sold on these festival occasions is absolutely necessary and my only doubt is whether my proposal goes far enough to secure the object in view.

"There is one other point on which I should like to make a few remarks. The present practice of selling shops and licenses by public auction annually, directly tends to encourage reckless bidding and the purchasers at such auctions naturally resort to all sorts of contrivances to stimulate increased sales to escape financial ruin. It is a well-known fact that at these annual auctions, the subordinate officers of the department feel it incumbent on themselves to prevent a fall in the revenue and try by all possible means to encourage reckless bidding and thus secure enhanced rents. The system of annual sales by auction should, therefore, be put a stop to and the sales effected once in three years.

"In this connection, there is another aspect of the question which deserves serious consideration. Increased consumption of liquor not only affects the well-being of the communities which consume it, but also leads to various crimes affecting the safety of the people at large. A large proportion of the offences against person and property are committed by persons under the influence of drink and the owners of the liquor-shops are generally directly interested in encouraging such crimes. Close the shops at 8 P M and restrict the quantity of liquor to be sold to each person and reduce the strength, and much of the crime will disappear and many a family will bless the Government for the resulting happiness.

"The following words of His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab will not be out of place. He said recently 'men with some grievances, real or 'imaginary, where they wish to commit crimes of violence, sit down and deliberately 'drink themselves mad. Then they sally out in bands and terrorize the country while 'they commit murder and arson as the evil of drink drives them on. Houses, cattle, 'men, women and children, all are destroyed in a horrible holocaust of drunken 'devilry.'

"I can see no possible difficulties in Government giving effect to the resolution proposed by me; even supposing there are any, they are not insuperable and can and ought to be overcome in the interests of the people. I feel sure that the reforms proposed will go a long way to bring about a most desirable change and I earnestly hope that the Council will see its way to giving the proposals a fair trial.

"Knowing as I do that the Government is as anxious as any of the most enthusiastic Temperance Reformers to check the increase of consumption, I feel confident that the resolution that I have ventured to propose will not be brushed aside as impracticable and unworkable."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Ramabhadra Nayudu:—"My Lord I beg to second this resolution It is one that should, I think, command consideration at the hands of every one of us. The subject of the resolution has no doubt received much

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sympathetic attention already from Government. But there can be no question whatsoever that it still merits close and careful scrutiny. Intemperance, it is agreed on all hands, saps the vitality of the people and destroys the foundations of their material, moral and spiritual welfare. Its injurious consequences on Indian family life are too well known and too well recognized now to need particular mention. It is true that in this case Government has a difficult task to perform; it has to guard the revenue and to see that its sources are pure and uncontaminated. Morality, in this case, is in conflict with revenue and the problem is thus no easy one to solve. But I am ready to admit that so far the Governments of India and Madras have shown a fairly uniform tendency towards check-mating the growing evil of intemperance in this country.

"My Honourable friend, the proposer of this resolution, has gone into the statistics of the question so well that I need not detain you more than a minute. The figures are taken, I need hardly say, from official returns, and they show the appalling increase that has taken place in intemperance in this Presidency during the past decade. That is confessedly true, and if that is true, is not a remedy necessary? That is a question which, I think, admits of only one answer. My Honourable friend has proposed certain remedies and these he has indicated in the resolution I have the honour to second. I may say generally that I am in hearty sympathy with them. It is possible that some at least on the Government side may think that he asks far too large an instalment of reform, but I think a little reflection will show that that is altogether a wrong inference. His suggestions are, in the main, based on the recommendations of the Excise Committee. Take, for instance, his first suggestion, the closing of shops at 8 P.M. instead of 9 P.M. My friend in the course of his speech said that the hour has been raised to 10 P.M. If that is so, then there is greater reason why this resolution should merit the consideration of this Council. The Excise Committee of the Government of India recommended in paragraph 345 of their report that 'as a general 'rule the closing hour should be fixed at 9 P.M. and that this should be allowed to be 'exceeded only in special cases in which a special fee should be levied.' The Government of India accepted this recommendation in paragraph 8 of their Resolution No. 5086-Excise of the 15th August 1907 and directed that 'shops should 'ordinarily be closed not later than 9 P.M. When for any reason a shop is kept open 'after ordinary hours, it should be under special license and payment of a special fee.' There is no reason whatsoever to think that agriculturists or artizans require a dram after 9 P.M. Both of these classes stop work at sunset, and their cravings may be satisfied before 8 P.M. Any one with experience of Indian agriculturists and labourers will endorse this view. Both of these do not work, as a matter of fact, after sunset. That is easily verifiable and there is, I think, no need to labour the point. This question of early closing, I may add, came up for consideration some time back in Bombay and was keenly debated. I must say that European District Collectors agreed that these classes finish their work long before 9 P.M. and that that hour should suffice as the latest hour for their purposes. That view was practically adopted by the Government of Bombay, who went one step further and ruled in Resolution No. 7714, dated 7th August 1909, that 'as a general rule 9 P.M. '(standard time) may be fixed as the closing hour for those shops; where, however, a 'local committee has proposed an earlier closing hour, that earlier hour may be 'approved, provided that it is not earlier than 8 P.M. (standard time). In the Poona 'City and Cantonment, therefore, and in the towns of Nasik and Hubli the closing 'hour will be 8-30 P.M. (standard time) and in Ahmedabad City and Cantonment, 'Sholapur City and Godhra it will be 8 P.M.' That shows how Bombay opinion favours my Honourable friend's suggestion. What suffices Bombay should, I think, suffice Madras also; the problem is the same throughout India. Eight P.M. may at least be tried as the latest hour in certain selected localities. The rule should of course apply both to country liquor shops and foreign liquor shops, so that transfer of custom may be effectually prevented. One word more I would add in this connection. There is no use in early closing, if the opening is too early. Eight A.M. is too soon in my opinion; at any rate, it was stigmatized by the Bombay Government as 'an unnecessarily early hour' and they substituted instead 9 A.M. I hope that will be followed here.

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"The reduction of the strength of arrack has been strongly recommended by the Excise Committee. The suggestion of my Honourable friend that the strength should be reduced from 30 U.P. to 35 U.P., by two degrees in each of the first two years and by another degree in the third year, is, I think, quite a moderate one, and I trust will be accepted by Government. Medical opinion is against the present strength and it seems necessary to dilute it a little. The prohibition of the sale of toddy and arrack to juveniles recommended by my Honourable friend raises, I admit, a somewhat delicate question. But it is possible that Government will see that the peculiar conditions of India require stringent measures to prevent inebriety in youth. Family life in India is so largely dependent on mutual good-will that everything that aids its disruption—and its disruption means the loss of everything, to an agriculturist or an artisan in India—should be check-mated. The suggestion of the sale of toddy at the tree-foot is, I know, a difficult one for this Government to adopt. The Excise Committee has, as my Honourable friend has already told us, exhaustively gone into it and has clearly shown its leaning in favour of it. Its chief merit is that it it will conduce to give a pure and fresh beverage for the poorer classes. Toddy is less intoxicating when fresh, and much more pure before it is carried away to the shops for mixing up with previous day's remnants. The abolition of tree-foot sales has led to the creation of offences of a technical nature and the concentration of drinking in towns that has resulted from it has become a veritable public nuisance. These are the words, as reminded by my Honourable friend, of the Excise Committee and if that is so, it is, I think, well worth retracing our steps. No doubt the Excise Committee provided a loop-hole for this Government to escape out of its tight corner, but I am sanguine that they will reconsider the question from a more sympathetic point of view. Statecraft consists in revising our methods at the proper time. Nothing is gained by persisting in a course of action that is fraught with consequences so dangerous to the health and prosperity of so many millions of His Majesty's subjects in Southern India."

"Two other points are raised by my Honourable friend and these are the restriction of the quantity of arrack to be supplied to shops during festivals and the sale of the shops once in three years instead of every year as at present. As regards the latter, my Honourable friend says that annual sales lead first to reckless bidding and then to stimulating the sales by means not altogether satisfactory. That is a point, I think, well worth consideration. I may here give one instance which has come under my personal observation. The Periyakulam taluk sale took place on the 5th instant and it realized Rs. 8,000 more than the previous year. And in that year, the sale had fetched to the Government coffers Rs. 4,000 more than the previous year, so that in 1911 the sale price rose by Rs. 4,000 and in 1912 by 8,000. With all this, it is necessary to bear in mind that this year has proved a lean year to us in the Madura district. This increase of Rs. 12,000 over the sale price of 1910 shows that bids have nothing to do with prosperous years. There is thus clear evidence of recklessness in bidding at these sales. As regards restricting the quantity supplied at festivals, I have once before pointed out the necessity for it. Not long ago, a great riot, attended with much loss of life, occurred at a village in this Presidency, and it was, according to the highest tribunal in the land, set down that the location of four liquor shops in the locality—where none existed before—led to this unfortunate riot "in which four or five men were killed, many wounded and all constituted authority set at defiance." I may add that it is against religion, custom, and usage to locate shops at religious fairs. I may also add that the last Madras Temperance Conference passed a resolution against it, and that was a conference attended by as many Europeans as Indians. Enlightened opinion is also against it. The matter deserves serious consideration at the hands of Government and I feel no doubt that it will get it."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur RAMASWAMI CHETTIYAR :—"The policy which is being adopted by the Government in gradually enhancing the duty on country spirits and the tree-tax is one of the effective means to minimize the drink evil ; for dearer liquor is a preventive to increased consumption ; and the gradual reduction in the number of shops is another pleasing feature to grapple with this mischief ; but with all the good intentions of the Government and the administrative endeavours to

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check the evil it persists with a sure upward tendency. This infers that the scope for indulgence is still wide enough, and that other remedial measures also ought to be resorted to Practical restraints should be put upon the quantity to be sold and the time within which it should be sold. The sale of liquor to juveniles requires the earnest attention of the Government. Allowing juveniles to take to alcoholic habits before the age of discretion should be strictly prohibited. Before the dawn of discretion they get into habits of the evils of which they are not aware. At the age of discretion they may ward them off. At any rate they will cease to contribute their quota to the increased consumption in the interval According to the Abkári Administration Report for the year 1910–1911, the sale of 20° U.P. has been prohibited. In its place 30° U P. will be less harmful.

"One other observation I will make is that the location of shops in prominent centres and thoroughfares in towns should be discountenanced; for restraints on easy access will go a great way to reduce the quantity of consumption Over and above the measures that are being taken by the Government to check the evil, if the other remedial measure suggested in the resolution were adopted, there will be an appreciable reduction in the quantity of consumption. With these words, your Excellency, I beg to support the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON :—"Your Excellency, I have been somewhat at a disadvantage in listening to the speeches of the Hon'ble Mr. Tingarayia Chettiyar and the Hon'ble the Zamindar of Doddappanayakkanur, because I found extreme difficulty in hearing what was said; and if I might make a suggestion, I would like to say that it would be very convenient if Honourable Members of this Council intend to deliver written speeches, that they should send a copy of the speech beforehand to the Member in charge of the particular department, so that he might have some chance of knowing the particular points to which they address themselves and the particular arguments which they raise. As the matter stands at present, the speeches of the two Honourable Members will be reported in full in the papers and I regret to say that I shall be making a very inadequate answer, because I really did not hear all that they said. I entirely agree with some of the general propositions which they lay down as to the importance of this subject. It is undoubtedly a subject of great importance and it has constantly been receiving the attention, the most earnest attention of the Government. It is a subject which is closely united with the problem to which we have not yet perhaps succeeded in obtaining a satisfactory solution and to which it seems not unlikely that Government, acting alone, never will be able to obtain a satisfactory solution. They cannot do so excepting with the active and, I may say, the militant co-operation of public opinion; and when I say "militant co-operation," I mean that the public should actively dissuade those who are likely to give way to intemperate habits, should personally make representations and endeavour to dissuade them so as to keep them in the paths of sobriety and temperance. I am glad that, in the resolution, the Hon'ble Mr Tingarayia Chettiyar has given the Government credit for taking steps in the direction which he desires us to follow. "In spite," he says, "of the most "stringent measures taken by the authorities;" and I can assure him that the Government will not hesitate to take further measures, further stringent measures, provided those measures do not interfere with innocent habits, provided they are in themselves practicable and enforcible, and do not—and this perhaps is the most difficult step in the whole problem—encourage or offer facilities for illicit practices or crime. I recognize that the Hon'ble Mr. Tingarayia Chettiyar is anxious to assist the Government with his recommendations, and even though we may be obliged to negative some or even all of them, we should not any the less be thankful to him for his recommendations, because on a subject of this nature it is always helpful to have every possible argument brought forward and thoroughly discussed, so that, in the process of discussion and examination, we may be perfectly sure that no slightest piece of valuable metal is allowed to be thrown away on the dump of rejected and valueless suggestions. But, Sir, while I recognize that the Honourable mover has paid us a handsome compliment, at the same time I must enter a gentle protest against his major premiss that a large rise in the consumption of toddy and arrack has been steadily going on in this Presidency. The Honourable gentlemen quoted a

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lot of statistics but I regret to say that I was unable to hear either what the statistics were or what the individual figures were. Now I have got here a series of figures which give us all the information which is on record as to the consumption of liquor in this Presidency. I have figures from as far back as 1883–84 right on up to the last year 1910–11; and taking first the figures for the consumption of country spirits, and premising that the figures relate only to the tracts in which the excise administration of the arrack revenue was in force, taking these figures we find that whereas in the year 1883–84 the consumption was 769,214 proof gallons,—I will spare the Council figures as much as I can—in the year 1910–11 the consumption was 1,538,475 gallons. That is as nearly as possible double the previous figure I have mentioned. Now that sounds rather an unpromising and regrettable state of affairs; but you must remember that these figures are not for the same tracts throughout. These are the figures which give the gross consumption in the Presidency irrespective of the particular tracts in which the excise system was in force. The figures for the earlier years exclude consumption in about one-third of the Presidency, in such populous and wealthy districts as Gödavari, Kistna, Guntür, Malabar and South Canara. Therefore, for the purpose of comparison, the figures in that list are of no value whatever. What we want are figures which will bear comparison for a series of years for the same tracts and I have those figures here. I have figures from 1883–84 right on up to the present time for the tracts in which the excise system has been continuously in force. Those figures do not show any very great rise in consumption. I wish to abstain from giving figures as much as possible, because they are difficult to follow and very likely the Members of the Council will find a difficulty in hearing the figures as I give them out. But taking the series of years by quinquennia, I may say that the second quinquennium ending with 1892–93 showed some rise as compared with the first. The third quinquennium showed a fall of 37,000 gallons as compared with the second. The fourth quinquennium showed a still further fall. Then in the fifth quinquennium there was a rise, a considerable rise in regard to which I shall have something to say directly. These are the figures which show consumption in tracts where the excise system has been continuously in force; but from them no exact deduction can be drawn, because they do not take account of the rise or fall in population. If we wish to compare the consumption of one year with that in another, we must take into account the question of population and the only way in which it can satisfactorily be done is by comparing the consumption per head of the population in proof gallons. Now when we take these figures we find a rather different state of affairs. The consumption in the first quinquennium commencing with the year 1883–84 per head of population was ·032 proof gallons throughout the year. That was the first quinquennium. In the second quinquennium it was the same. In the third quinquennium it fell from ·032 to ·029. In the fourth it fell still further from ·029 to ·025. Then in the next quinquennium there was a rise. I already referred to that when I was speaking about the figures for consumption and I said that I would mention that again. I defer my remarks on that point for a few more moments. Coming to the last three years—the final completed quinquennium having ended in the year 1907–08—in the first of these three years, taking the figures for tracts in which the excise system has been continuously in force, the consumption was 1,707,000 gallons roughly, in the next 1,511,000; in the next year 1,538,000 gallons. I think the Hon'ble Mr. Tiagaraiya Chettiyar has got these figures; for I heard him admit that there has been a fall in the last three years. For the same three years the consumption per head of the population was in the first year ·043 of a gallon, in the next year ·038 and in the last year for which we have figures the same amount viz., ·038.

"These figures do not substantiate the major premiss in the Hon'ble Mr. Tiagaraiya Chettiyar's resolution that there has been a large rise in the consumption of arrack. As a matter of fact, in the last three years for which we have figures there has been a fall. Previous to that the only years in which there was a rise were the last quinquennium commencing with 1903–04 and ending with 1907–08. With reference to that I have remarked just now that I shall have

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some further explanation to give directly. Now there is another fact to be remembered. All the figures that I have been giving to the Council are those showing consumption of licit liquor. Obviously we have no figures and we have no means of calculating what amount of illicit liquor is consumed every year; but in the earlier years of the period to which I have been referring there is not the slightest question that it was very great indeed. With reference to this particular period 1903–1904 to 1907–1908 there is one fact which is very relevant to this discussion. A former Commissioner of Salt and Abkāri, Sir James Thomson, while he was holding that office, discovered that, in the outlying parts of the Presidency, there was practically no supply of licit liquor whatever. In those parts, in the outlying parts, it would not pay a contractor to sell liquor and they were dependent on what liquor they could get Obviously it was illicit liquor. There is a great deal on this subject on record in the Board of Revenue and I would only in this connection make one quotation from the report of the Board of Revenue in the annual Administration Report for the year 1903–1904. The Board of Revenue then said: 'As a matter of fact the increase in consumption during the last 'few years is due partly to good seasons, but mainly to the improved arrangements 'under the contract distillery system by which contractors are obliged to keep stocks 'of liquor in outlying parts of the districts. Under the previous system when the 'wholesale trade was left to chance, licit liquor was frequently not obtainable in 'outlying places where consumption was comparatively small; the wholesale trade 'confined its efforts to urban and populous tracts where the consumption was large 'and totally neglected the more out-of-the-way places. Under the present system 'licit liquor is easily obtainable everywhere, the temptation to depend upon illicit 'liquor has been removed and much of the increased consumption is due to licit 'liquor replacing illicit.' That was the remark made by the Board of Revenue in 1903–1904 and it summed up the experience of the Board for a series of several years previously, and there cannot be the slightest doubt that, if any one should make enquiries, he will find that the statement of the Board of Revenue is amply substantiated, that in the previous years there had been large consumption of illicit liquor, all of which should be taken into consideration when we consider what are the causes that led to the increase in consumption of licit liquor in the triennium 1903–1904 to 1907–1908. The result of that survey of these rather dry figures is that as a matter of fact, in so far as the case of country liquor is concerned, there is absolutely no proof that consumption has largely risen and that the rise is steadily going on. We are not able to the same extent to provide demonstration in the case of toddy revenue. There we have no information as to the actual amount consumed. What we have are figures which show the number of trees tapped and the number of trees tapped in the last three years has shown a continuous decrease. Therefore, in regard to toddy also, I take it that there is no proof of this major premiss to which I have taken exception. The fact of the matter is that there is practically no increase in the consumption of arrack and, as far as we can judge, a decrease in the consumption of toddy. That being so, the question naturally arises what need is there to consider any of these various proposals which the Hon'ble Mr. Tiagarāiya Chettiyar has brought forward in his resolution, and whether, as we have succeeded in stemming the increase in consumption, it would not be as well to leave things alone rather than initiate new measures possibly giving rise to worse evils. Still I would not wish to dispose of this question on that ground. I think it is only fair and right and advantageous that we should consider each one of these proposals.

"There is one thing which I omitted in referring to the question of consumption, and that is the extent of the increase in consumption according to the most recent figures as compared with the previous ones. Now the largest consumption, the figure of consumption in the year 1910–1911, as I already mentioned, was ·038 of a proof gallon. In the year 1883–1884 it was ·034. That means that between the year 1883–1884 and 1910–1911 the increase in consumption per head of population has been ·004 of a gallon, i.e., 4/1,000 or 1/250 of a gallon, not a very large amount, 1/60th of a quart or 1/30th of a pint about as much as would fill this bell. That is the increase between the years 1883–1884 and 1910–1911.

Consumption of toddy and arrack.

(Mr. Atkinson.)

"I now pass to the Hon'ble Mr. Tiagaraiya Chettiyar's proposals. His first proposal is in regard to the closing of all toddy and arrack shops that they should be closed at 8 instead of at 9 P.M. Now in regard to each of these proposals we have to consider the *pros* and the *cons*. I quite grant that in regard to this suggestion there are certain features that appear attractive; but we have to consider whether there are any countervailing disadvantages and let us consider this question separately for country and towns. We will take the towns first. What will happen if all the liquor shops in the town are closed at 8? People have only just left their work and come away. That is the time they are expecting to have their habitual drink in the evening. Is it reasonable to suppose that they will go without it? Supposing they go to the liquor shop which they have been accustomed to patronise and find the doors closed and are told it is after 8 and they must go away, will they accept it? Is it not reasonable to suppose that somehow or other they will manage to get liquor elsewhere? Experience in other places is in that direction. For instance, if they cannot get it in a liquor shop, they will get it in less desirable places such as houses of ill-fame and elsewhere. That is the experience elsewhere and I think we must be very careful, before we commit ourselves to an experiment which may land us in that dilemma, that in avoiding one horn of the dilemma we must take care we are not on another, that in trying to remove encouragements to drinking we fail not only to do that, but we may be encouraging something which is worse. There is another possible consequence of the closing of the liquor shops at 8 P.M. You have to consider whether people who are accustomed to get their drink in the evenings, if they find the door of the liquor shop closed, will put up with it and whether they will not manage to provide themselves with liquor at home. That is a very serious matter. I am perfectly certain that there is no member of this Council who would wish to see the drink at the shops stopped at the expense of encouraging drink in the family. In the speech of the Zamindar of Doddappanayakkanur I heard the words "family life". I think he said something about the sanctity of family life That is a thing which we should do everything in our power to maintain. I think in regard to towns there are these two considerations. Shall we succeed, if we close all shops at 8 o'clock, in preventing these men from otherwise getting their drink? I am afraid that my feeling is that we cannot. I have thought the question over very carefully and I have come to the conclusion that we should be ill-advised to take this measure of limiting as suggested the hours of sale as we should run the risk of encouraging drink in undesirable places which I need not specify by name and encouraging the practice of laying up a stock of liquor in the house for consumption by the labourer in the bosom of his family.

"What is true of the town is equally true of the country, perhaps more so, because in the country as the Hon'ble Mr. Tiagaraiya Chettiyar knows it is the case that agricultural labourers come home very late from their work. I think it is very often the case that they do not get home till after 8 o'clock. If a man has been hard at work all day, I think it is rather hard that he should be deprived of getting that to which he is accustomed, which does not necessarily mean excessive drink or drunkenness, but the ordinary small drink of toddy to which he has been accustomed. For these reasons, I regret to say I am quite unable to accept this suggestion. Having thought it over very carefully I have come to the conclusion that it would be unwise to accept the proposal as it would lead to worse evils than those which the Hon'ble Mr. Tiagaraiya Chettiyar presumes now to exist.

"Then his second proposal is as to the reduction of the strength of arrack. There again there is much to be said for it and much to be said against it. I myself do not feel at all convinced of the sufficiency of his arguments, but it is a matter on which I should like to have more examination and therefore I am content to consult the Board of Revenue. We will consult the Board of Revenue as to the desirability of this restriction.

"Then comes the next proposal, that is, the age restriction. The Honourable Member wishes to limit the age of those people who may be supplied with liquor to 18. I am sorry that I cannot agree to that. It seems to me impossible. A person at 18 years of age is a grown man. He is admitted to Government service; he is

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admitted to all rights of majority. You want to limit the age, that is to say, anybody below 18 must not receive any drink. Is there any difference between 17 years 11 months and 18 and how is it to be enforced? I may point out that this proposal is apparently not made in the interests of reduced consumption. I do not think it has got anything to do with the main proposition which is embodied in the resolution. I do not think his intention is to reduce consumption. The intention is to protect the young against themselves. I certainly cannot agree to this proposal, that the sale should be limited to those who are over 18 years of age. It appears to me to be an altogether indefensible proposition. Do not forget that the burden lies upon the shopkeeper to decide whether he will or will not sell. How is he to say whether a man is under or over 18? You lay upon him that onus. Somebody goes up and demands liquor. The shopkeeper refuses saying that the would-be customer is under 18. Suppose the would-be customer is 20. Many men of 20 in this country look not more than 18. It is extremely difficult to tell the age of a man in this country. Papers come before us in the Government offices which seem to show that men are so little acquainted with their own ages that they have gone up for the B.A. examination at 10 years of age. That comes out 30 or 40 years afterwards. If the man does not know his own age, how is the shopkeeper to know it?

"Then there is this other point. There is always the risk of a preventive officer going to and threatening the shopkeeper that he has been selling to somebody under 18. How is the shopkeeper to disprove it? He cannot prove the age, because he has not got the means. No one can disprove it, not even a doctor. The age which has been adopted is 14. Fourteen is the dividing line between childhood and youth. It is the age when probably there are more patent indications of age than at any subsequent period of a man's life. I think it is a very good age to take and certainly I cannot possibly agree to the age of 18 which is proposed in this resolution.

"Then the next proposal is to limit the quantity which is sold at a time. 'The 'restriction of the quantity to be sold at a time to a maximum per head of half a 'Madras measure in the case of toddy and 1½ dram in the case of arrack.' Here, again does it not seem rather impracticable? What is meant by 'at a time'? If I come to the door of a toddy shop and get one drink and go away, then come back in a few minutes and get another, how can the shopkeeper prevent it? I do not see how it can be enforced. That is one objection which appears to be very obvious—how you can prevent it? And then again there is this fundamental objection that it is interference with what is a perfectly innocent practice. The habit of drinking is not harmful in spite of the most ardent temperance advocates. I could never agree to it that all drinking is harmful. We have the authority of the Government of India themselves that they have no desire to interfere with the habits of those who drink alcohol in moderation. That is regarded by them as outside the duty of the Government and it is necessary in their opinion to make due provision for the needs of such persons. Therefore, if you begin to limit the amount as proposed in this resolution, you are perfectly certain to interfere with a habit which may be perfectly innocent and harmless. For that reason I do not think I can agree to that proposal.

"The next proposal is with reference to what is called tree-foot sales. I am bound to say that I am surprised at the proposal of the Hon'ble Mr. Tiagaraya Chettiyer. I can conceive nothing which is more likely to encourage the consumption of drink than that. Take a palmyra tope or a date tope. If you allow sales at the foot of the trees, instead of one shop confined within a few square feet or square yards, there will be a shop scattered over many acres studded with trees without any means of supervising it, where all sorts of bad characters will congregate. It is an abnegation of anything like control. I do not think there is the slightest need for any argument against it. It is an absolutely retrograde step. This is one of the cases in which I think I caught a few words of the Honourable Member's speech. I think the object was to prevent the sale of stale toddy, because if sale is allowed in the topes then the toddy will be fresh. Of course, that does not follow. It may be fresh but it does not follow it will be. I presume the Honourable Member is aware

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that the habit of the toddy-drawer is to mix fresh toddy with old. It is known all over the Presidency. It is a regular habit. I must say, therefore, absolutely 'no' to that without the slightest hesitation.

"Then comes the question of limiting the quantity of arrack to be sold in shops during festivals which do not attract pilgrims to 50 *per cent.* in addition to the average daily supply issued during the preceding twelve months. Here again there seems to be an impracticability. What is to prevent the shopkeeper from laying in a supply beforehand? The only way in which it can be prevented is that the stock in each shop should be measured up beforehand and all that is in excess of the 50 *per cent.* over the ordinary supply must be sealed up. I am afraid that abkári officers will say that it is impossible to succeed in our efforts in that matter. This proposal I have considered very carefully and after very careful thought I have come to the conclusion that it is impracticable. That is what I think about this proposal—that it is impracticable—it cannot be carried out. I am perfectly certain that shopkeepers will find a way of evading it. Therefore there is no use in our imposing a restriction which cannot be enforced. That is what I think about that proposal, and for that reason I must oppose it.

"Then comes the last proposal that the sales of shops should be held once every three years instead of annually. I do not quite know in whose interest the proposal is made. The proposal was once made by a former officer, I think, in the interests of the contractors. I do not know whether the Hon'ble Mr. Tiagaraya Chettiyar is making this proposal in their interests. Possibly he thinks that annual sales encourage consumption, because the man must make his profit while he can. So he must, if he has a three years' contract. He takes a three years' contract. Suppose he has made a bad bid and lost money he will push his sales; assuming that the argument has any basis, he will push the sales during the whole of the three years. It is just as broad as long in the matter of consumption whether a man has got a contract for three years or one year. It is exactly the same. There is exactly the same likelihood of the man making a profitable bid in one case as in the other—profitable for himself. From our point of view there is this great objection that by having annual sales we are in the best position to have statistics as to the amount of consumption; and when we get these statistics to take measures following our ordinary policy, to raise the still-head duty or the tree tax as the case may be. That has been our avowed policy for many years, that we should take the cost of the liquor supplied to the people as much as possible in the shape of still-head duty or tree tax, and in order to do that it is essential that we should have annual statistics to show the amount consumed. For that reason, I cannot say that any gain will result from these triennial sales; on the other hand there may be considerable inconvenience. For these reasons I am opposed to that proposal."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur RAMABHADRA NAYUDU:—"Before the Honourable Member resumes his seat I want to say a few words. When I was hurrying to the Council Chamber a toddy contractor put into my hands a copy of the memorial which he submitted to Sir Arthur Lawley in which he makes some allegations. I want to know whether those allegations are true."

The Honourable Member handed the copy of the memorial to the Secretary.

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"Your Excellency, I think, just at this stage it is convenient for me to move the two amendments of which I have already given notice. They are to clauses (4) and (5) of the resolution of my Honourable friend Mr. Tiagaraya Chettiyar. As the resolution is framed, Honourable Members will see that the mover of the resolution advocates that the quantity of toddy and arrack sold to each individual should be a smaller quantity as compared to that which the shop-keeper is entitled to sell under the rules. I propose to add to clause (4) the following words: 'and the prescribing of the maximum quantity of 'arrack to be sold daily in each shop and also the maximum number of trees 'to be tapped for each shop with due regard to the variations in the seasons 'and the fixing of the maximum quantity of toddy to be sold in the premises 'of the shop every day.' That is my first amendment which I propose to clause

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(4). By this amendment I say there should be a limitation not only on the quantity sold as proposed by my Honourable friend to each individual consumer, but also on the quantity that could be sold daily in each shop and that the license should be so amended as to prescribe that maximum quantity. The second amendment is to clause (5). I propose that the whole clause, namely, 'The re-introduction of 'the system of allowing sales of toddy under the trees tapped' should be 'deleted and these words be inserted: 'Refusing permission except in the 'Deccan districts to tap trees situated beyond five miles from the place of sale.' Your Excellency, I thought these amendments of mine would come in for discussion immediately after the proposer and the seconder had had their say; but I am glad that these amendments are coming on after I heard all that the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson has said in support of the Government. It comes to this, that, according to him, there is no increase in the consumption of toddy and liquor practically; secondly, that there is no good in altering the hour of sale from 9 to 8 P.M.; thirdly, it is also equally difficult to fix 18 as the age at which liquor could be sold to adults; and, fourthly, it is equally impracticable to abolish the tree-tax system and to take any other steps for the reduction of liquor. It seems accordingly to him that it is for better to leave things as they are. That seems to be the whole trend of the reply which has been vouchsafed on behalf of Government.

"Taking the first of these, namely, the consumption of liquor, I think that the period which he has chosen is certainly not the period which will be conclusive as to whether there has been any increase in liquor consumption or not. I would suggest that the Government should examine this question from the time when there has been a definite change in the policy of the Government with reference to the sale of arrack and toddy. About 1899 or 1900 the system of independent sales of toddy shops and arrack shops was introduced and about the same time the Government also introduced on a large scale the system of marking trees, though it had been in force previously in several parts of the Presidency. That system has received a large extension. I should, therefore, think that the figures quoted by the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson for periods prior to 1899 or 1900 may be omitted from consideration, that is, the period when the excise system had not received the great extension it received from that year. Taking these figures which I had from the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew, Honourable Members will see whether, as a matter of fact during all these eleven years during which this system of independent toddy sales has been in force, there has been considerable extension both of revenue as well as of consumption of liquor. Your Excellency will observe that in 1900 or thereabouts the excise revenue of this Presidency was 135 lakhs, whereas in this year it is 276 lakhs. I believe in the budget estimates of this year it is 296. Therefore, so far as the revenue is concerned, we have more than doubled the excise revenue of this Presidency during the last ten years. Then, as regards the trees tapped, it is equally conclusive that there has been a considerable extension of tree-tapping in this Presidency. The figures for the number of trees marked are, for 1900–1901, 2,205,871. In 1910–1911 the figure that we have is 2,717,790, so that, as far as tree tapping is concerned, it has gone up by at least 25 *per cent.* The number of trees tapped has gone up at least by 25 *per cent.*, and there can be no doubt that, during these ten or eleven years, there has been a considerable extension of the consumption of toddy. Then again, taking the consumption of arrack, Honourable Members will notice that in the year 1900–1901 the quantity consumed in proof gallons was 780,557 gallons and in 1910–1911 the quantity was 1,533,475 gallons. We have thus doubled the consumption of arrack also during the last ten years."

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON:—"May I ask who said that?"

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"I got the figures for the last ten years from the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew."

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON:—"That is not for tracts continuously under excise."

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"My point is the excise policy received considerable extension. At present the excise system is in force except in very few localities. You have to judge of this problem from larger considerations

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than from the fact that the excise system is not in force in one district, the Agency tracts or particular portions of Malabar. Considering the total consumption in the whole Presidency in which the excise system has been in force there can be no doubt that, so far as arrack consumption is concerned, in 1910–1911 it has doubled. So far as tree-tapping is concerned, the trees that have been tapped increased by 25 *per cent.* over figures of 1901. The revenue has more than doubled itself. On these facts and judging from the fact that this system has been introduced, the system of independent sales, about the time for which these figures have been given, namely, 1900–1901, there can absolutely be no doubt that there has been a considerable increase in the consumption both of arrack and toddy; and therefore the figures of 1882 or 1883 or even during the previous quinquennia before 1900 are altogether beside the point, because, as I have said, the question we have to consider is whether, after the introduction and extension of this system which is in the year 1900 which is a land-mark so far as the abkari administration is concerned,—there can be no possible doubt on these figures on this question—whether there has been a considerable increase in consumption. That is the first point raised by the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson.

"Then, he said, that the recommendation of the Excise Committee has been that the only or the most effective way of putting an end to this drink evil is by increasing the duty. I admit during the last ten or eleven years there has been a considerable increase both in the duty on arrack as also in the fees that are charged for trees tapped; but apart from this, upon the figures which I just mentioned, there is no doubt that increasing the arrack duty as well as increasing the tree-tapping fees have had no appreciable effect so far as consumption is concerned. What is the remedy that is available to Government? I admit that, so far as the suggestions made in the resolution are concerned, namely, the cutting down of the hours of sale and also raising the age limit of the consumers, these are not likely to have any appreciable effect upon the consumption as a whole in this Presidency. I also admit that, as regards the restriction of the quantity to be sold, as has been observed by the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson, there is absolutely nothing to prevent any consumer from taking one and one-fourth dram every five minutes, if he wishes to do so. There is absolutely no rule now that any seller cannot sell to any man more than once during the course of the same day. There is no limitation that the purchaser cannot certainly purchase more than one and one-fourth dram for a day. This being the state of things I do not think that the restriction of the quantity of liquor to be sold at a time is likely to do much good; nor the age limit. The consumers are certainly all adults, and the persons who probably drink between the age of 14 and 18 are a negligible quantity. This being the state of things, it is right that I should point out that the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson's statement that these are not likely to improve the state of things is rather a point in favour of my amendment. Your Excellency sees what I propose to do. It is admitted on behalf of the Government that these remedial measures which are proposed by the mover of the resolution are not likely to do much good. On this admission what I propose, so far as consumption is concerned, is to limit the quantity that could be sold every day either in a toddy shop or an arrack shop. I only wish to say, so far as I know, under the Abkari Manual the details of the quantity sold in each shop in a district or a village are available. Statistics are available with reference to the consumption in each of these shops. I suppose on an average of ten years it is quite possible for the Government to fix the average consumption for each shop. Such a course has been adopted so far as opium is concerned in the Northern Circars, where the Government have thought that the limitation as regards the maximum quantity of opium which might be sold in any shop should be introduced and they accordingly introduced such a system with the intention of reducing the consumption of opium. In the same way there is no difficulty in fixing the average on the basis of the last ten or eleven years, for which complete statistics are available for each shop, or to take the maximum consumption in any one year, and to divide it between all the shops with reference to the local requirements of each shop. The only question is whether there would be any difficulty in arriving at a maximum, and even if there should be any

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difficulty or inconvenience, it is worth while considering it if the Government are anxious at least to see that some check is put in future over the further expansion of consumption under both heads.

"As regards toddy, I also think that the number of trees under each shop which have been tapped during the last ten years are also available with reference to each shop; and I do not see how it would be difficult to fix the number of trees that could be tapped for the consumption of consumers in any particular shop in this country. Such a system was in force, I am told, Your Excellency, in Madras, where most of the shopkeepers were working under a system by which they were allowed to tap only a particular number of trees for each shop. It was in force, I am told, till 1908; and has now been abolished with the result that more trees are now being tapped and more income is coming into the coffers of Government.

"Then the other amendment is with reference to the whole system of tree tapping. If the proposal of my Honourable friend, namely, the re-introduction of the system of allowing sales of toddy under the trees tapped is introduced, I am afraid that his original intention of putting a check on consumption would be entirely defeated. So far as I know, the object of the introduction of the tree-tapping system and sale of liquor in shops was to change the place of sale from the grounds to shops which are located either in towns or villages. One obvious advantage of such a system has been that the sales in these places are under the strict watch of the department. 'A strong staff is employed to supervise the tapping operations; 'tappers are licensed only at the shopkeeper's instance. Transport to the shop is 'required to be made within fixed hours and by a fixed route. Quantities in stock 'and transit are subjected to constant check and examination and precautions are 'taken to secure that the toddy tapped for a particular shop is sold there and 'nowhere else.'

"These being the objects with which this system was introduced, it would be a pity to allow sales of liquor under the trees instead of under the strict control of the department. In this connection I would only draw the attention of the Honourable Members to paragraph 153 of the Excise Committee's Report. 'The 'chief characteristic of this system lies in the fact that it has changed the place of 'consumption from the tope or the palm-grove to the shop and rendered consumption 'anywhere else illegal, except within the limits of their consumption.' Then further on they add with reference to the defect of the system 'one obvious defect of 'the system is that, inasmuch as it allows no drinking till the toddy reaches the 'shop (where, as the evidence shows, the stock undergoes continual replenishing), 'it prevents the consumption of toddy in its fresh state and encourages its use in its 'most intoxicating form. Analyses made in Bombay show that three hours after it is 'drawn, the percentage of proof in cocoanut toddy is 7·15 and in date toddy 5·8 and 'there is evidence that in that Presidency large numbers of persons go to the tree-'foot booths morning and evening to drink it before fermentation is far advanced.' After eight hours the fermentation increases. The effect of my proposal is to reduce the chances of fermentation. As it is in the part of the country from which I come, several trees are allowed to be tapped for the toddy which are 25 miles away from the place of consumption and would take seven or eight hours to reach the place of sale. I therefore suggest that the location of shops should be arranged in such a way that the trees tapped should be within a distance of five miles from the place of sale."

The Hon'ble Mr. SAMBANDHA MUDALIYAR:—"I have much pleasure in seconding the amendments which have been so ably and eloquently moved by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Ramachandra Rao. He has adduced most convincing arguments in support of the amendments which have been proposed by him. I have great pleasure in seconding those amendments. In doing so, it should not be supposed that I am opposed to the spirit of the resolution which has been proposed by the Hon'ble Mr Tiagaraiya Chettiyar. Mr. Chettiyar has aimed at a very noble object and the amendments proposed by my friend Mr. Ramachandra Rao go only in furtherance of the object and are not in contravention of or in any way opposed to the objects aimed at by Mr. Tiagaraiya Chettiyar. I may be permitted to state

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very briefly in regard to the arguments which have been urged by the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson on behalf of the Government In regard to the first clause, namely, the closing up of all toddy and arrack shops at 8 instead of 9 P.M., the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson says that supposing it has been fixed at 8 P.M. in lieu of 9 P.M. as it is at present, then the consumers will somehow, by hook or crook, manage to get hold of toddy or arrack and will consume the toddy or arrack as the case may be; but I do not know and I am at a loss to understand how or in what way people could get hold of arrack or toddy if the shops are closed at 8 P.M. regularly, and if close scrutiny and supervision are placed over the shop."

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON:—"I rise to a point of order. The Honourable Member is not discussing the amendment. He is discussing the original resolution."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The amendments having been proposed, we must confine ourselves to the amendments. The Honourable Member can speak on the original proposition afterwards."

The Hon'ble Mr. SESHAGIRI AIYAR:—"May I suggest that the whole proposition be discussed now and that the amendments may be put to vote later on."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I think it has been claimed that I should not allow the Honourable gentleman to speak because he was not speaking on the amendments. Therefore we must deal with the amendments first."

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON:—"I have not very much to say with reference to these amendments I think the tenor of the speech which I have already made will lead the Council to see that I could not possibly accept the first amendment, which is to add the following words at the end of clause (4): 'and the prescribing of the 'maximum quantity of arrack to be sold daily in each shop and also the maximum 'number of trees to be tapped for each shop with due regard to the variations in the 'seasons and the fixing of the maximum quantity of toddy to be sold in the premises 'of the shop every day.' The Honourable Member made a remark in regard to the question of consumption which I think can hardly bear enquiry. He attributed the rise in consumption in 1901 to the introduction of the separate sale of shops."

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"Partly."

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON:—"As a matter of fact the separate sale of shops was introduced in 1885. The tree-tax was introduced in 1885 and the same was gradually extended throughout the Presidency, the whole of the Presidency having been brought under this system by 1900. It can hardly be argued that the increase of consumption in 1901 was due to circumstances which occurred 15 years previously. The reasons which I have given hold good. As regards the amendments, I cannot accept the amendment proposed to clause (4). That would be totally contrary to the policy of the Government of India. As a matter of fact it would interfere with what we call moderate drinkers. It would have the effect of prohibiting the sale of drink altogether. It will be the introduction of the thin end of the wedge in that direction, if we accept the amendment.

"The second amendment is 'Refusing permission except in the Deccan 'districts to tap trees situated beyond five miles from the place of sale.' The object of that, I understand, is to ensure the supply of purer toddy. That is the sole object. It has got nothing to do with consumption. You might possibly get a purer supply in that way. I do not think there can be the slightest certainty because there is the regular custom of getting stale toddy mixed with fresh toddy brought in the mornings. Therefore you will have no guarantee of getting purer toddy by imposing the restriction proposed in this amendment. I regret I cannot possibly accept it."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur THAGARAIYA CHETTIYAR:—"I shall be very glad to accept the first amendment as it aims at the same object as I had in view."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"We must take a vote as there are some gentlemen who are against it."

The first amendment was then put to the vote and lost, 18 voting for and 21 against it.

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A poll being demanded by the Hon'ble Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao, it was taken with the following result :—

For	*Against*
The Hon'ble Mr. V. Kameswara Rau Nayudu.	The Hon'ble Sir Murray Hammick.
" Raja Sri Madasa Mohana Sinha Deo of Dharakota	" Mr. J. N. Atkinson
" Diwan Bahadur S. R. M. Ramaswami Chettiyar.	" Sir Harold Stuart.
" Diwan Bahadur Thagaraiya Chettiyar.	" Mr. A. G. Cardew.
" Mr. Raghava Rao Pantulu.	" Mr. J. Twigg.
" Rao Bahadur Krishnaswami Aiyangar.	" Mr. E. B. Clegg.
" Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu.	" Diwan Bahadur M. Adinarayana Aiya.
" Mr. P. Kesava Pillai.	" Mr. C. M. Schmidt.
" Mr. M. Sambandha Mudaliyar.	" Mr. T. Richmond
" Diwan Bahadur Ramabhadra Nayudu.	" Mr. D. W. G. Cowie.
" Khan Bahadur Muhammad Habibullah Sahib.	" Dr. Bourne.
" Diwan Bahadur L. A. Govindaraghava Aiyar.	" Mr. C. E. Odgers.
" Rao Bahadur T. S. Balakrishna Aiyar.	" Mr. J. H. Stone.
" Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Aiyar.	" Surgeon-General Bannerman.
" Moulvi Saiyid Murtoza Sahib.	" Mr. J. H. Hamilton.
" Khan Bahadur Abdul Kuddus Badsha Sahib.	" Mr. A. D. Jackson.
" Rao Bahadur N. Subba Rao.	" Mr. W. O. Horne.
" Mr. S. T. Shanmukham Pillai.	" Mr. H. E. Clark.
	" Mr. C. A. Smith.
	" the Advocate-General.
	" Mr. L. Davidson.

The second amendment was then put to the vote and lost.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"We can now discuss the original resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. SESHAGIRI AIYAR:—"Your Excellency, I am sorry that the attitude of the Government in regard to this matter has not been more sympathetic than that indicated by the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson. I am willing to take his figures. I do not want to go into them, but I take his figures and his conclusion that there has been no considerable increase in the consumption of toddy during recent years. But is the Government justified in taking up that position? Is it enough for the Government to know that there has been a stagnant position? Is it not the duty of the Government to see that the consumption of liquor goes down? I remember to have read in the budget statement of this year presented to us, a statement to this effect by the Government, that Government is taking steps to reduce consumption as far as possible, and I remember to have asked a question as to how this is to be reconciled with the fact that the revenue has gone up. The answer to me was that the revenue increase was due to the fact that there has been a larger duty levied in regard to arrack and that it is not due to heavier consumption. I thought the Hon'ble Sir Murray Hammick was of opinion that some attempt should be made to cut down the consumption of liquor. That ought to be the attitude with which this question should be dealt with, not that the Government should be satisfied with the *status quo ante*; but it should take steps actively and possibly in the language of the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson, in a militant spirit, to see that consumption does go down. I was glad to hear from the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson that he advocated that people should work in a militant spirit and actively assist the Government. I thought that indicated a new policy on the part of the Government, because on the last occasion when this question came up for discussion before the Council, we moved a proposition that local option should be given to municipalities and local boards in regard to the location of shops. Then the Government opposed it, and when the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson used this language, "militant spirit" and "active support," I thought there was a

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going back upon that policy and that they would welcome any co-operation from the people; but the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson qualified it immediately by saying that it should be by preaching, not that any other active steps should be taken but that people should go to those who are inclined to drink and tell them they should not drink and possibly take away the bottle from their hands, and snatch it away. That is the policy advocated by Government and not the co-operation we aimed at when we discussed the last resolution. I would like to place before this Council one thing which has a bearing on this question, which has, I think, the approval of the Government, and that is this: so far as the country parts are concerned, if the people of a locality where a shop is located were consulted as to the location of the shops, I think that the consumption will be a great deal less than before. What I mean is that most of these shops are located very near the public thoroughfares, which tempt passers-by to go in and have a drink. Not only that, but it swarms the thoroughfares with a large number of people who are inclined to be unruly and behave very badly, with the result that the peace of the people who are passing by is menaced and their property is not safe. I made that suggestion some time ago, and I thought the Hon'ble Sir Murray Hammick agreed with me and said it was a good suggestion and would be one means of making a reduction in the sale of toddy in country parts.

"As regards the other remarks of the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson, I was rather surprised to hear his arguments in regard to the sale to young men. The Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson asked, how are you going to find out whether a man is 17 years 11 months or 18? May I ask the question, how is he to find out whether he is 14 or 13 years and 11 months? The Government have now fixed the limit at 14. If the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson can tell me the process by which a man can be distinguished whether he is 14 or 13 years 11 months, I will tell him the process by which a man of 18 can be distinguished from one of 17 years 11 months. Then the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson said that the onus will be thrown upon the shopkeeper whether a man is 18 or under. Will not the same onus be thrown upon the shopkeeper to say whether a boy is 13 or 14? I think really the matter has not been looked at from a broad point of view, from the standpoint from which Government should look at it. It is the duty of the Government to protect young men even against themselves. There is legislation in England and there is an attempt to make legislation in other countries to protect young men. It ought to be the duty of the Government to see that these young men are protected against themselves. This period between 14 and 18 is the period at which they require protection. After 18 the law says they are able to take care of themselves. It is for that reason that the law says that those people below 18 should be deemed to be infants. For that reason, Mr. Tiagaraiya Chettiyar wanted that people should be allowed to take drink, only after the eighteenth year, because then they will be able to take care of themselves, and they should not be allowed to do so at 14. It has been the duty of every Government and it has been the conception of jurisprudence all over the world that people below 18 ought to be protected by Government as *parens patriæ*. It was therefore a surprise to learn from the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson that he was not prepared to look with favour upon this recommendation of the Hon'ble Mr. Tiagaraiya Chettiyar"

Then the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson stated a proposition to which I must take exception, because I belong to the country and I have lived amongst the people. He said people in the country parts do their work till 8 o'clock.

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON:—"Pardon me. I never said anything of the kind I said people do not get to their homes in the country before 8 P.M."

The Hon'ble Mr SESHAGIRI AIYAR:—"I am willing to take that proposition. I must demur to the latter also. I belong to the country parts and I know people having a drink at 5 o'clock. In the villages it is between five and six that people take to drink. It will be within the recollection of Honourable Members who belong to the Civil Service that after 5 o'clock there is no ploughing going on, no threshing going on and no reaping going on. The workers are free after five. They are able to go

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to the grog shop after five. In these circumstances I do not understand how he could say that people will not be able to go to the grog shop until eight. I think the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson was somewhat partial to these people. Suppose they come at eight, why should not they be deprived of their drink. If they once get disappointed, will it not be the best way of getting themselves less drunk? You cannot keep temptations in their way; you should not keep open shops till 9 o'clock; that will be a temptation. If they do not find a shop open on their way, I think they will go home and have a good sleep. I do not think they will purchase illicit liquor.

"There is one matter referred to by the Hon'ble Mr. Tiagaraiya Chettiyar in the opening with which I cannot agree. He said that in India people when once they get drunk always drink more and more. I do not think it is peculiar to the Indian people. It happens all over the world. I remember the humorous speech of the late Mr. Thomas Evans when he came to Madras that it is the drink which invites drink. It does not depend upon the man. If a man takes one drink that drink invites another drink. Once a plunge is made he always gets drunk. It is not peculiar to people of this country. It has been the practice all over the world. Once a man gets a drink he becomes a drunkard. We must prevent them from getting drunk; we must prevent young men between 14 to 18 from getting a drink. The fact that the consumption would not go down is no reason for not increasing the age limit. Even if one young man can be saved from drinking the Government ought to take steps in that direction. The fact that it would not appreciably decrease the consumption is no reason for taking this position. It is a duty that is cast upon the Government and Government must accept it without any demur.

"I was unable to follow the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson's position with regard to the seventh clause 'sales of shops once in three years instead of every year'. He seems to say that if it is once a year statistics will be available. Why not if it is once in three years? I am not able to understand that statement. As pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. P. Tiagaraiya Chettiyar, if it is once in three years, there will be less temptation to run against each other and less unholy bidding. That will be one way of decreasing the consumption. These are my reasons for supporting the resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. Tiagaraiya Chettiyar."

The Hon'ble Sir MURRAY HAMMICK:—"On this question of the control of the sale of liquor all over the world, I suppose there are two schools. There is one school which looks upon it as the duty of the Government to remove temptation as far as possible from all its subjects—the temptation of drinking too much. On the other hand there is the school to which I think most of us Englishmen are inclined to fall in with, which looks upon the education of the nation and the education in self-control which they get from leaving them the choice whether they will obtain drink or not as something very valuable which should not be removed without very grave consideration. But, your Excellency, if I saw in the proposals which have been made by the mover to-day any chance of the consumption of liquor in this country being considerably decreased by carrying out the proposals he has made, I should be much more inclined to look upon them favourably in spite of their perhaps breaking the policy or being an infringement of the policy which actuates me generally in this matter. But I feel absolutely certain that the carrying out of the proposals which the Honourable Member has made here would have such a very small effect on the consumption of liquor in this country and as most of these proposals seem to me to infringe very considerably upon the policy of the freedom and liberality which I have just referred to. I have no hesitation whatever in opposing the resolution as it stands. The Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar has mentioned my name two or three times as being sympathetic with the view that it is the duty of the Government to discourage drinking. I am quite with him there. But the methods which the Government must take are very different from the methods which are suggested in this resolution. The method which this Government takes is that we raise the duty on liquor to the highest possible point to which it can go and we take care to place the shops as far as possible in positions of publicity where the drinker who gets drunk cannot help being observed by his neighbours and not in the back streets as suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar, where we are told they can get drink unobserved;

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and also the Government takes measures to give the people as far as possible wholesome and unadulterated liquor. These are the three things which Government does and I do not think the Government should go much beyond them. As to the attempts to cut down consumption, I take it to the credit of Government that they have during the last few years carefully examined the number of shops and taken steps which will have the effect of decreasing the consumption as the figures of the Honourable Member show.

"Then as regards the location of the shops, the view which Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar takes is that these shops should be put in the back-streets. His view is opposed to the ideas which I have on the subject. I believe the more public these shops are, the better it is for the people of the village where they are situated.

"As to the age limit, there again the Government take up a reasonable attitude in making the age limit 14 as it is at present. When a boy gets beyond 14 he is supposed to have some self-control and I would earnestly impress upon this Council, that if the Government raise this age to 18, it is very seriously taking away or relieving the parents and guardians of these boys, of a duty which really should fall upon them. If the Government is going to prevent young men of 18 from drinking, then I say it is interfering in a matter which to my mind the Government should not interfere with. It is the duty of the parents of the boys who cannot resist liquor and it is the duty of the school-masters to teach the boys not to to drink. I do not believe myself, even if you raise the age limit to 18 you will do anything to decrease the consumption of drink in this country. The whole of this question of the treatment of liquor is really dealt with by people who come to the question from two points of view. My own point of view is that the less the Government interferes, the better, provided they place as high a tax as they possibly can on the liquor sold and provided they guarantee that the liquor sold is pure and provided they prevent the indiscriminate location of shops. Beyond that the Government should not, I think, go."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur SUBBA RAO:—"Your Excellency, this much is certain that the Government is also very sympathetic in that they want somehow to minimize the consumption of liquor in every possible way. So coming to the question of age I submit, your Excellency, that we should take care that young men are not put to any sort of temptation, and it is the duty of the parents and the schoolmasters to see that boys between 14 and 18 do not drink. Our submission is that it is also the bounden duty of the Government to help the parents as well as schoolmasters and come to the relief of these people to see that such things are subdued. The Government can do it by saying 'We will raise the 'age from 14 to 18.' The Government will not thereby in any way interfere with the freedom or the liberty of the people. It is an evil. Drink is quite an evil, and as remarked 'It is rational to believe that liquor is not like water a natural drink and 'therefore cannot create a natural appetite.' Drink is an evil as found by every nation and what do we ask the Government to do? Between 14 and 18 a man cannot enter into a contract with another; it is found such contracts are illegal. Extend the same law on the matter of drink and say that between 14 and 18 a young men shall not be allowed to drink. How can that be done? Do not place facilities in the way of young men, because it is just the time when people will go wrong and care need be taken of them. Before 14 he is quite under the control of his parents and school masters; but between 14 and 18, that is the time when he is no more under the former control and you must therefore see that the man is not tempted. Therefore, I submit, your Excellency, the raising of the age from 14 to 18 is a very salutary proposition. His Excellency has begun to-day by saying that we the representatives must help the Government by doing the right thing and by doing it at the right time. There can be no nobler idea. We are suggesting this proposition and trying to help the Government in bettering the state of this country. I am not a great statistician nor am I a statistician. I am not able to handle these figures to show by one way or the other that there is increase in consumption. But this much is a fact, that we, the representatives and Government servants, are quite aware that there is not only increase in consumption, but increase in

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revenue. Of course, in the case of the revenue it can be explained that on account of the increase in the duty or tax, there has been an increase, but so far as the consumption is concerned, I have no doubt that it is enough that you are morally satisfied that there has been an increase in the consumption. I can quote for my authority no other than His Excellency Sir George Clarke, the Governor of Bombay, who says 'that there has been an increase of consumption is undoubted'."

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON:—"Is that in Madras?"

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur SUBBA RAO:—"I will say that of the whole of India"

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON:—"Let us have it for Madras."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur SUBBA RAO:—"It is said we have to divide the period between 1900 and after; some said that it is rather difficult to give any data, because sometimes the extension of the excise system is brought into force over some of the districts and not in others and so on. That is the reason why it is difficult to say whether there has been any increase by showing it mathematically. This much is certain. We feel quite certain that there is an increase in consumption. Take for instance the years 1909–1910 and 1910–1911. There has been an increase of 1·8 *per cent.* Take the increase in country spirits. There was an increase of 26,905 gallons. Between the two years there is an increase of 1·8 *per cent.* in arrack. There is no doubt that there is a tendency every year for increase in consumption. The opinion of the Government of India is also similar. Of course when the Government of India makes a pronouncement it is not with reference to Bombay or the Punjab but also includes the Presidency of Madras. "The Govern- "ment of India replied it must be admitted that there is a tendency for the 'consumption of alcoholic liquors to increase amongst certain classes of the population, 'the working classes with the aboriginal races are principal consumers of liquor. 'The two are responsible for the spread of the habit of drinking. Improvement of 'the quality of liquor in recent years may have helped to increase the recorded 'consumption.'

"What I am very much concerned is it is among the working classes and the labourers in whose homes there is this misery on account of the drink evil. Thereby I do not mean that Government has not been doing what they could. They have been trying to give us good liquor and not bad liquor. They have been trying to restrict sale till 9 o'clock and the age of the persons to whom it can be sold was fixed at 14. With a fond hope, I may be excused for saying so, of checking this consumption, they have been raising systematically the taxes. But there has been a corresponding increase in revenue. There has been also a corresponding increase in consumption. There can be no doubt about it. The Government say their avowed policy is 'we raise the tax because it may not be within the reach of every one to get 'drink and misbehave himself'. What we propose to represent and lay before your 'Excellency's Government is that we come to the help of Government and suggest certain things whereby facilities for drink might be minimised so that people might not go in for the drink evil. 'In 1889 Parliament in its famous resolution condemn- 'ing the fiscal policy of the Government of India recognized that that policy by 'multiplying facilities increased the consumption of liquor.' What I beg to submit to your Excellency's Government is that that we should see facilities for drink are not placed in the path of these people. How can it be done? It is by the several suggestions which have been made by the Hon'ble Mr. Thagaraiya Chettiyar. I will wind up by saying one or two words and giving a few figures. The land revenue of the Madras Presidency is 600 lakhs. What is the Excise revenue?—300 lakhs, half the land revenue."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur THAGARAIYA CHETTIYAR:—"320."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur SUBBA RAO:—"Yes. Roughly therefore it is half the land revenue. And then 90 *per cent.* of these receipts are receipts derived from country spirits and toddy. The rest is no doubt from foreign liquor, which is about 14¾ lakhs. With this I am not very much concerned, because foreign liquor is

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consumed only by the enlightened and fashionable and richer classes. I am concerned more with country liquor which contributes 90 *per cent.* of the excise. It is consumed by the working classes. I have not got the time nor is this the time or place to mention what is the misery. It is very bad indeed.

"The present amount of country spirits that is now consumed in the Madras Presidency is 588,475 gallons and toddy, over a million gallons. If I had got the wits of the editor of *Tit-bits* I would show whether this hall would contain that amount or how many halls would be required for it. It would show that there has been an increase like anything. The total revenue on toddy and tree tax in 1888–89 was Rs. 39,65,736 and in 1910–11 it was Rs. 1,30,45,267. That enormous increase is due to the raising of the tax and tapping system being introduced in other parts. Surely the greater portion is due to increase in consumption. I have only one more figure to give you. That is, the total number of cases of drunkenness placed before Magistrates and fined is 12,429 in this Presidency alone. I say it does not represent the tithe of actual drunkenness. These are very serious cases or cases which the police constable on a pay of Rs. 8 would bring before the court. Many a man when he goes home is more drunk, than when he is in the street. It is a misery to the wife and children. This figure shows that drunkenness is on the increase. What are we to do? The Government will view with sympathy whatever we have been proposing in the shape of recommendations."

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON:—"May I ask the Hon'ble Member where he gets the figures for cases of drunkenness from."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur SUBBA RAO:—"I took it from the abkari report which was supplied to me. If you give me the report, I can give the figures. I can vouch for the accuracy of the figures. There is one more point. The Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson said that it is a matter which lies with the people also and they should be more active and militant in their efforts to check this consumption. One of the ways no doubt in which the Government has been doing it is through committees that have been formed in the several districts and municipalities. I submit if they are consulted more, I mean these committees, by Collectors of the districts, I have no doubt that we will have opportunities to show as far as the location of the shops is concerned that we will be able to do some good. Only I have come to know that they are not often summoned and much good has not come. As far as my district is concerned, last year the Collector, Mr. R. A. Graham, on my recommendation reduced both the arrack shops and the toddy shops by four each. There were seventeen each—seventeen arrack shops and seventeen toddy shops. So by this way, we will be able to do a good deal in fixing a shop and seeing that certain measures are taken.

"It was said, your Excellency, that illicit liquor has been replaced by the new system by which parts, which were not provided for, were provided for by the location of depots and shops by contractors. This might be one of the causes which show how the rise in consumption of liquor comes about. But that is not the main cause. It was said that it is not possible to have yearly statistics. I do not know why the abkari shopkeepers, renters and contractors should not be ordered to supply us with figures and facts every year, even if the contract is made to run for three years. They might be ordered to give us yearly statistics. There is no objection to it. We only want, your Excellency, that the stamp of the authority of the Government should be known to the people and if the people are told that 18 is the limit, boys between 14 and 18 will shrink from going to the toddy shop. As Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar put it, it is as easy to know whether a boy is 14 or 18. It is easier to know a boy between 17 and 18 than a boy between 13 and 14. It is easier to know as the man grows. What we want is that people must know that Government does not want to encourage drinking habits, so far as boys between 14 and 18 are concerned. With these few words I beg to support the resolution."

At this stage the Council adjourned for three-quarters of an hour.

When the Council re-assembled the discussion of the resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. Tiagaraiya Chettiyar was resumed.

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(Diwan Bahadur Govindaraghava Aiyar.)

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur GOVINDARAGHAVA AIYAR:—"Your Excellency, after the length of time that was devoted to the discussion of this resolution, I do not feel I shall be justified in taking up the Council's time except for a few minutes. The Honourable Member in charge, as also the Hon'ble Sir Murray Hammick have stated what is conceived to be the policy of the Government with respect to the matter to which this resolution relates. I take it that it is the view both of the Government and of the people that to the extent that it is possible, drink should be minimized in this Presidency. There are two stand-points from which this question may be approached, in respect of which I must confess that, so far as the assertions on the part of the Government go, I always felt a difficulty. One stand-point is to take it that drink is a necessary evil; in the sense that it is ineradicable and that every step should be taken to minimize the evil; and the other is that it is good, provided you keep it within certain legitimate bounds. I have always found it difficult to know what exactly is the view of those who expounded the Government policy in this matter and whether they approached it from the first or the second point of view as I have put it. The ideas that have so far been expressed to-day make it perfectly clear that both the Honourable Members who represent the Government do not consider that drink is a necessary evil. On the other hand they, I take it, consider that it is good, provided it is kept within certain legitimate restrictions. I must confess I have always held a view which is opposed to that and look upon this drink question from the stand-point of its being a necessary evil. For the purposes of the present resolution I am prepared to consider it from the stand-point that the Honourable Members on behalf of Government have put forward before us. My Lord, we were told that taking the figures from 1883 onwards it appeared that there was a fall in drink, if you determine that question merely upon a consideration of the consumption of arrack per unit of population. We were also told that the fifth quinquennium figures show that there had been a rise in consumption, but the explanation that was given for that was not that as a matter of fact the habit of drink had increased amongst the people; but that arrack which used to be sold or rather consumed during the previous quinquennia was not all brought into account, that is to say, arrack was drunk which was procured by illicit means, whereas during the fifth quinquennium the arrangements that the Government had made were so elaborate and so well contrived as to diminish in all possible ways the extent of illicit traffic in drink. My Lord, that is no doubt a very satisfying idea for one to have, but it implies that the figures for the previous four quinquennia are not reliable. It implies that while the figures show that during the quinquennium beginning with 1888–89 the consumption was ·025 per unit of the population, as a matter of fact the consumption must have been more. If that explanation is therefore to be accepted, I have no alternative but to reject whatever inferences could be drawn from the figures as placed before us. I must at the same time state that I do not take such a despondent view of the correctness of the figures for the previous quinquennia; for it does not appear to me that during the quinquennium beginning with 1903 efficiency in the excise administration has become so disproportionately increased as to make the discovery of illicit traffic in drink possible which was not possible during the previous quinquennia. When the Council remembers that Madras was taken to be a model for excise administration and in fact one of the Madras officers trained in the methods of the excise administration here has been taken into the Imperial Government, I venture to doubt whether it is a correct proposition that the excise administration has been so bad for the quinquennia previous to 1903 as to make one doubt the correctness of the figures given in the administration reports. For the purpose of my argument it is unnecessary to press this point any further. I take it that, so far as the subsequent years go, the figures are fairly accurate and reliable, I mean the years 1908–1909 onwards. What is the state that they reveal? We find that for the first year of the fifth quinquennium, that is, 1908–1909, the consumption was ·043, that is, ·008 over the figures of the previous quinquennium. We find that for the subsequent two years there has been a fall to ·038, that is, ·005 below what was for the year 1908–1909, but still considerably in advance of the figures given for the first four quinquennia for which we have been given figures.

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"Now, my Lord, I take it that the Government sympathize with the views of those who think that it is still possible that much improvement can be made by way of diminishing the drink traffic; and when I find that both the Honourable Members who expounded to us the views of the Government do not think that the resolution would in any way defeat the object in view or would bring into existence counter-balancing disadvantages the effect of which will be more mischievous than the good that this resolution is intended to effect, I am surprised that there has been such a persistent and steady opposition to this resolution. I may at once say, my Lord, that I am not very keen upon clauses (4) to (7) of this resolution, because it appears to me that the object the Honourable Member has in view who has moved this resolution may be achieved even without effect being given to the recommendations contained in those clauses. But I must say I am very keen upon the first three clauses and the few observations that I propose to make will be confined to them. It is said what is the need for this resolution? I thought I heard Sir Murray Hammick say that, if at all, the effect of carrying out this resolution as suggested would be that drink would be to some extent decreased, not necessarily to an appreciable extent but to some extent. If that be so, I think it is a very good argument why Government should approach this resolution with sympathy, especially as I have not yet listened to any argument against this resolution which will go to show that the work of the Government may be made more heavy or that any difficulties will spring into existence which will defeat the objects that the Government and the mover of this resolution have in view. Then it was said with reference to the closing of the toddy and arrack shops at 8 o'clock that as a matter of fact it was impracticable and useless. With reference to the impracticability, I think, my Lord, I can claim as much acquaintance with the country side of this Presidency as any member here and I am sure—I may take it that every one will bear me out—it is not the usual practice for labourers in country parts to return to their homes after their day's work after 8 P.M. They return to their homes by night-fall, and we know when the night-fall is. Usually you can calculate upon the villagers returning to their homes before 7 or 8; so that to me it appears that if drink is considered necessary and if it is to be taken that we are not justified in preventing the people from satisfying what is considered to be a legitimate want, that want can well be satisfied before 8 P.M., so that I venture to think that there is no reason why on that ground any opposition should be made to this. Then we were told that supposing you diminish the number of hours that will only mean there will be more consumption at home. I quite appreciate the force of that objection, but that simply indicates that it may be necessary, if this resolution be carried, to restrict the quantity that may be sold for use elsewhere than on the premises where arrack or toddy is sold.

"Then it was said that we should be multiplying houses of ill-fame or that drinking in houses might increase. So far as that is concerned, I venture to think that there is not much substance in that objection. I may also say that if the object, as it ought to be, of the resolution and the Government be, that as far as possible the evil of drink should be minimized, you can do it only by some such means as are suggested in this resolution. I am perfectly aware that, although the Honourable Members representing the Government have been consistently taking a different view, other means are suggested than what are suggested in this resolution by which the extent of the drink evil could be restricted. But after the very definite pronouncement that Sir Murray Hammick has made to-day we can well despair of getting Government to see eye to eye with those who think that possibly the drink-evil might be met by the introduction of local option. Apart from that, this is an easy and on the whole a fairly practicable means by which it will be possible for the evil of drink to be brought within legitimate bounds. Then my Lord, it was stated with respect to the increase of age that it will be almost difficult to draw a line between 17 and 18. The Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar has to a certain extent met that point, and I do not propose to refer to it again. I take it that if you are satisfied that it is necessary, as far as possible, that young boys should not be allowed to indulge in drink, something like the resolution we have here will suit the purpose. I take it that the object of the resolution is to gradually increase the age up to which

Consumption of toddy and arrack.

(Diwan Bahadur Govindaraghava Aiyar; Mr. Cardew.)

drink is not permissible. If you are satisfied that people have learnt to accustom themselves not to allow their children to drink before 14, I think the stage has arrived when you can insist upon a further advance being made to 16, 17 or 18. I have not the slightest doubt that, rather than allow this resolution go unaccepted, the Honourable mover will have no objection to have the change in the age made to, say 15 or 16. There were two objections raised to this suggestion. One was stated to be that suppose you accept this part of the resolution, it will not mean a diminution in the consumption of toddy. From one aspect that is perfectly true. You would not have a tangible reduction in the consumption of toddy, but, if boys do not get themselves habituated to drink before 14 and facilities for drink are removed until they are 18, you may take it that will be producing a great moral effect on the people, and the extent of the drink habit in the country will be perceptibly decreased as the years go on That I take to be one of the objects this resolution has in view. Then it was also stated that you must not interfere with the freedom of parents in dealing with their children and that it ought to be the object of the Government, particularly a Government manned by Englishmen, to interfere as little as possible with the liberty of the subjects. I can appreciate, my Lord, the wisdom of that sentiment, and I may say that is what every one of us wishes the Government to be at the proper place to consistently adopt. But your Lordship will notice that, so far as this question is concerned, it is one entirely concerning the masses. It is not the classes who are likely to be affected by this resolution. It is not the children of fairly well-educated or well-to-do men that you are likely at all to find when they are 14 or below 18 in an arrack shop. They have more indirect methods by which they can satisfy their cravings. It is well known, and Honourable Members will bear me out, that it is only the children of the poorer classes and labourers that resort to arrack shops. Now, my Lord, for them what is necessary is certain explicit restrictions."

The Hon'ble Mr. CARDEW:—"I think, your Excellency, that the underlying reason which has led to this resolution consists in the dislike to the great increase in abkari revenue which has undoubtedly occurred. It is because the figures which are put in the budget statement show beyond doubt how very largely the excise revenue has advanced that the Honourable Members who support this resolution feel themselves almost justified in assuming that there is an increase in consumption. Indeed at the budget debate of last April, I notice that the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu stated this in almost precise terms. He said that this enormous growth of revenue is only explicable on the assumption that there is an enormous increase in consumption. The chief point which I wish to bring before the Council now is that there are other causes which explain to a material extent, and not merely to a very slight extent, as the Hon'ble Mr. Subba Rao suggested, this great increase in revenue. I do not suppose, when the Honourable Members look at the statement in the administration report, and notice that the still-head duty on liquor has been increased from Rs. 5-4-0 to Rs. 5-10-0, I do not suppose that conveys to them any very definite conception what that means in the shape of revenue. In order to illustrate how very important its effect upon revenue was—these changes in the still-head duty—I wish to point out that an increase of one rupee in the still-head duty on the present consumption, which is roughly 15 lakhs of proof gallons, adds at once 15 lakhs of rupees *per annum* to the income under abkāri The average progress of the total receipts of abkari revenue has been considerably less than 15 lakhs a year. But I wish to press upon the attention of the Council that an advance of one rupee in the still-head duty will add 15 lakhs to our annual receipts under abkari. Similarly with regard to the tree-tax, an increase of one rupee in tree-tax means an increase, supposing it is applied equally to all the three different classes of palms, an additional revenue of 27 lakhs a year. Within the last few years, i.e., between the years 1906 and 1911, the still-head duty throughout the great part of the Presidency—I do not mean to say the whole Presidency because in various tracts the rates vary—there has been an increase in one tract from Rs. 4-6-0 to Rs. 5-4-0. That, the Council will observe, is nearly Rs. 2 a gallon. Therefore, that increase in that year will result

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in addition to the revenue from drink of Rs 30 lakhs per annum. In other parts of the Presidency the increase has been from Rs. 4–6–0 to Rs 5–10–0. Under tree-tax the rates are more difficult to state concisely, because there are three different classes of trees, cocoanut, sago and palmyra. There also has been a substantial increase in the tree-tax, and as I have pointed out already, a single rupee on tree-tax adds 27 lakhs to our revenue. Therefore, Honourable Members should not fail to give due weight to this explanation of the great increase in abkari receipts. They should not say that, because there has been a great increase in the abkari revenue, there *must* have been an increase in consumption. The question of consumption is difficult and I will try and say a word about it later. At present I want to impress upon you that this increase in the still-head duty and tree-tax materially increases the revenue and it accounts for the increase in the enormous sum. One rupee increase in the still-head duty and in the tree-tax will account for Rs. 42 lakhs extra per annum. There have been other causes also at work in promoting revenue. One of these causes may be fairly said to be found in the reduction in the number of shops which the Government, in order to reduce the temptation to drink, have carried out of late years. The number of arrack shops has been reduced by about 15 *per cent.*; the number of toddy shops has been reduced by about 18 *per cent.* I think the Government might be allowed a considerable measure of credit for that attempt to restrict drink facilities. I think there is no doubt that a reduction of shops tends to send up the rentals of the remainder. Because, if a man in any given town like Mangalore has got three or four shops and that number is reduced to one or two, his expenditure per shop is sensibly diminished. Where he spent Rs 501 on each of the five shops it cost him Rs 2,500, but if the number is reduced to two shops, he has to spend only Rs 1,000 and he can therefore make a larger bid for two shops. In the case of foreign liquor shops, that result has actually followed. The number has been reduced from 207 in 1906–1907 to 87 in 1911–1912. At the same time the rentals have risen from Rs. 2,70,000 to four lakhs. The figures also show that there has been no advance in the amount of foreign liquor imported into the country. On the contrary, there was a certain amount of reduction. I think it is a fair inference that if you reduce the number of shops, the shop-keepers bid for larger sums for the remaining ones and thus help to add to our revenues. Then there is a minor point to be dealt with, that is, the abolition, which has been carried out, of fixed fees in the town of Madras. In this area where five or six years ago, there were 460 shops, all leased out year after year, on fixed fees, amounting to roughly Rs. 40,000, the Government have gradually introduced the system of sales by auction in the place of the system of fixed fees; and in 1911–1912 all the shops were sold by auction and the result of that sale has been that, while the number of shops has been reduced from 460 to 350, the receipts have gone up from Rs. 40,000 to Rs. 3½ lakhs. That is a curious illustration of what immense profits must be made if shop-keepers are allowed to have shops on fixed fees, and what an enormous loss of revenue, which might be usefully employed on some of the innumerable objects which Honourable Members have at heart, would be incurred if the auction system were abandoned. That does explain to a large extent the great and progressive increase in revenue.

"Now, we come to the question of consumption. I want Honourable Members to put aside the assumption that there must have been an increase of consumption and look at the question as far as possible impartially. The Hon'ble Mr. Tiagaraiya Chettiyar spoke of an increase of 96 *per cent.* in country spirits. Some other Honourable Member also spoke of an increase of 100 *per cent.* That is arrived at by taking the figures of excise tracts only at an exceptionally low period, at a point at which the figures show that the consumption was much lower than in many years previously. By selecting the year 1901–1902 or 1899–1900 you get consumption at its lowest point. Then, it is compared with the consumption at its highest point and the difference is said to amount to 100 *per cent.* There is no doubt, comparing those two periods, the consumption has increased according to the figures. But in that case we are taking a year when the consumption was something like 33 *per cent.* lower than it had been 10 years before. The consumption of liquor in this country

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follows to some extent the course of agricultural prosperity as is indicated by the prices of agricultural produce. I attempted to make a diagram showing the ratio of the price of rice to the consumption of country spirits, and, I think, though the correspondence is not exact, there is a general upward movement of consumption following an upward movement in prices. Similarly, where prices have considerably fallen and the agricultural labourer thereby is not so well off, there is a check in consumption in those years which the Honourable Member takes as the starting point. In those years the consumption was at its lowest point, the lowest that it has touched at any time since 1884 or earlier. It is hardly fair to select those years. It might be more reasonable to take the year 1888–89. Then the excise area's consumption amounted to one million proof-gallons. Comparing that with 1910–11 we only find an increase of 50 *per cent.* instead of 90. We have then to allow for the fact that great areas such as the district of Godavari were not included in 1889 but were included in the later period, so that I think if the Honourable Members will pursue their investigation, they will not find anything like an increase of 100 *per cent.* The Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson has already drawn attention to the best test of consumption, viz., the figures relating to those areas where the excise system has been continuously in force. If we take the average of the first five years—it was ·032 proof-gallon—with the consumption of the last three years which is the highest—when the consumption averages ·039—we get an increase in 25 years, after allowing for the increase of population, of ·007. That is an increase of 22 *per cent.* That, I think, is really the full extent of the increase in the consumption of country spirits in the last 25 or 27 years—22 *per cent.* after allowing for the increase in population. Then taking a similar test in consumption of toddy from the number of trees tapped, the increase is 25 *per cent.* Honourable Members will, therefore, see that the increase in the consumption either of arrack or of toddy has been from 22 to 25 *per cent.* And the Hon'ble Mr. Tiagaraiya Chettiyar told us that wages had increased 50 *per cent.* during the same period."

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"I should like to inquire whether after the abolition of the fixed fee system in Madras there has been an increase in the number of cocoanut trees tapped and whether the date trees which were not tapped in Madras before are now being tapped."

The Hon'ble Mr. CARDEW:—"The number of trees tapped prior to the change of system was 162,000 and the number tapped at present is roughly 176,000. There has thus been an increase of 14,000 or 9 *per cent.* At the same time the revenue has increased to 9·09 *per cent.*"

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur ADINARAYANA AIYA:—"I want a ruling whether I can now suggest, as I have not had a previous opportunity to do so, a slight modification in clauses (1) and (3) in the resolution."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Yes, if you can hand in your amendment in writing."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur ADINARAYANA AIYA:—"Can I hand it in now?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Yes, if you can find a seconder for it."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The Honourable Member having handed in the amendments can move them now."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur ADINARAYANA AIYA:—"My first amendment is to add the words 'as a rule' at the end of clause (1). There is no difficulty in closing the shops at 8 P.M. so far as the country side of the Presidency is concerned. In municipal towns and large manufacturing centres probably it will still be necessary to keep the shops open till 9, but in the country parts it will be in consonance with the habits of the people and there will be no hardship by closing the shops at 8 P.M. Probably it will add to the security of the country parts if shops are closed earlier than 9 P.M. That is my reason for saying that the shops should be closed at 8 P.M. as a rule. Of course exceptions where shops have to be kept open till a later hour may be allowed for."

Consumption of toddy and arrack.

(Diwan Bahadur Adinarayana Aiya; Mr. Shanmukham Pillai; Rao Bahadur Subba Rao; Rao Bahadur Tiagaraiya Chettiyar.)

"My second amendment is with regard to the third clause and refers to the age limit of persons to whom toddy and arrack should not be sold. I would **raise the age limit from 14 to 16**, because beyond 16 most people are treated as adults and earn adults' wages in country parts. I do not think that it would be fair, in the case of people who work hard and who feel that in a measure they would tide over the fatigues of the day by indulging in a drink, to refuse them that indulgence. But we should also be careful to progress in the direction of weaning young people from deleterious habits. I therefore suggest that the age limit might be raised from 14 to 16. Sixteen years is also, according to Hindu notions, the period at which boys attain the age of discretion. Sixteen is ordinarily considered the limit beyond which any man should be allowed to choose for himself.

"With these remarks I suggest these two modifications. If the mover and seconder of the resolution are agreeable to the amendments they need not be put to the vote separately."

The Hon'ble Mr. SHANMUKHAM PILLAI:—"I second the amendments. Sixteen is the proper age. The reasons urged for the amendment to clause (1) are also sound, because in country places, the shops may be closed at 8 P.M. In towns a hardship may be felt and there, though the rule may be this, exceptions might be allowed."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur SUBBA RAO:—"Your Excellency, I would like to know what is the view of the Government in this matter, because it is much better that the whole resolution does not fall to the ground, but that a certain advance be made. But it will be very much useful if we should know what the member in charge of this matter has to say, because if there is to be any part of this resolution which will be acceptable to Government such as the reducing the age to 15 and the time to 8 o'clock wherever possible, I think most of the non-official members will be at one with Government and it will be passed unanimously."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur TIAGARAIYA CHETTIYAR:—"I will be glad to accept the second amendment, namely, the raising of the age from 14 to 16. I should like to have it at 18; but as there is some chance of 16 being acceptable to the Government, I shall be satisfied with small mercies. As for the matter of 8 P.M., I have very strong reasons for not accepting the amendment. I am an employer of labour and as such I know what the time is when they drink. I am also a *zamindar* and I used to go and stay in the mufussal for a good length of time, and I can say that in the mufussal at 8 o'clock you will see the whole village in dead silence. That is, every man will be in his bed, every woman in her bed, except perhaps where there are arrack shops where some gangs of robbers or some people who want to commit crime will be found. Generally the work of these people closes with the light and it does not take much of their time to take their cattle home and tie them and feed them and go to the shops. Their shops are very near to their homes; but if at all they want to drink, they have their drink, as they go home, feed their cattle, take their supper, and go to sleep. You will always find that in almost all the villages out of Madras people go to bed at 8 o'clock. You will not find one in the street after that hour. As far as the City of Madras is concerned, it is about 6 or 6-30 they finish their work, they get their cooly and as they go home they take a dram, go home and give the money left in their wives to purchase articles. My object in proposing 8 o'clock was this: when they go home they should not have an opportunity of taking money from females and going to the shops to drink a second time. The first drink is not objectionable; it is not very injurious. It is the second which is objectionable and it is the third which ruins them. It is the second and third drinks that cause all the miseries in families. It is to avoid that kind of misery I proposed this resolution. I do not mind anybody drinking at 8 or 9 if it is for the first time. Government must see that opportunities are not given to poor, ignorant and innocent people to have a second and third drink, which cause their ruin. That is my object, and that is the reason why I do not want to accept the amendment of the Hon'ble Mr. Adinarayana Aiya.

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(Mr. Atkinson; Rao Bahadur Subba Rao; the President; Khan Bahadur Muhammad Habibullah Sahib.)

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON:—"Your Excellency, I shall not detain the Council for more than a minute or two. I was asked by the Hon'ble Mr. Subba Rao to indicate the position of Government in the matter. I regret that I cannot accept the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh clauses of this resolution nor can I on the spot here and now accept the first and the third. These are changes in the abkari administration which require careful consideration, because as I tried to explain to the Council, we have to think of the interests of all parties concerned. It would be premature to accept these proposals without full consideration and enquiry. I already said that I was prepared to refer the second point, that is, the question of the gradual reduction in the strength of arrack, to the Board of Revenue for report. I am prepared to do the same with regard to the first and the third clauses, that is to say, Government do not refuse to accept this part of the resolution. I cannot pledge the Government to accept them, because we do not know exactly how the abkari administration will be effected; but I am quite willing to make further inquiries. I feel grateful to the Council for the amount of information that has been given to-day. Further than that I cannot go. I am willing to make further enquiries as regards the first, the second and the third heads; but the fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh heads the Government regret that they are unable to accept. I would like to add one word of explanation. One or two speakers seem to think that the Government are taking up an unsympathetic attitude. I hope they will disabuse their minds of any thought of that sort that we are unsympathetic. It is only that we wish to see our way clearly without prejudging what the results would be."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur SUBBA RAO:—"I do not know if I will be in order in moving an adjournment of this question to a future meeting for a fuller consideration."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"If the Hon'ble Mr. Subba Rao wishes to do so he can do so, provided he gets a seconder."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur SUBBA RAO:—"I beg to withdraw it as I do not know whether there will be a seconder."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Adinarayana Aiya's first amendment to add the words "as a rule" to the end of the first clause after 9 P.M. was put to the vote and lost, two voting for it and the rest voting against it."

The second amendment to clause (3) to substitute "15" for "18" was put to the vote and agreed to. The discussion of the original resolution was then resumed.

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIBULLAH SAHIB:—"Your Excellency, I should consider it almost unnecessary, nay, superfluous, to have intervened at this part of the debate when the question has been so thoroughly and so exhaustively discussed and when the *pros* and *cons* of the matter now under the consideration of the Council have been so well threshed out. But I do not at the same time wish to miss this opportunity of identifying myself with a movement which has for its noble object the diminution of that vicious stuff called toddy and arrack. From my standpoint I should indeed be welcoming any movement which shall annihilate the evil. But I know that I should regard myself as living in the Utopian land if I aimed at that. I quite welcome the attitude of the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson when he assured us that everything that Government can do for the purpose of helping the accomplishment of the object which the Honourable mover has in view will be done and that he will call for further enquiry in the matter. Now, therefore, we have arrived at this position. The Honourable mover has not brought forward before this Council anything like a revolutionary resolution, whereby he intends to jeopardize the interests of Government or of its revenue or that he wishes to set at rest the excise policy governing the country. The reform, if I understand it aright, tries to go on the same lines on which the Government always tried to proceed, namely, that of devising means whereby diminution of consumption of arrack and toddy might be accomplished. The Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson as also the Hon'ble Sir Murray Hammick have invited public co-operation for the purpose of helping Government in achieving its object; and here from this Council hall we, the representatives of the people, have brought forward a

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certain suggestion which I trust the Government will take in the spirit of co-operation. It is certainly not our intention, I beg to assure your Excellency, to suggest means or suggest measures so as to embarrass the position of Government. It is our aim, it is our intention, nay, it is our decided policy to try and help the Government with such suggestions as will enable it to take one more step forward in the matter of a noble object which they have at heart. We have been repeatedly told, that the Government has all along proceeded with the sole intention of diminishing the consumption. An array of statistics has been placed before us from the Government side, which goes to show that, although the revenue has increased, the consumption has gone down. We shall indeed be thankful to Government, if Government will take a further step in the same direction as that in which it has proceeded until now. It is a matter for serious consideration, my Lord, whether the opening of toddy shops until 9 P.M. is conducive to public peace. We have been told that, for that matter, a line of demarcation might as well be drawn between urban and rural life. But from whatever aspect the question is viewed at, I for one would venture to say that to keep toddy shops open after 8 P.M. is holding out a considerable premium in the matter of disturbance of public peace and in the matter of providing facilities for those people whose avocations coexist at night. There are certain large areas where probably it may be considered a hardship for the toddy shops being closed at what the Honourable Members on the other side of the table will be pleased to call an early hour for a drunkard, but it is not simply a question of the convenience of the minority. But it is convenience of the public and the interest of the majority, that your Excellency's Government must always keep at heart. Judged therefore from that standard your Excellency's Government will, I trust, concede the fact that although the closing of the shops at 8 P.M. might inevitably result in a certain amount of inconvenience to a few drunkards it will undoubtedly add to the peace of the locality and be welcomed by the public at large. Nor do I apprehend that a small reform like that need startle anybody as likely to result in a diminution of consumption. As regards the raising of the age, I believe your Excellency's Government is as much anxious as the public to improve the morality of the children and those who are above the age of children but cannot be regarded as full-blown men or adults. We are now devising, my Lord, measures for the purpose of improving the morality of young men; for we have found that they are equally turbulent men to deal with. If side by side with our attempt to improve morality we should allow to remain in our rules and regulations any permission whereby they could indulge in this evil habit of drink—I call it evil habit from my own stand-point—then I should think, your Excellency, that we shall be acting inconsistently indeed. Of course, the difficulty as to how to enable the vendor to distinguish between the ages has been so well exploded. At any rate if your Excellency's Government will accede to the first three clauses of this resolution, as indeed I feel there are hopes that your Excellency's Government will yield, from what has fallen from the lips of the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson, I shall deem it a great boon indeed that shall emanate from your Excellency's Government, a boon which will redound to the credit of your Excellency's Government, for there is no question I think on which the mind of the educated, the intelligent and the thinking section of the Madras Presidency is more unanimous than the question of this evil habit of drink, and any little reform which your Excellency's Government may find it possible to introduce will be a reform in the right direction. Well, I should indeed, have been glad if the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson had held out hopes that the other clauses of the resolution would equally be investigated; but, however, we shall thank him for the small mercies which he has so kindly promised, and we only hope that as a result of his investigation it will be possible for him to advise your Excellency's Government that reforms (1) to (3) shall be achieved at no very distant date."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur KRISHNASWAMI AIYANGAR:—"After the contentious form which this resolution has assumed, I should not be justified in giving my silent vote in favour of it. I am really surprised that this resolution should have become so contentious as it has. If Mr. Thagaraiya Chettiyar's resolution was an indictment of the excise policy of your Excellency's Government,

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then much of the opposition that has been made to what I submit to be very mild proposals of his would perhaps have been justified; but he has distinctly stated and acknowledged that the Government has been trying its best to combat the drink evil and that the officers of Government have been doing their best, but in his opinion what has hitherto been done has not been sufficient to put down the evil and he has therefore made suggestions for the acceptance of your Excellency's Government. Speaking of the Tanjore district from which I come, I may tell your Excellency's Government that during the last two years the efforts made by the Collector of that district have been very remarkable. A large number of toddy and arrack shops have been in many cases on the recommendation of local bodies, and in some cases on his own initiative, been closed and in many cases their location has been altered. But the effect of all this has not been to bring about the desired result; for, instead of being diffused over a large area, business has been concentrated in a few selected areas, and side by side with it revenue also has been going up. The number of cocoanut trees tapped has been year after year increasing. Therefore the closure of shops or an alteration of their location has not been sufficient to produce the results which the Government had in view. The non-official members think that, if the restrictions such as those proposed by the Honourable Member were introduced, they might perhaps tend to minimize drink. And when the Government and the non-official members have only one object in view and there has been no difference of opinion as to the object which is intended to be achieved both by the Government and the Honourable Member, these are the only some suggestions to attain that object, and I am rather surprised there should have been so much opposition with reference to these simple proposals. Statistics have been quoted on both sides about this matter but from personal experience I am able to tell your Excellency that, notwithstanding the best efforts made by your Excellency's officers, the consumption of drink in that particular district has been going up. That requires to be faced and combated, and perhaps these suggestions may help to minimize it."

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI:—"I would not occupy more than a minute or two. The last clause says that shops shall be sold once in three years instead of every year. As that was opposed by Government, I am afraid they are going to have the auction system for ever more. Here we have the Excise Committee's report presided over by one of the ablest civilians of this Presidency. We have here the wisdom of that Committee crystallized in this sentence.—'They believe also 'that the abolition of the auction of petty shops and the grant of fixity of tenure 'to shopkeepers would add much to remove the difficulties in collection, since the 'shopkeeper would not only have an increased interest in retaining his license, but 'the fixity of tenure, if granted to him, will result in his adopting year after year 'the same place and so make possible a large reduction of areas that have been at present 'reserved for fermented toddy.' The Committee wanted to minimize the mischievous effects of the present system of auction, and so far as I know of the mufassal, I know that the renters enter into an unhealthy competition, try to out-bid each other in the sale of toddy and arrack and start gambling or do anything to bring people to shops, because they know full well that at the end of the year their licenses would be taken away to be re-auctioned. Every one is in haste to make money and therefore tries to resort to all sorts of devices to make money, and pay Government if he can, and, if he cannot, he becomes bankrupt. That is the sort of the thing which is going on in the mufassal on account of this competition system. My friend Mr. Tiagaraiya Chettiyar asks that the sale should be limited to three years. That might be something at least; and the man would not be so reckless. As his license would be at stake, he would not encourage too much cock-fighting and gambling as we see in mufassal towns and villages, lest he should get into a scrape and lose his license."

The Hon'ble Mr. TWIGG:—"I do not propose to say very much as regards consumption. A vast amount of figures is available. Government have drawn certain conclusions from them and the Honourable Members draw others. But with regard to this particular resolution, I should like to point out that the reason which is alleged for bringing it forward at the present moment falls to the ground. It is alleged that the consumption of toddy and arrack is steadily growing in this

Consumption of toddy and arrack.

(Mr. Twigg.)

Presidency. What are the facts? The consumption of arrack rose practically continuously till it reached its maximum in the year 1908–09. Then came a huge fall, followed in 1910–11 by a slight recovery. In the current year there is a still further recovery, but we are still far below the figures of 1908–09. As regards toddy the maximum was reached in the previous year, that is, 1907–08. Since then there has been a continuous decline. So it would perhaps have been more in accordance with the present state of affairs if the Council had been invited to note with pleasure the satisfactory check that has at last been administered to the growth of both arrack and toddy. That of course is a minor matter, because, as Government have stated, they are anxious to take every step that they reasonably can still further to reduce the consumption of intoxicants. As regards the suggestions now made, Honourable Members seem disposed to credit Government with a certain omnipotence in regard to the reduction of consumption which certainly they do not possess. They seem to think that if it chose the Government could largely put down the evils of drink by a few strokes of the pen and some of the Honourable Members seem rather hurt that the Government do not show more anxiety to adopt the measures that have been recommended to-day. Those however who are concerned with the administration of the excise revenue know that the powers of Government in this direction are subject to very distinct limitations. In whatever direction they proceed they are brought up sooner or later against a very substantial obstacle in the shape of human nature, which is very much the same all over the world, and in nothing more so than in this—the undefeated determination of the habitual drinker not to be deprived of his liquor and his extraordinary artfulness in furnishing himself with an illicit supply when it is made too difficult or too expensive for him to get what he wants in a lawful manner. This characteristic is the same everywhere, so we have the experience gained in other countries to guide us, and I think that one of the chief lessons that we can learn in this way is the futility of prohibition and in this country, where, owing to its natural features and conditions, the facilities for manufacturing and supplying illicit liquor are so much greater than in western countries, the case against prohibition is still more overwhelming. And so in imposing checks on consumption, whether of price or distance or age or time or quantity or whatever it may be, great care has to be taken to stop short of the point at which the check becomes so severe as to amount to prohibition, because when you reach that point you give rise to all sorts of illicit practices. And when once illicit practices take root, it is very bad not only for the revenue but for the cause of temperance as well for this reason—when you have made the checks so severe that you drive a man from licit to illicit sources of supply, those checks cease to have any effect upon him. The only check that remains is the fear of detection and punishment. Once he has resolved to run that risk, all the ordinary checks on licit consumption cease to have any effect and he is free to make and drink as much as he pleases. The result is that the amount of illicit liquor that will be consumed will be much greater than the amount of licit liquor of which it takes the place and the aggregate consumption will be increased. There is another point to be considered in dealing with measures for the reduction of consumption. It is useless and worse than useless to attempt to impose any restriction which cannot be strictly enforced or which it is comparatively easy to evade, however good the restriction may be in itself. Because in that case you do very little good and on the other hand you are doing a great deal of positive harm by increasing the number of rule-made offences with all the evils that come in their train, namely, great scope for oppression, numberless prosecutions, wholesale manufacture of criminals and a general spirit of lawlessness. I am afraid that these considerations must rule out most of the measures suggested to-day. These have been dealt with in detail by the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson and I do not therefore wish to say much about them. I will confine myself to one or two remarks in illustration of what I have said. Take the first suggestion. If toddy shops are closed at 8 instead of 9, as suggested, it is perfectly easy to evade that order. Up country it will be extremely difficult to enforce it, and even if enforced it will be easy for consumers to purchase what they want before the shop closes and take it away to drink at home—a practice by no means to be encouraged. In the towns it will be possible to enforce it, but the result will not improbably be, what has

Consumption of toddy and arrack.

(Mr. Twigg; Rao Bahadur Subba Rao; the President; Rao Bahadur Tiagaraiya Chettiyar; Mr. Atkinson.)

been found to occur in other places, that the consumer will be driven to still more undesirable places to satisfy his craving. The fact is that the habitual drinker will most certainly supply himself with what he wants in one way or another It is he who has to be considered—who sets the pace as it were—when imposing restrictions for it is necessary to avoid driving him to extremities. With regard to the age limit, this was fixed at twelve years, and was not long ago raised to fourteen. I take it that this prohibition, this age limit was fixed in order to keep children away from the contamination of liquor shop surroundings. Children have no business in or around liquor shops, and it is quite right to keep them away, but I scarcely think the prohibition aimed at reducing consumption, for I fancy that the number of children who are likely to be able to drink at the expense of their parents or guardians is extremely small It is only when they grow up sufficiently to earn money for themselves that they will have money to spend in this direction, and when they arrive at this stage of maturity, it will be rather hard as one of the Honourable Members has himself admitted, to legislate to prevent it, and so with regard to other limitations which have been proposed, viz, limitations of quantity. It will be practically impossible to enforce them. They can do but little good and will lead to all the evils of which I have spoken. I have the best of reasons for knowing that the Government are just as anxious to keep down the consumption of liquor as the Honourable Members themselves, and the department which I represent is loyally devoting its best efforts towards the same end. There are limitations to the restrictions that can be imposed. The policy of Government has been to impose the checks of price and distance that is to say, they increase the price a man has to pay for his liquor—by raising the duty, and the distance he has to go to get it by reducing the number of shops. That policy has met with a very fair amount of success as the figures for consumption for the last few years show. It is still being pursued, and the check is being made more severe and the restrictions are being drawn tighter in proportion as it becomes safe to do so in view of the danger that if the checks are prematurely made too severe they will give rise to illicit practices. If I might make a suggestion it is that the Council may rest content in the assurance that the Government are doing all they can reasonably and safely do, as a Government, to reduce the consumption of intoxicants."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur SUBBA RAO:—"In view of the importance of the matter would your Excellency allow me to say a few words, for five minutes?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"You have already spoken."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur TIAGARAIYA CHETTIYAR:—"Your Excellency, the members of both sides, Government as well as elected members, have spoken on every point raised in the resolution and the elected members have shown in what way the proposals that I have made will affect the consumption of drink. I do not want to take much of your time in going over the same ground. The Government on the one side tell us that the arrack consumption is not rising. They have quoted figures from their records. I have figures in my hand given by the Revenue Department, which show that there is a great deal of rise in consumption. The figures that I have are for ten years, from 1901–1902 to 1910–1911. The figures are for excise tracts, that is tracts where the excise system is prevailing, and I do not suppose there is much difference in the extent of these tracts in the last ten years."

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON:—"I beg your pardon. There is a great deal of difference."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur TIAGARAIYA CHETTIYAR:—"Even supposing there is, I do not suppose it will account for a very large increase. I will just point out that in 1901–1902 the quantity of proof gallons consumed amounted to 869,704; in 1902–1903 it rose to 1,011,756. There was a rise of 150,000 gallons in one year. Going to 1903–1904 the quantity was 1,207,215 gallons. It was an increase of 190,000 gallons for that year. Again in 1904–1905 it is 1,272,007, which is 70,000 gallons more. In 1905–1906 there was a fall of 50,000 gallons. In 1906–1907 it

Consumption of toddy and arrack.

(Rao Bahadur Tiagaraiga Chetliyar ; Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar.)

rose to 1,410,844, that is by 190,000 gallons. In 1907–1908 it was 1,666,944, that is a rise of 156,000 for a year. In 1908–1909 it was 1,707,136 ; that is the culminating point. Perhaps the Government were alarmed that it went up to that point and therefore reduced the number of shops by 130. Immediately there was a fall and the fall was about 190,000 gallons. Again in 1909–1910 though the shops were reduced by another 100 the quantity rose from 1,511,570 to 1,538,475, that is, by 27,000 gallons In 1911–1912 the budget amount was 290 lakhs and the revised estimate 300 lakhs, that is, 10 lakhs more. And that shows there is another rise in the current year. For the coming year the budget amount is 316 lakhs, that is, 16 lakhs more than in the current year. It is clear from these figures that there is a steady increase. At least in 1908–1909 there was a sudden fall by the removal of 200 shops, but after that there began another increase and a very steady increase for the next three years. That will show clearly that my contention that there is a steady increase in arrack is proved.

"When I come to toddy, no doubt there is a decrease in the number of trees tapped, but you have to see in what way the decrease has come about. In 1907–1908, 1,350 shops were closed ; that is, 7½ *per cent.*, but there was only a decline of 1½ *per cent.* in the trees. Next year there was a closure of 850 shops, that is, 5 *per cent.*, but the decline in the number of trees is only ¼ *per cent.* Again in 1910–1911, 400 more shops were closed, that is, 2½ *per cent*, but the decline in the number of trees tapped is only 1½ *per cent.* In three years, in which there was a closure of 15 *per cent.* of toddy shops, there was a decrease of only 3 *per cent.* in the number of trees tapped. These figures will show that the actual falling off in the number of trees tapped is not in proportion to the number of shops closed. In the light of all these figures, your Lordship will find that my contention is correct that the drink is not in any way decreasing as the Government would put it. The reason why I brought this proposition is clear to you all. The reforms I propose are not very revolutionary, I do not want to introduce anything which is revolutionary in the working of the department, but they are some small reforms which will gradually bring down drink. Whatever the opinion of the Government might be, I hope they will give their kind attention to the proposals which have been made. In a manner, Government have accepted clauses (1), (2) and (3). I am very strong on clause (3). Feasts and festivals are causes of great trouble to the people. They are causes of trouble to the police, and many people who are otherwise law-abiding commit crimes and become criminals. If the records of the police are referred to, your Lordship will find that immediately after the Muharram the number of crimes in this country rise perhaps by 300 per cent. and your Lordship will find that at a time like Dipavali, immediately after that festival, the number of crimes rise enormously. That is the time when I ask your Excellency's Government to come to the help of the people and see that they do not turn out criminals, but be quiet and law-abiding I do not say that the Government are helping the people to commit crimes, but the system as now adopted is such that the people who will quietly sit at home now go there for a dram and having got a dram stay for a second dram, a third or a fourth dram, and so, get drunk and commit all kinds of crime Is it not the duty of Government that they should come to the help of these people and save them from committing these crimes? My friend Mr. Kesava Pillai has spoken on the last point, that is the sale of shops for three years, and he has told us what takes place in the mufassal. If the members of Government were to pay sudden visits to some of these shops, they will find all kinds of amusements, sometimes dancing girls are kept there to attract customers. These shopkeepers have something to attract people to their shops and keep them there and they get drunk and commit crimes. The Government should come to the help of the people and see that artisans, cultivators and ryots are not put into that position of committing crimes. With these remarks, I commend by proposition to your acceptance."

The Hon'ble Mr. SESHAGIRI AIYAR:—"Under rule 22 the resolution may be put separately in parts, especially because as regards some matters we are at one with the mover and with regard to others not and moreover as an amendment has been carried, the whole resolution cannot be put."

Consumption of toddy and arrack; Status and pay of pandits.

(The President; Mr. Kesava Pillai.)

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I am bound to put it in parts if I am asked to do so."

Clause (1) of the resolution was put to the vote and lost, 18 voting for and 19 against it.

Then clause (2) was put and agreed to, 19 voting for and 18 against it.

Clause (3) as amended was put and agreed to, 21 voting for and 19 against it.

Clause (4) was put and lost.

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the Hon'ble Mr. Tiagaraiya Chattiyar withdrew clause (5).

Clause (5) was put and lost, 12 voting for and 21 against it.

Clause (7) was put and lost, 17 voting for and 20 against it.

STATUS AND PAY OF PANDITS.

His Excellency the President then called upon the Hon'ble Mr. P. Kesava Pillai to move the next resolution which stood in his name.

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI:—"Your Excellency, we are almost at the tag end of the day and after that contentious resolution that we have just disposed of, mine will be a very pleasant one, because it refers to pandits and education; but I should like to move this proposition to-morrow."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I think it is better to use the time that we have."

The Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai then moved the following resolution of which he had given notice:—

That this Council recommend to the Governor in Council that pandits and other language masters in the Government colleges should be placed in the collegiate branch of the subordinate educational service or that their status and pay be raised in some other convenient manner and that the pay and prospects of the language of teachers in other Government educational institutions should be correspondingly improved.

In doing so, the Honourable Member said:—"I am sure that Honourable Members who have seen my proposition will sympathize with me. I moved this subject in the Finance Committee and was encouraged by the remarks made by the Chairman and other members of the Committee that the matter would be referred to the Director of Public Instruction; and I thought that I might bring forward a proposition to emphasize or to say something as to how we feel on this subject of the treatment of pandits. No doubt, your Excellency, I began to entertain some hopes of pandits being encouraged from the declaration made by His Most Gracious Majesty at the Darbar that pensions would be given to those title-holders for ancient learning. That gave me hope and I mooted the subject in the Finance Committee and as the members also appeared to be sympathetic, I thought that good time had come for these pandits. These pandits are the only links, your Excellency will observe, between our glorious past and the present race of educated men. Most of us have forgotten our own literature; although we are able to speak and compose our vernaculars under the instructions given to us by the University, we have forgotten our literature, and it is only these people who are able to give us the glimpses of the past; but they are not encouraged very much in Government schools. They get very small pay; and so far as their learning is concerned, though they are not able to teach the present day sciences and mathematics, they are, at any rate, able to teach a lot of morality and a lot of other good things about our great ones in the past. I have got in my hands the report of the Conference of Orientalists held at Simla in July last. There Dr. Bhandarkar speaks of pandits as having a depth of knowledge which the modern scholar does not possess. Dr. Ross says: 'I will now 'proceed to consider how such an object can best be obtained'—that is the encouragement of oriental learning—'it is quite evident that there can be no true learning in 'a country where learning as such does not command a price—where no one is paid

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(Mr. Kesava Pillai.)

'merely to be learned. If all the leisured classes hold aloof from learning and all the 'best brains in the middle classes are engaged in the struggle for life, you have to turn 'to the lower classes for your moulvis and to the poorest Brahmans for your pandits. 'In this manner, from want of patronage, oriental learning has to-day found a last 'resting place among men who are too poor to pursue their studies efficiently, and 'often too low in the social scale to command the respect of their communities. We 'should constantly bear in mind that in the orient, whereas education is expected 'by all as a free gift, deep learning is regarded as a commodity, the possession of 'which entitles a man to a high reward. In former times the support of poets and 'scholars was regarded as one of the greatest luxuries of kings and nobles; and it 'may be safely asserted that had it not been for court patronage the literature of 'the East would cut a very sorry figure.'

"Professor Rangachariyar says: 'It has been recognized for years in Madras 'that the old learning of the pandits was undergoing rapid decay owing to want of 'care-taking and encouragement, and that, if timely action was not taken, the 'pandits as a class would soon become extinct in the Presidency.' I do not want to take up much of your time, your Excellency, but of these men it may be said that they have a deep knowledge of oriental learning and they have not been paid well perhaps on the principle that they must have simple living for high thinking. Your Excellency will be pleased to hear that there are at present persons of the stamp that I have mentioned. For instance, I hear very good reports of Mahamahopadhyaya Swaminatha Aiyar of the Presidency College, a profound scholar, who is getting only Rs. 74 a month. He has unearthed many a valuable manuscript and he is a professor in the Presidency College, yet drawing a small pay. There is Rao Bahadur K. Viresalingam Pantulu who has enriched Telugu literature and who has enlarged our heart in social reform and who in fact is the pioneer of social reform in Southern India. He was getting all his life a salary of Rs. 60 *per mensem* and he retired on a magnificent pension of Rs. 30! There is a Telugu pandit, a gentleman called Mr. V. Subba Rao who has translated the difficult Sanskrit Ramayana into Telugu in 24,000 verses, and yet he gets a salary of only Rs. 54. A few pandits of this stamp who could be got are generally poor; and it may be that in other countries also the really learned men are very poor. But, unfortunately, these people, side by side with others, are looked down upon with contempt, as another eminent orientalist observes, by many of the cleverest of our University-bred youths, and they are considered scarcely respectable as compared with people who on account of their University education, get larger salaries. It will be an encouragement to others, if some of them, who have deep learning, are paid something decent. The pay that is now given to them is absolutely insufficient for men of the position of Mr. Swaminatha Aiyar. They get salaries of Rs. 74, Rs. 60, Rs. 50 and less. I have, therefore, thought that I might count upon the sympathies of the Honourable Members of this Council and of this Government, and proposed this resolution for favourable consideration. I believe that, as the Chairman was pleased to tell me in the Finance Committee, that the matter was referred to the Director of the Public Instruction. And I hope that the Hon'ble Dr. Bourne has considered the subject in all its aspects and he will be pleased to reply, in behalf of the Government, sympathetically, promising to improve the pay of these pandits. That will be giving a good incentive to our vernacular education. Vernacular education is at present at a very low ebb. Our colleges and our University are, I am afraid, not encouraging the study of the Dravidian literatures. The study of vernacular languages is compulsory only up to the third form, but after that, these languages are left to take care of themselves. Parents of boys are sorry that their mother tongue which they love and in which they could express their deep affections and in which only they could well pray, is forgotten by them because they are not compelled to study it. I trust and hope that there will be a change hereafter in the curriculum of studies. If pandits be encouraged as proposed by me, it may be possible to attract a better class of men to take to the study of Tamil, Telugu and other literature; and if the boys are taught their own literature by teachers of this stamp, these teachers will be better able to mould their character, than highly paid

Status and pay of pandits.

(Mr. Kesava Pillai; Khan Bahadur Muhammad Habibullah Sahib, Sir Murray Hammick.)

teachers of science and mathematics will be able to, because they work on their sentiments and feelings in their own mother tongue. With these few words, I would commend my humble resolution to the favourable consideration of this Council and of the Government."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HABIBULLAH SAHIB:—"I beg leave to second this resolution. It is a relief to turn from the discussion of the drink question to the advancement of vernacular literature. Through the kindness of my Honourable friend who has moved this resolution, I have got a list, in my hands, showing the total number of vernacular pandits who are employed in this Presidency; and glancing through it I find, your Excellency, that the highest salary which any vernacular pandit draws is only Rs. 74 and the lowest is as low as Rs. 15. These vernacular pandits are possessed, as your Excellency's Government may be aware, a considerable amount of knowledge in the vernacular literature. Every one of us is anxious that vernacular literature ought to advance. There has been a good deal of complaint of late that we have been systematically neglecting our own literature and that time has come when we ought to devote considerable attention to the advancement of our own literature side by side with other arts and sciences. That has been the aim of several of us; and it is indeed painful to reflect that those who are our preceptors in the teaching of our own literature are so poorly appreciated at the hands of Government. A very prominent reference has been made by the Honourable mover of this resolution to the interest which, we were all gratified to find, was paid to this matter by His Imperial Majesty our King-Emperor. The announcement made that those pandits or learned men who had obtained an outward token of their proficiency in the vernacular literature by the bestowal upon them of the title of Mahamahopadhyaya or Shama-ul-ulama will get annuities for the development of that literature in which they had a general taste and which had met with outward approbation at the hands of the Government, has held out considerable encouragement in our minds, that the same policy will be pursued by every Government; and I should think that our present Director of Public Instruction will certainly try to help the advancement of vernacular literature as best as may lie in his power. Reference has also been made by the Honourable mover to the sympathetic attitude which the Hon'ble Sir Murray Hammick as Chairman of the Finance Committee had shown while this subject was brought up for discussion there. I do not at all expect that there will be anything like that strenuous opposition which the previous resolution has shared; and I am hopeful that as the subject would admit of no two opinions, viz., that vernacular literature deserves every encouragement and advancement, your Excellency's Government will be considerate enough to accept the very modest suggestion that has been made in this suggestion, viz., that it may be found possible either that all pandits and other language masters in Government colleges be placed in the collegiate branch of the subordinate educational service or that their status and pay be raised in some other convenient manner. The way in which your Excellency's Government can better their prospects and thereby show the Government's appreciation of their services is a matter which would be left entirely in your Excellency's hands. It is also added that the pay and prospects of the language teachers in other Government educational institutions should be correspondingly increased. I take it that this is a matter of a non-contentious nature and I hope that, after the reply which we are all anxiously expecting to hear from the Hon'ble Sir Murray Hammick, the resolution will be unanimously passed."

The Hon'ble Sir MURRAY HAMMICK:—"The resolution, as it stands, runs thus: 'That this Council recommend to the Governor in Council that all pandits and other 'language masters in the Government colleges should be placed in the collegiate 'branch of the subordinate educational service or that their status and pay be raised 'in some other convenient manner and that the pay and prospects of the language 'teachers in other Government educational institutions should be correspondingly 'improved.' Well, Sir, the Government, as Honourable Members of this Council must see, cannot, I think, accept that resolution, as it stands. It binds our hands in a way in which we are not prepared to be bound. I am prepared to go so

Status and pay of pandits.

(Sir Murray Hammick; Mr. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu.)

far as to say that the matter which is referred to in this resolution will be referred to the Director of Public Instruction, and that the Government will take a very sympathetic view of the subject. As I understand, the point is that in the modern race for posts learned scholars who have got a university degree and marks of modern education have made out a more vigorous claim for increased pay and have achieved a position in our schools which has not yet been achieved by the more conservative element in the population, viz., men who have studied Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian and the old vernaculars of the Presidency. These men have been content not to push their claims and have been content to take posts on less pay than that given to men who have university qualifications. The question which comes up before the Government is: whether it is necessary to prevent the deterioration of this class of teachers, whether it is necessary for us to increase their emoluments. If, of course, there is no impetus required for the study of languages and if the wages that are paid have no concern with the motive for learning, then there is no reason why we should increase the pay of pandits. If we can continue to get just as good pandits as existed thirty years ago for the pay we give, there is obviously no reason why the Government should increase the pay of these men. But I do understand that in the rush for modern education, much less attention is given to the study of vernaculars, Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian; and if we are to put an end to the evil of the deterioration of learning of this kind, we must offer to it more attractions. That is the reason why His Majesty the King-Emperor has, as we are told, made a special point of honouring these men. That is the only reason why the Government should increase the pay of these men in our schools. But all I can say in behalf of the Government is that the Director of Public Instruction will be asked whether, in his opinion, it is expedient that the pay of these men should be improved as a whole; if it is a fact that there is a general feeling in Indian society that the present pay of these men is not sufficient; and whether there are indications that, owing to the attractions of this department of education not being as good as the attractions of the more modern part of it, there is a falling off in the intellectual standard of these men and, if so, whether that cannot be improved by increasing their pay. We shall give a very sympathetic consideration to the enquiry. But I cannot accept the resolution, as it stands. I think the Honourable Members must see that we cannot accept the resolution as drafted by the Honourable Member."

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"I should like to say one word with reference to what fell from the Hon'ble Sir Murray Hammick. This desire for increasing the pay of pandits formed the subject of discussion at the recent Conference of Orientalists at Simla. I am glad that my Honourable friend Mr. Kesava Pillai has brought forward this subject for discussion so soon after the conference met and decided that it was absolutely necessary that pandits and moulvis of this land must be preserved, that their deep and ancient learning must be revived, as they are a great adjunct in the spread of ancient knowledge; and it is in that view the whole question of their pay and status came up for discussion before the Conference of Orientalists. I only wish to refer to one paragraph of that report, on page 5, clause (iii), from which we see that in other provinces moulvis and pandits are very much better treated than they are in this Presidency. So far as I know, Telugu and Tamil pandits in all the Government colleges are graded from Rs. 40 to Rs. 60 and from Rs. 60 to Rs. 80; and in the Presidency College of the five pandits two are in the first grade, that is, Rs. 60 to Rs. 80, and the remaining four are in the grade of Rs. 40 to Rs. 60. In the Rajahmundry College the pay of the pandits is between Rs. 40 and Rs. 60; and in the Kumbakonam College it is the same. These being the facts, your Excellency will see whether, in the light of the remarks made at the Conference of the Orientalists, the time has not come when better pay and better prospects should be held out to these gentlemen who have been starved and improved out of existence, as has been put in this report. Clause (iii) says: 'Mr. Venis explained that at Benares 'the grades of pay for Sanskrit teachers are, for assistant professors, Rs. 50—Rs. 100, 'and for professors, Rs. 150—Rs. 250. Dr. Bhandarkar said that in Bombay the service 'combined pandits and modern scholars. He instanced two pandits on Rs. 55 and 'Rs. 75, another on Rs. 100, and a Parsi Persian teacher on Rs. 90. In the Calcutta 'Madrasa, there are teachers on the pay of the provincial educational service

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'(Rs. 200—Rs. 700), the highest actual pay at present being Rs. 450. On the Board 'of Examiners one orientalist draws Rs. 250 But others draw only Rs 40. At the 'Sanskrit College, Calcutta, one pandit is on the pay of the provincial educational 'service, the others on less. In the Madrasas of the Eastern Bengal the highest pay 'of a moulvi is Rs. 125. Mahamahopadhyaya Hara Prasad Shastri said that in Nadia 'and at Puri stipends of Rs. 25—100 were given to teachers at Central Institutions, 'whereas they would prefer to have Rs. 30 and give instructions in their own villages, 'thus the number of such stipends will be increased.' I do not wish to read any further, but Honourable Members will see that in other provinces some of these gentlemen who are pandits and moulvis have been put on the provincial educational service and allowed to draw salaries from Rs. 200 to Rs. 700 and in other provinces we also see they get Rs. 100, 125, and 150. The present proposal is, I suppose, to bring them on the scale of subordinate educational service starting with Rs. 75 and going up to Rs. 175. I do not think that it is a very extraordinary proposal that these old pandits should be paid from Rs. 75 to Rs. 175. My Honourable friend referred to the case of Rao Bahadur K. Virasaliogam Pantulu whose learning, whose general interest in the progress of this country and whose contribution to the Telugu literature are all well known, but who had to retire on a pension of Rs. 30. I know another Telugu Pandit, Mr. Kokkandra Venkatarutnam Pantulu, who had also to retire on the same pay and who is said to be now in straitened circumstances. For all these reasons, the earliest opportunity should be taken to put these gentlemen on a proper footing and I trust that the whole matter will soon receive the very sympathetic consideration at the hands of the Government."

The Hon'ble Moulvi SAIYID MURTUZA SAHIB :—"Your Excellency, before supporting the resolution I want to ascertain from the Honourable mover, Mr. Kesava Pillai, whether he excludes from this resolution other public schools and colleges that are under the management of the municipalities. If the resolution should stand as it is, all the munshis and pandits that are employed in public colleges will not be entitled to get any increase in pay and so it is better that the resolution be so altered as to see that the pay and prospects of teachers in other public educational institutions are correspondingly increased. If the Honourable mover accepts this change I shall be glad to support the motion."

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI :—"I think, that if your Excellency's Government should set the example in this matter, others would follow. If the Government would pay their pandits well, others would follow their example. We cannot force the managers of other institutions to a particular course; but I have no doubt that they would naturally follow the lead of Government. I was sorry to hear the venerable Sir Murray Hammick say that if they could get pandits for the same amount as is now given, why not we get them of something to that effect?"

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur GOVINDARAGHAVA AIYAR :—"Before the Honourable Member replies, I have a few remarks to make. I thought that, so far as this resolution went, it was worded in as elastic a manner as possible and the only view that it committed those who accepted this resolution to was that pandits and language masters in Government colleges should be placed in the collegiate branch of the subordinate educational service. I find, on looking at the list of officers in the Educational Department, that the collegiate branch of the subordinate educational service comprises posts that carry salaries ranging from Rs 75 to Rs. 175. There are not any grades in the sense that if a person is appointed on Rs. 75 he can legitimately look forward to an increase of pay by annual or biennial increments to Rs. 175, so that this resolution commits those who approve of it, to this: that pandits and language masters in Government colleges should start on a salary of Rs. 75 and, what exactly the maximum shall be and when it will be reached is left in the hands of the Government. With reference to the pay and prospects of language teachers in other Government educational institutions, that is, in institutions other than colleges, this resolution contains a suggestion that their pay is poor and requires improvement and does not state anything further. In these circumstances, if the Government are prepared to sympathetically view the condition of the language masters, I do not see what stands in the way of their accepting the resolution. I may say that, on looking

Status and pay of pandits.

(Diwan Bahadur Govindaraghava Aiyar; Rao Bahadur Krishnaswami Aiyangar; Rao Bahadur Tiagaraiya Chettiyar.)

into the list of appointments, these pandits and language teachers in Government colleges are not even given a separate group for themselves. We find them relegated to a miscellaneous group and they are huddled together with mechanics, drill masters, gymnastic instructors and drawing masters in Government institutions—a curious commentary upon the patronage that the Government is prepared to dispense to these gentlemen. My Honourable friend Mr. Kesava Pillai has drawn particular attention to some pandits. I may mention, your Excellency, that Mahamahopadhyaya Swaminatha Aiyar will not suffer so far as the degree of his profound scholarship in Tamil, his own language, is concerned, in comparison with some of the Western savants in European languages. It is a well-known fact that vernacular education and education in the oriental languages is gradually being crippled. In these circumstances, especially when the total cost that this resolution, if accepted, may entail upon the Government is not likely to be any considerable sum, it appears to me, your Excellency, that the Government will be well-advised in accepting this resolution, as it stands; and it does not require the cautious treatment which the Hon'ble Sir Murray Hammick proposes to give to it."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur KRISHNASWAMI AIYANGAR:—"I will place before your Excellency two facts as to why your Excellency's Government may accept this resolution. In connection with an institution managed out of the funds of the District Board of Tanjore, it was only a few weeks ago that the Government sent a memorandum calling upon the District Board to institute a number of studentships for students who passed out of the Sanskrit College at Trivadi, tenable for a period of five years and also fixed the amount of the studentship. When such is the solicitude of Government for students who may pass out of that college, I submit that it is necessary that in the case of people who have been taken into Government service as teachers in oriental languages, the Government should be equally solicitous about their welfare and place them at all events above gymnastic instructors, mechanics, drawing masters and the like. Again, your Excellency's Government may remember another instance. When the head of the Trivadi College retired from the service of the District Board of Tanjore, some time ago, on account of superannuation, he had not put in sufficient service to entitle him to get any pension or allowance from the District Board. But the Government had given him the very big title of Mahamahopadhyaya. Before he got into the service of the District Board, he had been engaged in teaching according to the old style, having a number of pupils under him, but after he became the head of that institution, he had a position and dignity to maintain which was considerably enhanced by the title which the Government conferred upon him. He made an humble request to the Government that he might be given an allowance to maintain himself, as his ancestral property gave him only about Rs. 42 a year. But the Government could do nothing; and that petition of his was sent down to the district board for favourable consideration. The District Board is administering the Raja's Chattram funds, and out of the Chattram funds, they granted him an annuity of 100 *kalams* of paddy which would give him Rs. 15 a month. I put these two instances before your Excellency's Government as concrete cases in which the Government have been solicitous about the welfare of these people; and if the Government would stimulate local bodies to encourage oriental learning in the manner they have done, I submit that they ought first to set an example themselves by placing a higher value upon the service rendered by these people than what is being done."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur TIAGARAIYA CHETTIYAR:—"I have to say one word upon this subject. From my experience and that of the Hon'ble Mr. Govindaraghava Aiyar we find that vernacular pandits are dying out, and unless some incentive is given to these pandits, there is no possibility of having that class of teachers hereafter. It was found so recently as on Monday last at a meeting of the Trustees of the Pachaiyappa's Charities, that we were not able to get good pandits, unless we raise their pay by 35 or 40 *per cent.* and it was accordingly done. It was done only three days ago and it will show your Excellency the necessity for raising the pay of the vernacular pandits; and I would strongly urge upon the Government to try their best to give the necessary help.

Status and pay of pandits.

(Rao Bahadur Subba Rao; Dr. Bourne; Sir Murray Hammick; Mr. Kesava Pillai.)

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur SUBBA RAO:—"This resolution is very cautiously worded, your Excellency It is not a mandatory resolution that we want to have passed. It only recommends to the Governor in council that all pandits and other language masters in the Government colleges should be placed in the collegiate branch of the subordinate educational service or that their status and pay be raised in some other convenient manner, etc. The position is this: the Hon'ble Sir Murray Hammick says that he will view these proposals with much sympathy and these will be referred to the Director of Public Instruction. So we have sympathy all round; and, therefore, we request that this resolution may be passed, as it stands. I had once to remark that these resolutions were treated in one, two or three ways. When the Government opposes a resolution it is lost; if the non-officials should have a majority it is carried and the third one is that if assurance are given by your Excellency or the member in charge, and the mover withdraws his resolution. I hope that this time the mover will not withdraw the resolution, but will press it so that it might be put to the vote. After all it is only a recommendation and I think the Government may well accept it and raise the pay of these men in any manner they may find convenient. With these remarks I beg to support this resolution."

The Hon'ble Dr. BOURNE:—"Your Excellency, I rather expected that the mover of the resolution would have withdrawn this resolution on the assurance of the Member of the Government in charge of education that the matter would be very sympathetically considered. I am not in the confidence of the Hon'ble Sir Murray Hammick in regard to the matter; but my own opinion is that it would not be well to put the pandits in the collegiate branch of the subordinate educational service I am prepared to adopt the resolution proposed in the alternative that something else should be done for them. The mere fact of mentioning one specific course—to put them into this particular service to which the Government could not at this stage bind themselves—seems to me a reason for opposing the resolution. But I should be sorry to vote against it, because I approve of the second part as to doing something for them."

The Hon'ble Sir MURRAY HAMMICK:—"If the Honourable Member will assent to the alteration of the resolution in the following manner, I shall have no objection to accept it:—

['That this Council recommend to the Governor in Council that the status 'and pay of all pandits and other language masters in the Government col-'leges should be raised in some convenient manner and that the pay and 'prospects of the language teachers in other Government educational institu-'tions should be correspondingly improved.']"

The Hon'ble Mr KESAVA PILLAI:—"I thank fully accept the modification, especially after the assurance of the Honourable Member in charge, and the kind words of the Director of Public Instruction. But only I did not like one of the remarks which the Hon'ble Sir Murray Hammick made. He said; 'When we can get the commodity at the same price as before why should we pay more? If you accept this proposition you will be showing to the public that the people's language is as important to Government as to the members of the communities, and I do not like that the Government should separate themselves from the sentiments of the people, on the other hand they should identify themselves with us and be our Government in sentiment and feeling By encouraging pandits, I submit you will be giving an incentive to the Tamil and Telugu and other ancient literatures of the country. With these remarks, I thankfully accept the modification suggested by the Hon'ble Sir Murray Hammick."

The resolution, as modified by the Hon'ble Sir Morray Hammick, was put and agreed to.

At this stage, the Council was adjourned to Thursday the 15th February 1912 at 11 A.M.

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

APPENDIX A.

[*Vide* Answer to Question No 24 asked by the Hon'ble Mr' Ramachandra Raj Pantulu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 14th February 1912.]

Statement showing abolition of police stations in connection with the re-organization of the Police Department.

Number.	Districts	Before re-organization.		After re-organization.			
				Number of stations.		Number of outposts	
		Number of stations	Number of outposts.	Abolished or proposed to be abolished.	Added or proposed to be added	Abolished or proposed to be abolished.	Added or proposed to be added.
1	Anantapur	52	..	18	1	..	5
2	Arcot, North ..	67	..	33	3	..	11
3	Arcot, South	73	1	45	..	1	20
4	Bellary ..	63	..	25	5	..	9
5	Canara, South	50	1	24	1	1	3
6	Chingleput	80	11	1	4	7	13
7	Chittoor	71	..	30	3	..	18
8	Coimbatore	64	..	31	1	..	30
9	Cuddapah	59	1	31	1	..	9
10	Ganjam	43	..	20	2	..	6
11	Godavari	60	..	32	3	..	8
12	Guntur	60	..	30	..	..	7
13	Jeypore	19	1	..	..	..	1
14	Kistna	45	4	29	1	2	9
15	Kurnool	31	..	18	4	..	10
16	Madura	56	2	24	..	1	7
17	Malabar, North	38	1	21	..	..	6
18	Malabar, South ..	69	2	17	1	..	16
19	The Nilgiris	14	..	9	1	..	3
20	Nellore	53		26	1	..	7
21	Ramnad	56	1	36	3	1	4
22	Salem	52	1	41	..	1	14
23	Tanjore	75	1	43	5	1	8
24	Tinnevelly	73	5	30	8	8	10
25	Trichinopoly	73	1	38	1	1	12
26	Vizagapatam	70	1	28	1	1	8
27	The Railway Police, Madras	31	27	6	4	25	6
28	The Railway Police, Trichinopoly.	17	07	7 8	1	26	3
	Total ..	1,647	178	750	44	81	265

APPENDIX B.

[*Vide* Answer to Question No. 30 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 14th February 1912.]

Statement showing the number of applications under the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908, received and disposed of since fasli 1318.

	Fasli 1318 (1908-1909)		Fasli 1319 (1909-1910).		Fasli 1320 (1910-1911).		Pending disposal on 30th June 1911
	Number received	Number disposed of.*	Number received.	Number disposed of.	Number received.	Number disposed of.	
Ganjam	No statistics.		2,439	Not given.	2,247	1,529	718
Vizagapatam	No statistics.		..	..	2,324	878	944
Godavari	No statistics.		7	Not given.	803	600	206
Kistna	1,283	..	..	..	696	388	13
Guntur	No statistics.		..	..	4	4	..
Nellore	*Nil.*		..	..	283	118	165
Cuddapah	*Nil.*		1	Not given	42	42	..
Anantapur	No statistics.		..	..	..	..	..
Bellary	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kurnool	*Nil.*		..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput	No statistics.		..	..	..	..	..
Chittoor	..	..	..	..	4,018	3,340	678
North Arcot	694	..	..	..	1,991	940	51
South Arcot	Very few.		..	..	152	102	..
Tanjore	Very few.		..	..	1,892	1,450	444
Trichinopoly	No statistics.		3	3	2,854	2,846	8
Ramnad	..	..	903	550	1,718	1,387	384
Madura	612	..	..	..	2,592	2,137	484
Tinnevelly	433	..	1,213	Not given.	1,441	941	500
Coimbatore	No statistics.		2	2	4	6	..
The Nilgiris	*Nil.*		..	..	..	..	..
Salem	No statistics.		1,100	Not given.	2,140	Not given.	..
South Canara	0	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Statistics of number of applications disposed of in fasli 1318 are not available.

Statement showing the number of suits under the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908, received and disposed of in each year.

	Fasli 1318 (1908-1909).		Fasli 1319 (1909-1910).		Fasli 1320 (1910-1911).		Number pending on 30th June 1911 out of those received in fasli 1320
	Number received.	Number disposed of.	Number received.	Number disposed of.	Number received.	Number disposed of.	
Ganjam	No statistics.		2,803	Not given.	2,274	1,474	1,500
Vizagapatam	1,131	648	1,750	389	1,318	1,038	340
Godavari	No statistics.		738	Not given.	585	482	76
Kistna	1,284	666	1,994	..	2,038	2,300	..
Guntur	No statistics.		..	..	450	417	33
Nellore	Do.		1,429	Not given.	2,091	1,274	817
Cuddapah	3	3	11	Do.	2	2	..
Anantapur	1	1	802	99	25	81	..
Bellary	1	..	2	2	6	6	..
Kurnool	120	112	38	..	12	36	..
Chingleput	No statistics.		1,370	Not given.	1,004	914	160
Chittoor	..	..	..	..	1,378	813	465
North Arcot	2,278	1,396	7,423	..	327	206	81
South Arcot	Very few suits.		Very few	Number not given.	237	194	83
Tanjore	1,428	1,332	2,510	868	1,806	1,688	108
Trichinopoly	179	264	487	136	820	1,041	..
Ramnad	..	..	2,175	954	4,824	4,550	264
Madura	1,771	1,290	1,290	..	2,264	1,647	617
Tinnevelly	(a) 1,893	..	6,232	4,283	638	968	826
Coimbatore	1	1	20	13	17	13	4
The Nilgiris	No suits.		..	..	..	..	..
Salem	No statistics.		236	Not given.	288	Not given.	..
South Canara	No suits.		0	6	..	..	..

(a) Excludes suits in Sheemaderi division for which there are no statistics.

APPENDIX C.

[*Vide* Answer to Question No 45 asked by the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Raghunatha Rao Avargal at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 14th February 1912.]

Statement showing the number of suits instituted against the Secretary of State in the various courts in the district of Tanjore during the years 1908 *to* 1911 *with their results.*

Name of Court.	Year.	Number of suits instituted.	Number of suits disposed of.	Results decided.	
				In favour of Government.	Against Government.
District Court, Tanjore	1908	1	1	1	..
	1909	..	..	..	..
	1910	..	..	..	..
	1911	..	..	..	..
Sub-Court, Tanjore	1908	2	1	1 *	..
	1909	3	..	..	..
	1910	..	3	3	..
	1911	..	..	..	..
Sub Court, Kumbakonam	1908	2	1	..	1
	1909	1 *	1	..	1
	1910	..	..	..	..
	1911	..	..	..	..
Sub-Court, Mayavaram	1908	..	..	..	..
	1909 *	..	..	..	..
	1910	..	..	..	..
	1911	1	..	..	..
Sub-Court, Negapatam	1908	..	..	..	..
	1909	1 *	..	..	..
	1910	..	1	1	..
	1911	..	..	..	..
District Court, Tanjore	1908	2	1	1	..
	1909	2	2	2	..
	1910	1	4	4	..
	1911	7 *	2	2	..
District Munsif's Court, Tiruvadi	1908	4	3	2	1
	1909	..	1	1	..
	1910	..	1	..	1
	1911	3	1	..	1
District Munsif's Court, Kumbakonam	1908	10	7	7	..
	1909	..	..	..	..
	1910	1	..	..	..
	1911	12	7	6	1
District Munsif's Court, Valangiman	1908	8	7	4	3
	1909	..	..	..	..
	1910	2	2	2	..
	1911	1	1	1	..
District Munsif's Court, Mayavaram	1908	5	5	5	..
	1909	3	1	1	..
	1910	3	3	3	..
	1911	3	3	..	3
District Munsif's Court, Shiyali	1908	8	5	2	3
	1909	1	2	2	..
	1910	1	1	1	..
	1911	1	1	1	..
District Munsif's Court, Negapatam	1908	5	2	2	..
	1909	4	3	2	1
	1910	16	8	6	2
	1911	21	26	7	16
District Munsif's Court, Tiruvalur	1908	5	3	..	3
	1909	11	10	4	6
	1910	10	10	7	3
	1911	6	17	‡ 10	7
District Munsif's Court, Tiruthuraippundi	1908	5	5	4	1
	1909	..	..	..	..
	1910	1	1	..	1
	1911	1	..	..	..
District Munsif's Court, Mannargudi	1908	..	1	..	1
	1909	3	1	1	..
	1910	1	1	..	1
	1911	6	3	§ 2	..
District Munsif's Court, Palakota	1908	3	1	1	..
	1909	..	..	..	..
	1910	..	..	..	..
	1911	..	..	..	..
Total ..		189	161	88	60

* Withdrawn. † Dismissed as settled out of court. ‡ Includes one suit compromised.
§ Two withdrawn and one dismissed with plaintiff's consent

APPENDIX D.

[*Vide* Answer to Question No. 163 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. Sambandha Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 14th February 1912.]

Judicial Notification No. 652, dated 25th September 1911, regarding direct recruitment of deputy superintendents of police.

Notice is hereby given that three probationary deputy superintendents of police will be appointed by direct recruitment in January 1912.

2. Candidates must satisfy the following conditions:—

(*a*) that they are statutory natives of India,
(*b*) that they are of good character,
(*c*) that they are graduates of a recognized University,
(*d*) that they are of sound health, good physique and active habits and free from any organic defect or bodily infirmity,
(*e*) that they are not less than 5 feet 5 inches in height and 32 inches round the chest, and
(*f*) that they are not under 21 or over 25 years of age on January 1st, 1912.

3. Applications must be made on printed forms to be obtained from the office of the Inspector-General of Police, Madras. Applications already made to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor will be forwarded by him to the Inspector-General.

4. The application will include the following particulars:—

(*a*) Name in full.
(*b*) Address in full.
(*c*) Caste or creed.
(*d*) Date of birth (a certificate to be appended or other satisfactory evidence to be supplied).
(*e*) Profession or occupation of father with his full name and address (if living).
(*f*) Places of education during the past four years with dates (a certificate of character and conduct signed by the principal of the institution in which the candidate last studied for not less than one year or by some responsible officer of Government, must be attached to the application).
(*g*) Name of the University at which the applicant has graduated; [illegible] degree obtained.
(*h*) A memorandum showing the status and services, if any, of the family to which the candidate belongs and the appointment, if any, held by him.
(*i*) State of general health (a medical certificate in accordance with the requirements of Article 49, Civil Service Regulations, and showing height and chest-measurement must be attached to the application).

5. The following committee has been appointed to select from among the candidates six persons whom they think most fitted for appointment:—

(1) The Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras (Chairman).
(2) The Inspector-General of Police (Secretary).
(3) M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur L. D. Swamikaanu Pillai Avargal.

6. Applications accompanied by the certificates referred to in clause 4 (*d*), (*f*) and (*i*) must reach the Inspector-General of Police on or before October 25th, 1911. No applications received after that date will be considered.

7. Candidates must be prepared to appear in Madras before the committee of selection at their own expense on days which will be notified to them.

8. Candidates who are finally selected by the Government will be required to undergo a strict medical examination by a medical board in Madras as to their physique and capacity for active outdoor work.

9. Every selected candidate will be on probation for two years. While on probation he will be given an allowance of Rs. 100 *per mensem*; he will be required to attend a course of instruction in the Provincial training school extending to two years and to appear at the successive departmental examinations for junior officers in the subjects prescribed for assistant superintendents of police until he has passed in all subjects.

10. If at the end of the two years a selected candidate has passed all the prescribed examinations and is, in the opinion of the Government, fit for employment as a deputy superintendent of police he will be confirmed as such in the lowest grade on Rs. 250 *per mensem*. Otherwise his services will be dispensed with. The Government will also be at liberty to dispense with the services of a probationer at any time during the period of his probation, if in their opinion he is not fit for employment as a deputy superintendent of police.

H. A. STUART,
Ag. Chief Secretary.

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